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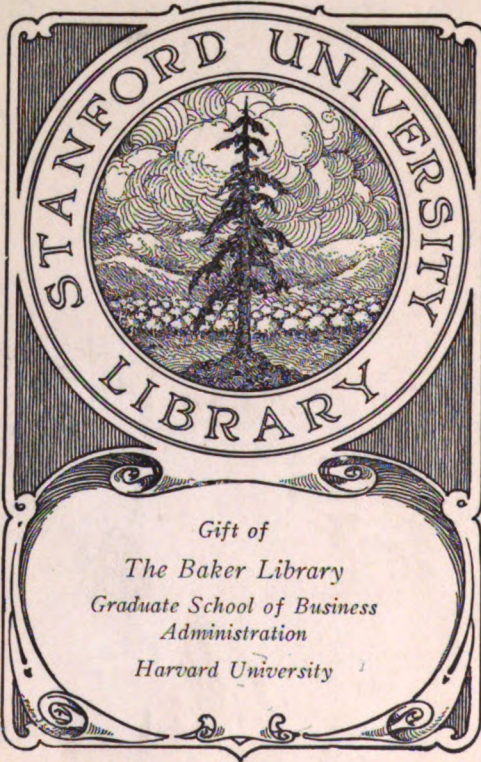
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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CORPORATION
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1894-'95.

IN TWO PARTS.

COMPILED BY GEORGE WILSON, SECRETARY.

NEW-YORK :
PRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1895.

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PART FIRST.

The Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce,

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1894-95.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
THE STATISTICAL DEPT.

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THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

THE STATISTICAL DEPT.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

THE Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York for the year 1894-95 is herewith submitted to its members. The order of arrangement, established more than a quarter of a century ago, is still maintained. The volume is divided in two parts. The first part is devoted to the legislative proceedings of the Chamber, the roll of members, officers for the year ending May, 1896, the Charter and By-laws. The second part contains the usual reviews of the principal trades and financial and trade statistics, all of which are derived from official sources.

The National Finances.—The business depression and the dullness in trade which followed the panic of 1893 have continued, to a considerable extent, during the past year, and, owing to the curtailment of trade and the low price of commodities, there has been a superabundance of funds for loaning purposes in the banks and trust companies in the City of New-York and in the various financial centres throughout the country.

The currency question, and the condition of the United States Treasury, have been the principal financial topics of the past year. For some years past European investors have questioned the ability of our Government to maintain gold payments, and, in consequence, have not purchased our securities to any considerable extent, and have resold large blocks of bonds and shares held abroad in the markets of this country, and, notwithstanding the excess of exports of merchandise over imports, the withdrawals of capital and

the sale of securities, have caused large exports of gold, and it has been necessary for our Government to put forth extraordinary efforts to re-assure the people of this and other countries in relation to our maintenance of gold payments.

Our present financial condition is, in many respects, more satisfactory than it was prior to the repeal of the (so called) "Silver Purchase Act," which compelled us to inflate our currency regardless of business requirements, and we now realize that whatever may be the relative position of gold to silver in the commercial world, we are compelled to settle our exchanges upon a gold basis, and we have abandoned the idea of this country fixing alone the ratio between gold and silver as money metals.

During December, 1893, and January, 1894, the continued export of gold caused very considerable discomfort and some distrust in the minds of the people of this country as to the intention and ability of our Government to maintain gold payments. The expenditures of the Government in 1894 were far in excess of its receipts. In order to recoup the Treasury's available cash and gold reserve \$50,000,000 of 5% Government bonds, bearing date February 1, 1894, were issued and sold. By the end of October, 1894, the Treasury gold reserve was only \$61,000,000, and in November, 1894, a second bond issue of \$50,000,000 was decided upon for the same purpose.

Owing to the ease of the money market both of these issues were purchased by the bankers and capitalists of this country, and were subscribed for principally in this financial centre. It became apparent, however, that while the available cash in the Treasury was increased as a result of the bond sales, the continued exportation of gold, which was drawn from the Treasury upon the presentation of the various Government issues of paper money, alarmed and disturbed our people, and the matter became so serious that the Committee on Finance and Currency of this Chamber submitted a report on January 24, 1895, urging upon Congress (which was then in session) the imperative necessity of passing an Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, payable explicitly principal

and interest in gold coin, for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve, and also suggesting that such an issue be used for the purpose of the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of the legal tender and Treasury notes in circulation. The Committee, in its report, called upon the public men of the country to lay aside party issues and unite in passing such currency laws as the honor, welfare and dignity of our country demanded, and asked that members of Congress discard party differences and work together harmoniously in expediting the passage of a law empowering the President to use the credit of the country in order to protect its financial honor. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, but, unfortunately, Congress took no action in regard to the issuing of gold bonds, and the withdrawal of gold for export and for hoarding by our own people continued until the matter assumed very grave proportions, and the Treasury gold reserve was reduced to \$41,393,212.01 on February 9, 1895. At this juncture the President and the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a contract with Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, of London, England, and themselves, and Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co., of London, and themselves, and also representing many of the larger banks and bankers of the City of New-York, as well as some of the other principal cities of this country, providing for the purchase of three million five hundred thousand ounces of standard gold coin of the United States at the rate of \$17.80441 per ounce, in order to restore the gold reserve to at least one hundred million dollars.

Although the scope and operations of the bond syndicate may have been misunderstood in some sections of the country, it is becoming more and more apparent that our people are beginning to appreciate its beneficent results. They observe that there have been no gold exports since the syndicate undertook to protect the Treasury, and that the run upon the Treasury for gold has ceased since the contract between the Government and the syndicate was signed. It is now more fully understood that the

last bond sale, in its scope and operations, was much more than a sale of securities, as it is a contract operating for the benefit of the whole country, and the syndicate undertook much more than to place a certain sum of gold in the Treasury of the United States, and it is quite evident that the new Government loan is a success, and unmistakable proof has been given that confidence in the Nation's credit at home and abroad is being restored, and foreign investors once again are purchasers of our securities. This, with the advance in the price of commodities and the prospect of abundant crops, should inspire us with a new hope that normal conditions will again shortly prevail.

Municipal Reform.—The year just closed has been marked with great activity in the direction of enforcing the public demand for a thorough and complete re-organization of all Departments of our City Government.

The work commenced in January, 1894, through the appointment of a Special Committee to "represent the Chamber before the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, to urge measures of practical reform in the Government of New-York," was continued by the re-appointment of the same Committee in December last. To the efforts of this Committee is largely due the appointment of a Legislative Committee to investigate the Department of Police, and when, by the action of the Governor of the State, this Committee was deprived of the use of moneys necessary to carry forward their work, a fund sufficient for the purpose was promptly raised by the members of this Chamber. The results of this investigation are too well known to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that the success of the reform movement which swept from power the party charged with maladministration of public affairs was rendered possible only through the disclosures made in this investigation. These disclosures, appalling in their character and showing a depth of moral degradation not dreamed of by the great majority of our population, and the firm belief that other Departments were in a condition equally corrupt, led to the unanimous

adoption of a vigorous report made by the Special Committee of the Chamber detailing the need for continued investigation, and calling upon the Legislature to complete the work already successfully begun, until it covered every Department of the City Government. Later, when it was found that both branches of the Government at Albany were largely controlled by outside influences, owing their power to ability in raising forced contributions for political purposes, and that action looking to the re-organization of the Police Justices' Courts was being unnecessarily and purposely delayed, the voice of indignant protest was again raised in a series of resolutions calling for prompt action on the part of legislators, and declaring that "the request was made solely in the interest of public morality, decent government, and the welfare of the classes who are not in a position to protect themselves."

In all of these measures the Chamber has been actuated only by a stern sense of duty to the public and in furtherance of those commercial interests which it was organized to foster and protect, and which were now being seriously menaced. For years the merchants of this city have watched with increasing anxiety the growth of a political organization, which, having succeeded through corrupt methods in controlling the machinery of elections, had proceeded to put in office men of bad character, and to so divert the revenues of the city as to give to themselves and their followers all the benefits of patronage which could be derived from the annual distribution of over *thirty-five* millions of dollars received.

Not content with this, the principle of blackmail and extortion was established, until it reached not only corporate property but the merchant and the individual as well, and at last the whole structure of fraud culminated in the unwarranted use of political power in dictating to the Legislature the action which they were to take upon proposed laws, and, in some cases, in formulating legislation for the purpose of obstructing those already upon the statute books. Then it was that the members of the Chamber, rising above party, and heeding only the voice of conscience and of duty, threw the weight of their influence

as well as direct personal effort in the battle for reform. Let those who may criticize their action remember that this Chamber has never hesitated to depart from established custom when the call for action arrived.

On October 31st, 1765, a general meeting of the merchants of the City of New-York trading to Great Britain was held to consider what was necessary to be done in the then situation of affairs with respect to the Stamp Act. It was agreed not only to refuse to import goods from Great Britain unless the Stamp Act was repealed, and to countermand all orders given not already shipped, but even to refuse to offer for sale goods or merchandise sent upon commission.

This agreement was subscribed by upwards of 200 principal merchants of this city, in consequence of which the retailers of goods in the City of New-York agreed not to buy any goods, wares or merchandise of any person or persons whatsoever, if shipped from Great Britain, unless the Stamp Act shall be repealed.

At a meeting of the Chamber, held May 2, 1769, the President, JOHN CRUGER, reported that the Honorable House of Assembly had directed him to signify their thanks to the merchants of this city and colony for their patriotic conduct in declining the importation of goods from Great Britain at this juncture, which, being read, was in the words following :

“GENTLEMEN: I have it in charge from the General Assembly to give the merchants of this city and colony the thanks of the House for their repeated disinterested, public spirited and patriotic conduct in declining the importation or receiving of goods from Great Britain until such acts of Parliament as the General Assembly had declared unconstitutional and subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of this colony should be repealed.”

The sympathies of the Chamber were with the colonists, and active measures were taken from time to time to aid the revolutionists up to September, 1776, when the city was captured and held by the British until the evacuation in 1783.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion a meeting of the Chamber was held April 19, 1861, at which the late PELATIAH PERIT presided, and in his opening remarks, said : It has been the habit of the Chamber not to intermeddle with the political questions which agitate the country ; but there are occasions on which the ordinary rules of proceedings must give way to peculiar emergencies, and such an occasion has arisen to-day. The nation has, in the course of events sudden and unexpected, reached a crisis unprecedented in our history, when the safety of the Government is threatened, and when the President of the United States, compelled by this alarming state of things, has called on the citizens to rally to the defence of the Government. As an influential body of men in this commercial centre, we are bound to respond heartily to this call. I trust we shall forget all party distinctions, and, with unanimity and warm hearts, rally in support of a Constitution and Government the best in the world, and under which we have lived and prospered since the close of the Revolutionary war. All which has been ours in time past, and which constitutes our hope for time to come, is at stake. Under the specious name of secession, traitors have seized the public property, have attacked the national forts, and are now threatening the national capital. The prime of our young men are marching to its defence. Let us meet the crisis like patriots and men. There can be no neutrality now—we are either for the country or for its enemies.

Resolutions were adopted and an energetic appeal was made to its members for immediate action in sustaining the Government and maintaining unsullied the honor of the National Flag.

At this meeting attention was called to the fact that the loan of the Government was untaken. A Special Committee was appointed, and the balance, amounting to \$8,000,000, was at once subscribed and the Treasury Department notified, and that the same could be drawn at once. A Committee was also appointed to receive subscriptions to be applied to the raising of regiments of volunteers to

proceed at once to the seat of war, several regiments being equipped and despatched on the following day.

The great mass meeting at Union Square and the Union Defence Committee were the outcome of the action of the Chamber. The valuable aid rendered to the Government by this Committee, composed, as it was, mainly of merchants, was frequently acknowledged by the highest military authorities. Sixty-six regiments were equipped and fitted for service and forwarded in the early stages of the war by the Committee.

In 1871 the Chamber refused the joint request of Mayor HALL and Comptroller CONNOLLY to appoint a Committee to make an exhaustive examination of the public accounts and the condition of the city debt, to refute the exposures made by the *Times*. A complete statement with vouchers was recommended to be made public at once.

This refusal was followed soon after by the organization of the well known Committee of Seventy, in the rooms of the Chamber, which Committee was also composed largely of merchants.

And now, following the same patriotic lines of the past, the Chamber has once more ranged itself upon the side of good government, and is determined that it will not abate in zeal or effort until the brand of corruption is permanently effaced from the fair name of New-York, and this City once more made worthy to hold its place among the best governed of those in the civilized world.

The Docks of the City.—The action of the Chamber in February last, protesting against the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature compelling the sale at public auction of all leases of docks in this City, had the effect to prevent its becoming a law.

The Department of Docks still has the power to lease any of the wharf property built or constructed under what is known as the "new plan," either by public auction or by private agreement. This power enables the Department to protect deserving occupants of a pier where their business has been long established against some rival who would, were the lease of the property sold at public auc-

tion, perhaps offer a very much higher price for it than the occupant, or by bidding against the occupant compel him to pay a much higher than a fair and reasonable rate in order to retain the premises.

In 1883, when what might be called the market price of new piers as far north as West 10th Street was about thirty thousand dollars per annum, the Department had a new pier, called "New Pier 37," and it was the intention, at one time, to keep this pier as an open public one for the accommodation of transient vessels. There being, however, two or three applicants for it, it was decided to put it up at public auction. The result was that the lease was sold for a rental of seventy thousand dollars per annum. The City Treasury, of course, reaped the benefit of this very large rental, but it is doubtful if the injury to the business of the city, consequent on the obtaining of such a high rental, did not more than counterbalance the value of the money in the City Treasury.

In 1887 a steamship line occupied Piers (old) Nos. 20 and 21 North River at a rental of about twenty-one thousand dollars per annum. These piers, not being constructed under the new plan, the Department had no choice but to lease them at public auction, and they were accordingly put up for sale. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was, at that time, fighting its way into New-York City, and it bought the lease of this property for thirty-six thousand dollars per annum, thus compelling the steamship company to move to Brooklyn, and to be deprived of a location where they had been long established.

These illustrations are given to emphasize that the policy of compelling all leases of wharf property to be sold at public auction, and the obtaining of excessive prices thereby are not in accordance with the best or the most lasting interest of the City. On the contrary, commerce should be attracted to this port by all legitimate means, and were it possible to take off all the burdens on shipping and, at the same time, to afford exceptional advantages, it would undoubtedly be the part of wisdom to do so.

At first sight, it would seem that revenue is what should be most considered, but this is an error. Revenue certainly

is necessary, under existing conditions, but it should not be sought at the risk of driving shipping to other and less burdened localities. To make a good financial showing is not, or should not be, the main object in the administration of the Dock Department. To improve the water front, to increase the number of piers, to afford the best facilities, and to offer all this at the lowest cost, consistent with efficient administration and intelligent extension, are the important requisites.

Were our piers absolutely free, who can doubt that commerce would come here in preference to other places? More shipping means greater employment for many kinds of labor, more distribution of goods, more warehouses and, consequently, more benefits to the community. Let our piers, then, be made as nearly free as it is possible, under existing circumstances, to make them.

There is, moreover, an additional reason why all leases should not be sold at public auction. In these days of large corporations and syndicates, it is extremely probable that parties would combine, arrange bids and gradually acquire, through public sale, leases of all or most of the wharf property of the City. This being done, they could make a combination with the owners of private property and thus be in a position to tax the commerce of this City to the very utmost extent that it could bear, for their own selfish benefit, regardless of the far greater and more important interests which would be jeopardized by such action.

Fire Insurance by Lloyds Associations.—The insurance of property against loss by fire, by associations of individuals under the name of Lloyds, has increased so largely of late years as to cause the question to be raised if some legislation was not desirable and necessary for the protection of the insuring public and the incorporated companies of the State. This matter was brought to the attention of the Chamber in June last, and referred to its Committee on Insurance for investigation. At a meeting held in October the Committee reported that, while they could see no reason why the business of fire insurance, outside of

the compact portion of large cities liable to sweeping conflagrations, could not be conducted with the same safety to the insuring public by capable and honest individuals as members of such associations, there could be no reason why they should not be placed under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Insurance, and contribute their share of the taxes imposed upon stock companies. The Committee urged the importance of requiring Lloyds, and all associations transacting business of fire insurance, to keep on hand at all times as a reserve such portion of the premiums as represent the unexpired term of their running contracts. The Committee stated that after careful investigation of the subject they had reason to believe that many of the Lloyds Associations not only do not hold the premiums representing the unexpired terms of their policies, but that, on the contrary, they have actually divided such unearned premiums as profits, so that in the event of any great conflagration they would be unable to meet their obligations. After referring to the personal liability of members of such associations, and the obstacles that may arise to the prompt liquidation of losses, the Committee recommended that the Chamber request the Legislature to pass a law which shall subject the Lloyds Fire Associations to the same rules which apply to stock companies. This report, on its presentation, met with considerable opposition, and was finally laid on the table. At a subsequent meeting it was again taken up and the recommendation of the Committee adopted.

Tariff on Beet Root Sugar.—A provision in the new tariff imposing an additional duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound on beet root sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its production has occasioned an unfriendly feeling in France and Germany against the United States, and has resulted practically in again excluding American meat products from those markets. The Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws was instructed by the Chamber to communicate with other commercial bodies interested, and endeavor to secure from

the next Congress a modification of the tariff as will harmonize the trade relations between the two countries.

Currency Reform.—In view of the expected legislation by Congress at its session in December next, affecting the currency, the Chamber, in March last, appointed a Special Committee with power to co-operate with other commercial bodies in promoting the passage of such laws as will protect the national credit, and place the monetary system of the country on a permanent foundation. The Committee was subsequently enlarged, and requested to give particular attention to the question of the free coinage of silver, and to oppose it by all legitimate means. A comprehensive plan has been adopted by the Committee, and an active campaign is now being waged to carry out the instructions of the Chamber.

Among other questions considered by the Chamber were the matter of continuing by the Department of Agriculture of commercial agents abroad to explain the merits of Indian corn as an article of food ; the improvement of the consular system of the United States by permanency of tenure and the promotion from less to the more desirable places for special ability, and faithfulness to American interests ; the creation of the office of a State Fire Marshal, with plenary power to make investigation of the causes and other facts connected with fires ; the abolition of Consular Courts in Japan ; the legalizing of pooling agreements between railroads, subject to the supervision and approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission ; the protection of the harbor against the dumping of refuse and other injurious deposits therein ; and defining the boundary of the high seas and the waters of the harbor.

The Annual Banquet.—The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Annual Banquet of the Chamber was held as usual at DELMONICO's, on Tuesday evening, November 20, 1894, and was attended by many of the prominent business men of the City. Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President of the

Chamber, presided. The speeches delivered on the occasion, and the names of the guests who were present, will be found in the proceedings.

The Portrait Gallery.—A most valuable addition to the collection of portraits, and commemorating a great scientific achievement, was the painting of the Atlantic Cable Projectors, by Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, which was presented to the Chamber with appropriate ceremonies on the 23d of May last. The painting represents a meeting at the residence of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, on Gramercy Park. Mr. PETER COOPER is presiding. Mr. FIELD is calling attention to a chart of Trinity Bay, pointing to Heart's Content as a safe harbor for landing the cable. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD stands by the President with a law book. Mr. CHANDLER WHITE is handing estimates of expense to Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS; next to whom, at the table, is Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, listening to Mr. FIELD's argument; near whom, at the end of the table, stands Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, who, though he joined them some time after their first organization, remained a staunch supporter of the project to the end. Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, the Electrician of the Company, is standing behind Mr. ROBERTS, and by his side the artist, sketching. The size of the canvas is seven feet three inches by nine feet.

A portrait of CASPAR MEIER, a member of the Chamber in the early part of the century, and founder of the well-known house of OELRICHS & Co., of this City, and a portrait of the late Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Minister to Germany, and an honorary member of the Chamber, have also been added to the collection.

Death of Members.—During the official year the Chamber has lost a number of its most prominent and useful members, among whom was the Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, who, although educated for the legal profession, was largely identified with the railroad interests of the country. For four years he was Minister of the United States to Germany, and, by his diplomatic skill, succeeded in inducing the German Government to rescind its action,

prohibiting the admission of American meat products into that country. The Chamber's tribute to the character and worth of Mr. PHELPS will be found in detail in the proceedings of October last. BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD and BOWIE DASH were well known and upright merchants, engaged in the coffee trade. Mr. ARNOLD had served the Chamber acceptably in various capacities since 1861. BIRDSEYE BLAKEMAN was best known to the book publishing industry, and was highly esteemed. PERCY R. PYNE, DE WITT C. HAYS, GEORGE MONTAGUE, JAMES E. GRANNISS, were well-known bank presidents. HENRY R. KUNHARDT was for many years identified with the shipping interest of this City. EUGENE KELLY, for nearly forty years head of the banking house which bore his name, was connected with many prominent philanthropic enterprises, and gave generously to charity. WILLIAM H. LEE and HENRY BAUENDAHIL were for many years successful merchants in the dry goods trade. Others were CAMDEN C. DIKE, JAMES D. BREWSTER, CHARLES HOPKINS BOSHER, WILLIAM C. NOYES, J. HOOD WRIGHT, GEORGE L. PEASE.

PART II.

STAPLES OF IMPORT.

Sugar.—There was a notable increase in the volume of business transacted in the sugar trade during the year 1894, the total consumption of the country having exceeded two million tons, which is the highest point ever reached. This is all the more noteworthy, because the commercial situation was handicapped by adverse influences that, under ordinary circumstances, would have retarded rather than stimulated the consumption of any food staple. For instance, financial affairs were more or less unsettled throughout the year, and then the determination of Congress to make a more or less radical change in the sugar tariff naturally hampered the ordinary operations of trade; but notwithstanding these influences, and the fact that after August an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per

cent. was imposed, consumption increased, and refiners found a ready market for their out-put at prices that were fairly remunerative. The chief reason for the increase of consumption was probably the comparative low prices that ruled all through the year, while low prices resulted from phenominally large crops of both cane and beet sugar that were produced. The Island of Cuba, for the first time in her history, produced a crop of one million tons, nearly the whole of which was shipped to the United States, and the beet crop of Europe was almost five million tons.

The repeal of the bounty clauses of the McKINLEY tariff, which promised so much towards building up an important beet sugar industry in this country, had a very depressing influence upon those who had invested largely in the erection and equipment of factories, and its further rapid development has now received a serious check, but sufficient progress had been made to promise permanence. Europe presents an important object lesson as to what may be accomplished by fostering an industry of this description with judicious protection, and there is no reason why this country should not produce within its own borders all the sugar it consumes.

The outlook for the current year is fairly promising, not only for maintaining consumption upon the basis of last year's figures, but for making still further progress. Crop prospects are favorable, and supplies are likely to be abundant.

Coffee.—Larger crops in all the principal producing countries, especially Brazil, afforded an abundant supply, and hence, with comparatively low prices and an absence of any important speculative disturbance, consumption shows a fair increase as compared with the previous year. The markets of the world presented no very important feature, except, perhaps, the general absence of speculative activity, and hence prices fluctuated in response to the varying relations of supply and demand. The Brazil crop of 1893-94 was a small one, while that of 1894-95 will yield a very much larger supply. This crop, however, will be followed by one of more moderate proportions, but there

is no reason to believe that the world's supply will not be fully equal to the actual requirements of consumption, and still leave a sufficient supply for ordinary contingencies.

Tea.—The export of all kinds consumed in this country for the season 1894-95 was the largest on record, while the quantity actually imported likewise shows a similar proportionate increase. The war between China and Japan, which promised at one time to become an important factor in the tea market, really had scarcely any influence upon the trade, and except for a speculative spurt that took place when hostilities first broke out, trade was uninterrupted. The controlling influence still continues to be the price of silver, which is the exchange medium of all commercial transactions with China and Japan, but, curiously enough, the large profits resulting from a great decline in the commercial value of this precious metal that has taken place in recent years has gone into the pockets of native tea men. Nevertheless, although tea is cheaper than ever before, consumption shows no material change.

Tobacco.—The tobacco trade of 1894 was but little better than that of 1893. It continued sluggish until Congress adjourned, when it rallied, apparently, because legislation, for the present, was settled. The gain over the preceding year was mainly in the export of domestic leaf tobacco, and that was but trifling.

STAPLES OF EXPORT.

Cotton.—The cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1st, 1894, amounted to 7,527,211 bales, and 6,717,142 bales for the same time in the previous year. The exports for 1894 were 5,231,494 bales, against 4,402,890 in 1893. The takings by spinners for Northern mills were 1,613,971 bales, and by spinners for Southern mills, 723,329 bales, making a total of 2,337,300 bales. The takings for the same time in the year 1893 were, by Northern mills, 1,747,314 bales, and by Southern mills,

733,701 bales; total, 2,481,015 bales. The stock on hand at the end of the year 1894 was 183,737 bales, and at the same time in 1893, 243,271 bales. The price of Middling Upland cotton in the New-York market ranged from $8\frac{1}{8}$ cents in October, 1893, to $5\frac{1}{8}$ cents in November, 1894.

Breadstuffs.—The exports of wheat, wheat flour, and other cereals from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, show a large decrease as compared with the previous year.

Total exports were \$166,777,229, and in 1893, \$200,312,654, a decrease of \$33,535,425. New-York exported during 1894, \$59,963,486, and in the previous year, \$69,099,429, a reduction of \$9,135,943.

Provisions.—The exports of provisions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$145,270,643, and for 1893, \$138,401,591, an increase of \$6,869,052. Exports from New-York in 1894 were \$83,312,770, and for the same time the previous year \$77,554,848, an increase of \$5,758,422.

The number of beef cattle exported from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, was 359,278, valued at \$33,461,922, and, in 1893, was 287,094, valued at \$26,032,428. Increase in number of cattle, 72,184, and valued at \$7,429,494. The number exported from New-York in 1894 was 132,088, valued at \$12,900,116. In 1893, 109,835, valued at \$10,487,053. Increase, cattle, 22,253; value, \$2,413,063.

Petroleum.—The exports of American petroleum and its products in 1894 amounted to 894,862,159 gallons, being an increase over 1893 of 23,105,142 gallons. This is regarded as a very satisfactory showing. The prices for naphtha were quoted throughout the year at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. Refined oil ranged from 5.15 to 5.70 cents per gallon, and crude at 5.55 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. The market was steady throughout the year, and was free from all speculative element.

RECAPITULATION.

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.—Fiscal Year.—The value of imports of foreign merchandise into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, exclusive of coin and bullion, amounted to \$654,994,622, being a decrease of \$211,406,300 over the same period in 1893. Of the total imports, \$379,795,536 were free goods, being \$64,748,675 less than in the previous year.

The imports at New-York at the same time were \$415,795,991, and for 1893 they were \$548,558,593, being a reduction of \$132,762,602. Free goods amounted to \$234,040,555, and in 1893 to \$269,931,030, a decrease of \$35,890,475.

Calendar Year.—The imports of foreign merchandise into the United States for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1894, exclusive of coin and bullion, amounted to \$676,312,104, against \$776,248,270 in 1893, a decrease of \$99,936,166. The amount of free goods was \$383,373,362, and in 1893, \$417,344,174, a reduction of \$33,970,812.

For the same period, at New-York, the imports were \$438,413,845, and in 1893, \$528,489,953, a decrease of \$90,076,108. Free goods in 1894, \$239,767,676, and in 1893, \$291,999,022, a decrease of \$52,231,346.

Exports of Domestic Productions and Foreign Merchandise.—Fiscal Year.—The exports of domestic productions, exclusive of coin and bullion, from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, amounted to \$869,204,937, and of foreign merchandise for the same period, to \$22,935,635, making a total of \$892,140,572, and in 1893, \$847,665,194, showing an increase over the previous year of \$44,475,378.

New-York's share of this amount for 1894 was, in domestic productions, \$359,192,983, and foreign merchandise, \$9,953,382, making a total of \$369,146,365, against \$347,395,717 in 1893, being an increase of \$21,750,648.

Calendar Year.—The domestic productions of the United States, exported during the calendar year ending

December 31st, 1894, exclusive of coin and bullion, amounted to \$807,312,953, and of foreign merchandise to \$17,790,132, making a total of \$825,103,085. For the same period in 1893 the domestic productions amounted to \$854,737,771, and foreign merchandise to \$21,368,493, total, \$876,106,264, being a decrease of \$51,003,179. During the same time New-York exported domestic productions of the value of \$332,621,123, and foreign merchandise of the value of \$7,958,095, making a total of \$340,579,218. For the same period in 1893, domestic productions, \$348,097,228, and foreign merchandise, \$9,900,460, total, \$357,997,688, a reduction of \$17,418,470.

TRADE SUMMARY.

Fiscal Year.—The value of imports, exports and re-exports of the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, amounted to \$1,547,135,194, and for the year 1893, \$1,714,066,116, a decrease of \$166,930,922.

New-York's share for 1894 was \$784,942,356, and for 1893, \$895,954,310, a falling off of \$111,011,954.

Calendar Year.—The imports, exports and re-exports of the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1894, amounted to \$1,501,415,189, against \$1,652,354,534 in 1893, showing a decrease of \$150,939,345.

The total for New-York amounted to \$778,993,063, and for 1893 to \$886,487,641, a decrease of \$107,494,578.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Fiscal Year.—The balance of trade, in favor of the United States, in the value of merchandise, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, was as follows:

Exports and Re-Exports,	\$892,140,572
Imports,	654,994,622
In favor of the United States, fiscal year,	<hr/> \$237,145,950

Calendar Year.—The balance of trade, in favor of the United States, for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1894, was as follows :

Exports and Re-Exports,	\$825,103,085
Imports,	676,312,104
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In favor of the United States, calendar year,	\$148,790,981

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Fiscal Year.—The imports of gold and silver into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, amounted to \$85,735,671, of which, gold, \$72,449,119, silver, \$13,286,552. The imports for the same period in 1893, gold, \$21,174,381, silver, \$23,193,252; total, \$44,367,633, an increase in both metals of \$41,368,038.

The exports and re-exports of gold and silver from the United States during the same period show a decrease in the amount of gold over the previous year to the extent of \$31,702,783, and an increase in silver of \$9,713,946. Gold exported, \$76,978,061; silver, \$50,451,265; total, \$127,429,326.

Same time in 1893: Gold, \$108,680,844; silver, \$40,737,319; total, \$149,418,163. Decrease in both metals in 1894, \$21,988,837.

Calendar Year.—The imports of gold and silver into the United States during the calendar year ending December 31st, 1894, were, gold, \$20,607,561, and silver, \$9,824,408. Total, \$30,431,969. In 1893, gold, \$72,762,389, silver, \$18,274,804; total, \$91,037,193. A decrease in both metals of \$60,605,224.

The exports and re-exports of gold and silver from the United States during the calendar year ending December 31st, 1894, amounted to \$101,819,924 in gold, and \$47,044,205 in silver; total, \$148,864,129.

For the same period in 1893: Gold, \$79,775,820; silver, \$46,288,721; total, \$126,064,541, being an increase in the two metals of \$22,799,588.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, reported by the Director of the Mint, was as follows:

Gold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$38,696,951
Silver,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,777,700
										<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$58,474,651
Exports and Re-Exports of gold										
for the same period,										\$76,978,061
Exports and Re-Exports of										
silver,										50,451,265
										<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$127,429,326
Imports, Gold,	.									\$72,449,119
" Silver,	.									13,286,552
										<hr/>
										85,735,671
										<hr/>
										41,693,655
										<hr/>
Gain to the United States,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$16,780,996

COIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Director of the Mint estimates the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on July 1st, 1894, as follows:

Gold coin, \$582,512,083; silver coin, \$495,583,133; total, \$1,078,095,216. Of the silver coin, \$419,333,208 were in silver dollars, and \$76,249,925 in subsidiary pieces.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

The Clearing House Exchanges for the year 1894 were \$26,023,206,424, against \$32,901,189,408 in the previous year, a decrease of \$6,877,982,984. In the year 1893, the volume of exchanges was diminished by the clearance of stocks, and decreased general business; the exchanges of

1894 were similarly affected. The indications, however, for 1895, point to a considerable increase.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS VOLUME.

The Secretary hereby tenders his thanks to the Hon. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, for advance statements of Imports, Exports and Re-Exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894; to Mr. CHARLES McK. LOESER, for a Report on the Wine and Spirit Trade; to Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, for Reports on Leather, Hide, and Boot and Shoe Trades; to Messrs. MCKESSON & ROBBINS, for a Report on the Drug Trade; to Mr. ABRAHAM MILLS, for a Report on the Wool Trade; to Mr. H. C. FOLGER, Jr., for a Report on the Petroleum Trade; to Messrs. WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., for a Report on the Cotton Crop; and to the Editor of the *Whalemen's Shipping List of New-Bedford*, for a Report on the Whale Fishery.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, *June 10, 1895.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
FROM MAY, 1894, TO MAY, 1895.

126th Annual Meeting, Thursday, May 3, 1894.

THE One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

CHARLES S. SMITH, *President.*

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *First Vice-President.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And two hundred and sixty-three members.

The President said that if there were no objections, the reading of the minutes of the regular meeting, held April 5th, and of the special meeting, held April 12th, would be dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

HENRY HENTZ, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to re-appoint the following named Special Committees to consider further the subjects referred to them by the Chamber, and make such changes in their membership as he may deem best.

1st. The Special Committee on an Historical Painting of the Atlantic Cable Projectors, consisting of three members.

2d. The Special Committee on Quarantine, consisting of five members.

3d. The Special Committee on the Construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River, consisting of three members.

4th. The Special Committee to represent the Chamber of Commerce before the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, with regard to any laws which may affect the good government of this City and the commercial prosperity of this State, consisting of six members.

5th. The Special Committee to represent the Chamber of Commerce at Washington, and endeavor to secure such provisions in the Customs Administrative Bill as will be safe and equitable, both for the Government and the Importers, consisting of five members.

6th. The Special Committee on Rapid Transit, consisting of seven members.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted the following report on reform in the Consular service of the United States :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, to whom was referred resolutions of the National Board of Trade and Boston Chamber of Commerce, relative to a reform in the Consular service which would abolish the spoils system and increase the efficiency of the service, respectfully report :

That there is no department of the Government in which permanency of tenure and promotion for merit is more necessary than in the Consular service.

Under the system as at present administered, Consular positions are conferred as a reward for partisan service, with but little regard for the qualifications necessary for the efficient representation of the interests of commerce ; and if by chance the right man is found for a place, by the time he has acquired the necessary experience and familiarity with the language and commercial customs, he is in danger of being recalled and an inexperienced person appointed in his place.

As a rule, too, the compensation of our Consular representatives is inadequate to enable good men to be secured for such positions, and, at a time when public sentiment seems to favor the elevation of our diplomatic service, it is advisable to try and improve our Consular service.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the passage by the Chamber of Commerce of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Consular service of the United States is a

branch of the public service which demands, in order to secure efficient and creditable service,

First. The abolition of the spoils system in the selection of appointees by an adequate civil service examination.

Second. Permanency of tenure and promotion from less to the more desirable places, when special ability and faithfulness in extending the markets for American products are shown.

Third. That a scale of compensation sufficient to command the services of men of good ability should be arranged, as the present compensation in most cases is far inferior to that of the Consular representatives of other nations and inadequate to permanently command the services of competent men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	F. B. THURBER, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, STEPHEN W. CAREY, WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,	} <i>Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.</i>

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1894.

The report and resolution were unanimously adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the President, the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Mr. THURBER reported the following preamble and resolutions, and, on the recommendation of the Committee, they were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The United States Department of Agriculture has, during the past few years, commissioned Special Agents to European countries, to explain the merits of Indian corn as an article of food, and more recently has given said agents instructions to introduce and extend the consumption of all varieties of American agricultural produce, and these efforts have met with a very considerable degree of success ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York commends these efforts, and recommends the continuance of the same.

Resolved, That as London is the great distributing centre of the world, that in the opinion of this Chamber a Commercial Bureau, in charge of a competent agent, should be there established, where samples of our principal agricultural products should be kept on view, with suitable descriptive literature in the principal languages, and that a moderate appropriation by Congress, for this purpose,

would prove a good investment, and aid both our producing and commercial interests, which, in this age of keen competition, require intelligent effort to maintain a proper status in the markets of the world.

Mr. THURBER submitted the following memorial to Congress, recommending that the Inter-State Commerce Law be so amended as to permit railroad companies to make pooling agreements with each other, subject to the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, to whom was referred resolutions of the Commercial Club, of Chicago, and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, concerning amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Law, respectfully report the following memorial to Congress, and recommend its adoption :

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled :

May it please your Honorable Body :

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents to your Honorable Body that the Inter-State Commerce Law has not accomplished the results expected from it when enacted, and, in the judgment of your memorialists, should be amended in the following particulars :

FIRST. Railroad companies should be permitted to make pooling agreements with each other, subject to the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, the withdrawal of such approval at any time to invalidate any such contract.

The chief object of the Inter-State Commerce Law was to prevent unjust discriminations. It has been shown by experience that there was less unjust discrimination, when, previous to the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce Law, the East and West trunk lines had a pooling arrangement, than at any subsequent time.

Irregular and fluctuating rates are inevitably productive of unjust discrimination, and stable and uniform rates cannot be maintained unless railroad companies may legally enforce pooling agreements, which they cannot do at the present time.

Experience has also shown that the popular fear, that if pooling is legalized it might result in exorbitant charges, is unfounded ; but, if it were well founded, the provision that pooling arrangements should be legal only when approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, would act as a controlling power to prevent exorbitant rates.

SECOND. The Inter-State Commerce Law should be so amended as to compel a uniform classification of freights, and such classification should be just to the smaller shippers.

The overcharging of small shippers, or the undercharging of large ones, was what principally led to the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce Law, which forbids unjust discrimination, but under the guise of "classification" the railroads soon accomplished a much greater discrimination against small shippers than they had previously practiced by means of special rates, drawbacks, &c.

This is illustrated by the specimen item of sugar, the rate on which between New-York and Chicago in carload lots is sixth class, or 24 cents per hundred, while in less than carload lots it is fourth class, or 35 cents per hundred, the difference being $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and equivalent to a moderate commercial profit on the goods.

This same principle applies to hundreds of articles, and nearly all parts of the country, and it operates to concentrate trade in few hands, and practically denies small dealers the right of choosing in what market they will buy their goods.

The same is true of the small shipper of farm produce, less than carload lots of which are classified so much higher than carloads, that it forces the small producer or dealer to sell to a large shipper at home, instead of sending it to the primary markets. It tends to build up favored classes of middle men, and this practice should be abolished, or so regulated that injustice will not be done to any class, and especially to the smaller shippers, by whose votes the corporations were more largely created than by the votes of the few who enjoy their favors.

The tendency of the executive officers of railroads is constantly toward favoring shippers who can ship in carload lots, as it is less trouble to handle the traffic in units of that size than in smaller quantities. This, however, is against both the interests of the railroads and the public, for the railroads can get a better average rate from a large number of small shippers than they can from a small number of large ones. Their facilities, as a rule, are sufficient to handle the business of the public in whatever form it may come to them, and it is against their interest to concentrate business in the hands of a few.

Instances are not lacking in the past, notably in the transportation of petroleum, live stock, coal and other products, where large shippers were thus developed, until they were powerful enough to dictate terms to carriers. Perhaps no influence of modern times has tended so constantly and strongly to concentrate wealth in few hands as the policy heretofore pursued by the great carrying corporations of the country. There is urgent need for reform in this matter, and an important means to this end is the adoption of a uniform classification which will be more equitable to small shippers, and the prohibition of so-called "commodity" or special rates unless same are approved by the Board of Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

To prohibit unjust discrimination without an equitable classification is farcical, and to make an equitable classification and then permit it to be evaded by a "commodity" or special rate is equally so.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is capable of great good if it is given sufficient power and sufficient money to employ an adequate clerical staff and proper experts to enable the Commission to deal intelligently with the intricate and important business with which they are expected to deal, and we earnestly pray that the Inter-State Commerce Act may be amended in accordance with the foregoing recommendations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) F. B. THURBER, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, STEPHEN W. CAREY, WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,	}	<i>Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.</i>
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NEW-YORK, May 1, 1894.

Objections being made to the immediate adoption of the memorial, it was, on motion of Mr. ORR, ordered to be printed, a copy sent to each member of the Chamber, and action deferred to the next regular meeting.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. HENTZ, as Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed at the last regular meeting of the Chamber to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, submitted a report, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. ORR.—Mr. President, as Chairman of the Committee having charge of the rapid transit bill, I would report that the Committee appeared before the Governor yesterday—a Committee composed of our President, Mr. J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Mr. HENRY R. BEEKMAN, Mr. SILAS M. GIDDINGS, and Mr. MARCUS A. BETTMAN, and myself. The Governor heard us with courtesy. There was very little opposition presented, but there are to be briefs submitted on the subject. I have not got a copy of the bill, but it is promised and will be attached to a short report that will be made and filed (with the papers relating to the whole subject) with the Secretary.

I would like, on behalf of the Committee, before closing, to acknowledge the very great benefit that the Committee derived through the assistance and courtesy of Mr. HEWITT, who I regret to say, was unable, on account of the death of a near relative of his, to accompany us yesterday, and also from Mr. HENRY R. BEEKMAN, who has done everything possible to assist the Committee, and to whose efforts, at the very last moment, I believe was due the passage of the bill in its amended form by the Legislature.

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting to nominate Officers and Standing Com-

mittees, to serve for the ensuing year, submitted the following report :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

The Special Committee appointed on the 5th ultimo to nominate Officers and Standing Committees of the Chamber, to serve for the year ending May 2d, 1895, beg to report the following ticket, and recommend the election of the candidates named :

For President.—ALEXANDER E. ORR.

For Vice-Presidents.

MORRIS K. JESUP,	HORACE PORTER,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM L. STRONG,
JOHN SLOANE,	RICHARD T. WILSON,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,	WILLIAM H. WEBB.

For Treasurer.—SOLON HUMPHREYS.

For Secretary.—GEORGE WILSON.

For Executive Committee.

HENRY HENTZ, *Chairman.*

JOHN H. INMAN,	HUGH N. CAMP,
WOODBURY LANGDON,	CHARLES A. HOYT.

For Committee on Finance and Currency.

GEORGE S. COE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM,	JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
HENRY W. CANNON,	EDWARD H. PERKINS, JR.

For Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,	STEPHEN W. CAREY,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,	JAMES MCCREERY.

For Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN,	CAMDEN C. DIKE,
CONSTANT A. ANDREWS,	GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON.

*Thirty-Seventh Annual Report—Part I.**For Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.*A. FOSTER HIGGINS, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL,

JOHN H. STABIN,

JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,

VERNON H. BROWN.

*For Committee on Insurance.*FRANCIS C. MOORE, *Chairman.*

RICHARD A. MCCURDY,

JOHN W. MURRAY,

JACOB R. TELFAIR,

GEORGE F. VIETOR.

For Members of the Board of Trustees having charge of the Real Estate of the Chamber of Commerce.

To serve until May, 1897.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.

For Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses.

ELIJAH A. HOUGHTON.

*For Council of the Nautical School established by Act of the Legislature, passed April 24th, 1873.*THOMAS P. BALL, *Chairman.*

JACOB W. MILLER,

JAMES H. WINCHESTER,

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. STEWART, }

JOHN CLAFLIN, }

R. M. GALLAWAY, }

*Special
Committee.*

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1894.

The report was unanimously accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

JOHN CLAFLIN.—Mr. President, before these nominations are voted upon, I wish to offer resolutions, which seem to be appropriate to the occasion. I must say that for myself the occasion is one of great regret. You are all aware that for nearly thirty years, since the 2d of February, 1865, Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH [applause] has been a member of this Chamber. During all of that time he has been one of the most efficient, one of the most active of all the members. From 1883 to 1887, as Chairman of the Executive Committee and as Vice-President, his services were conspicuously valuable. Since the 2d day of May, 1887, as President, he has given to this Chamber a fullness of service, a devotion to its interests

and energy in all its work which seemed to me unparalleled. I think it is not too much to say that during these last seven years the history of the Chamber has been in a very large measure a record of Mr. SMITH's work ; and it certainly is a record of which any man would be proud. [Applause.] This Chamber, gentlemen, owes to Mr. SMITH a debt of gratitude, which it cannot pay ; and I feel that the resolutions which I have drawn are not strong enough, and I know that you will feel that they are not strong enough, and you will wish to add to them as I wish to add to them, a personal wish and earnest hope that the future prosperity of our retiring President may be as great and as ample as that which he has brought to this Chamber. [Great applause.] I now offer the resolutions :

Whereas, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, having served this Chamber three years as Vice-President and seven years as President, now declines a re-nomination to the Presidency ; and

Whereas, His zeal and efficiency in the work of the Chamber have been unexcelled in its history ; and

Whereas, His intelligence, his courage and his devotion to the Chamber have combined to make him a wise leader in private counsel, and a most worthy representative of the Chamber in its public undertakings ; and

Whereas, The increase of membership of the Chamber during Mr. SMITH's Presidency, from 732 to the fixed limit of 1,000, evidences the success of his labors, while the vitality and progressiveness of the enlarged body attest the wisdom and the energy of his leadership ; be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York appreciates the brilliant, efficient and long continued work that CHARLES STEWART SMITH has done in its behalf ; it expresses to him its sense of deep obligation—it tenders him its sincere and hearty thanks.

MR. ORR.—As your Vice-President I will put these resolutions, and I hope that Mr. SMITH will not answer until after the re-organization, as there is something more to follow. Those in favor of the resolutions that you have just heard read, will please rise.

I have pleasure in announcing to you, Mr. President, that they have been unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT.—I am very glad, gentlemen, that Mr. ORR has taken the liberty of relieving me somewhat of the very unexpected shock which your kindness has brought upon me. We will proceed with the regular business.

ISAAC WALLACH.—Mr. President, with your permission and that of the Chamber, I would like to submit the following resolution :

Whereas, A provision has been introduced into the Indian Appropriation Bill before the House of Representatives for the removal of the Indian Warehouse from New-York City ; and

Whereas, The opening elsewhere of the bids for Indian supplies will, if accomplished, increase the cost to the Government of these supplies in practically every instance, and is deemed against good public policy ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this subject be referred, with power, to the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements for such action as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. WALLACH.—Mr. President, if you will bear with me a moment, I would like to state for the information of the members that some two months ago the Secretary of the Interior made an order, as was discretionary with him, to remove the Indian Warehouse from New-York to Chicago. Due to the efforts of some of the officers of this Chamber and those in our community who were in touch with the subject, and largely through the active co-operation of the Hon. ISIDOR STRAUS, the Secretary saw fit, upon the statement of facts and figures presented to him, to revoke his own order, seeing it was an injustice to the City of New-York, and an injury to the interests of the Government. Since then the intended removal has been introduced into the appropriation bill, and an effort was made to eliminate the objectionable part before the Committee without success. It is now coming up very soon before the House. As it is a matter of great importance to the commercial interests of New-York, it will be very desirable that the Committee to which it is referred take prompt action to prevent what is deemed an injustice to the commercial interests of New-York and the good interests of the Government.

On motion of LOUIS WINDMULLER, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and a memorial in opposition to the removal of the warehouse from this City was ordered to be prepared and sent to both Houses of Congress.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint two members to serve as tellers.

The President thereupon appointed EMERSON FOOTE and SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

The Chamber then proceeded to ballot for Officers and Standing Committees.

The tellers afterwards reported that one hundred and ninety votes had been cast for the candidates named by the Nominating Committee.

The President thereupon declared these gentlemen to have been duly elected to serve for the year ending May 2d, 1895.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee of two to inform Mr. ORR of his election as President of the Chamber, and conduct him to the chair.

The President appointed as such Committee, WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON and J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

This duty having been performed, the oath of office was administered to Mr. ORR by the retiring President.

Mr. SMITH, addressing Mr. ORR, said : I congratulate you, my good friend, that you have been called by the representatives of the commercial interests of the State of New-York to this high post of honor and duty, and I congratulate you, my fellow members of the Chamber, that you have chosen as your President a man who will maintain the traditions, the honor and interests of this body with conspicuous ability and fidelity.

I have great pleasure in handing you this gavel, and ask you to take this chair. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT ORR.—Gentlemen, it is not enough to say that I sincerely thank you for the reception you have given to that part of the report of your Nominating Committee that refers directly to myself, and for the vote by which you have elected me to the responsible and honorable position of President of this Chamber. Recalling, as I do at this moment, the date of your chartered existence that refers back to more than a century and a quarter ago, to the names of many of my predecessors in office, who were men of prominence and strength in the avenues of commerce and finance of their age ; the originals of these portraits that adorn our walls, who during their busy lives did so much towards making this City the commercial metropolis of the nation ; your faithful and effective work in carrying on that which they so well begun, thereby upholding the dignity and the integrity of New-York commercial life, and our earnest purpose of reaching towards higher planes of usefulness—all this impresses me with the utter inadequacy of mere conventional forms of thanks in illustrating to you my deep sense of the honor conferred and the fullness of my appreciation. I can only say that I will so endeavor to administer this trust that you

will never have cause to regret that you have given me your confidence and your votes. [Applause.]

To Mr. SMITH, who has asked to be relieved from the duties of official position, I desire to express my personal admiration for that effective service which has done so much in bringing this Chamber up to the condition of efficiency and prominence it appears to us in to-day. It is a great pleasure to me that the official mantle, which he now elects to resign, and which he has graced in the wearing during the last seven years, comes directly from his shoulders to mine. I will try to wear it as he has done, so that when I am called upon to resign it to my successor in office, I may merit, in part, that admiration of service and thanks which you have rendered to him to-day. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, because of this large meeting, which is so truly representative, I am tempted to hazard a single suggestion for your consideration. I have seldom come into this room of late years without a feeling of regret that in times past it had not been deemed expedient and necessary that this Chamber should possess its own building and be domiciled in its own home. [Applause.] I know that it is as common to us all as household words that the gifts of very many of our members, made through, and outside of this time-honored institution, have been magnificent in their frequency, their quantity and their quality, and that their acts of philanthropy and charity have been beyond ken; and yet as an association, remarkable as ours is for educating its members in this system of princely giving, we have overlooked that species of charity which the old proverb describes as "beginning at home." I admit that the opportunities ahead of us are very great, even if we continue to be sheltered by a roof other than our own; but I do feel that we owe something more to ourselves, to our City, to our State, and, indeed, I may say to the whole country, which in a measure we represent, than we have yet given; and that the permanency of our organization would be made more secure, our self-respect would be very much heightened, and our influence very much strengthened if our official acts went out from a dignified and well-equipped building, which bore upon its front, cut into hard granite or cast in enduring bronze, our time-honored name, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. [Applause.] The suggestion, therefore, that I hazard is this, that at an early date and appreciating this fact, we appoint a Committee who will take it into consideration and report back to the Chamber its conclusions at as early a date as practicable. [Applause.]

STEPHEN W. CAREY.—Mr. President, I trust you will bear with me a moment. I cannot forego this opportunity; indeed it is fitting that I should bear evidence to the fact that you are the first President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York who has been President of the leading and the largest commercial body in America, the New-York Produce Exchange. Now, since you are elected and seated as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a member of the New-York Produce Exchange for

more than forty years, and a member of this Chamber for over twenty years, it gives me infinite pleasure to congratulate you and this body, and the three thousand members of the New-York Produce Exchange, that at last they have placed in the Chair of the New-York Chamber of Commerce Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR. [Applause.] I am sure that having known you for forty years, and having been associated with you as far back as 1857, and been familiar with your record during all these years, I know that the commercial and industrial interests of this Chamber—nay, I will guarantee it—will be faithfully subserved, and that you will have an essentially successful administration. [Applause.]

ELECTION OF CHARLES S. SMITH, EX-PRESIDENT, AS AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER.

Mr. HENTZ.—Mr. President, I know that there is a tempting luncheon waiting for us, but I will only take a few moments of your time, and I am sure that you will all heartily pass the resolution I am now about to offer. Mr. CLAFLIN and our newly-elected President, Mr. ORR, have spoken so fittingly in regard to Mr. SMITH's services, that I am sure every member of the Chamber appreciates and endorses what they have said. The Executive Committee yesterday, however, passed a resolution recommending the election of Mr. SMITH an honorary member of this Chamber. [Applause.] Therefore, on behalf of the Committee, I nominate CHARLES S. SMITH for honorary membership.

THE PRESIDENT.—I am exceedingly glad that my first official act is to put this question to you, and those who favor the election of Mr. SMITH to honorary membership will please rise.

Mr. SMITH, I beg to notify you that you have been elected unanimously an honorary member of this Chamber. [Great applause.]

Mr. SMITH.—Mr. President and gentlemen, I am a beggar for words to convey to you my sense of gratitude for and appreciation of this last expression of your confidence. I had intended to retire from the Chair and assume again my place in the ranks without observation, but your kindness compels me to say that I have occupied that Chair for the last time with mingled emotions. I confess to you, my good friends, while I feel a sense of relief that the responsibilities incumbent upon the President of this distinguished body have been transferred to other and more able hands, still it is true I have enjoyed the labors in which we have all so heartily engaged, and in which I have always experienced your most kind and cordial assistance and co-operation. Permit me to say that the recollections of my connection with you, gentlemen, will be among the most treasured of my earthly possessions and will remain with me even to the end.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, June 7, 1894.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, *Vice-President.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held May 3d, were read and unanimously approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

HUGH N. CAMP, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

Nominated by

**STEPHEN BAKER,
A. SWAN BROWN,
HOWARD CARROLL,
CHARLES A. CLAPP,
AUGUSTUS F. LIBBY,
ROBERT MOORE,
TRENOR L. PARK,
WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN,**

**JOHN SLOANE.
JOHN N. BEACH.
JOHN H. STARIN.
HENRY M. TABER.
LOUIS WINDMULLER.
HENRY M. TABER.
ALEXANDER E. ORR.
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.**

These gentlemen were, upon one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, called up the report submitted by the Committee at the annual meeting on the 3d ultimo, embodying a memorial to Congress recommending certain amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Law, and, on his motion, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of **LOUIS WINDMULLER**, an engrossed copy of the

memorial, attested by the seal of the Chamber and the signatures of its officers, was ordered to be sent to both Houses of Congress.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River, verbally reported that the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Bill had passed both Houses of Congress, and that the rights and privileges of New-York Harbor were properly guarded by its provisions.

MEMORIALS.

The President laid before the Chamber the following memorial in opposition to the removal of the Indian Warehouse from this City, authorized at the annual meeting on the 3d ultimo, an authenticated copy of which had been presented to both Houses of Congress :

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled :

May it please your Honorable Body : The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents that the retention of the Indian Warehouse and the opening of bids in the City of New-York are demanded by the best interests of the Government for the following reasons :

FIRST. That about one million dollars of merchandise purchased in New-York and delivered here was drawn from products of the East, and would have to be drawn from the same source if bids were opened in Chicago and deliveries made there.

SECOND. The cost for freight on these goods, if made by individual shippers, would be about \$24,200, which would necessarily have to be added thereto by the contractors. The actual cost to the Government for freight on the same goods to Chicago is \$11,000, showing a saving on merchandise purchased in New-York on freight alone of over \$13,000.

THIRD. That the Government received these supplies in the East from first hands, and, if contracted for in Chicago, the inconvenience to the Eastern bidder would be such as to prohibit him from successfully competing, and which would result in the Government being obliged to pay two profits instead of one if purchased in this market.

FOURTH. All Western houses of prominence have resident agents in New-York City for the purchase of these classes of goods required by the Indian Department. For this reason alone it would

seem unwise for the Government to withdraw its purchasing department from New-York City.

FIFTH. By an order of the Hon. HOKE SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, of March 31st, 1894, he recognised the right of the City of New-York to have the Warehouse retained there for the purchase of supplies coming from the East, and that bidders in that section are entitled to the necessary facilities to make the most advantageous offers to the Government.

SIXTH. That it is unusual to enact by law a change from a custom that has been in vogue in all the Departments of the Government, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of each Department to open bids in his judgment at such places where the best interests of the Government would be served.

For the reasons above set forth the Chamber of Commerce earnestly prays your Honorable Body to strike out from House Bill No. 6913, page 138, on lines 1, 2 and 3, the following :

“ Provided that the offices for purchasing goods and supplies and the principal depot shall be established at Chicago, and the bids shall be opened there.”

And your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray.

The memorial was ordered to be placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WINDMULLER offered the following preamble and resolution and moved their adoption :

Whereas, Policies of fire insurance are issued in this State, some by corporations of unknown responsibility whose offices are located in other States or countries, and who are not admitted to do business in this State except through licensed brokers empowered to insure any individual who swears he cannot get insurance from regularly authorized companies; others by associations of individual underwriters, called LLOYDS, whose responsibility varies with that of the persons forming the association; and

Whereas, This system injures the regular stock companies while it does not afford that guarantee to the insured which was contemplated by the laws of this State, and with which regular insurance companies must conform; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Chamber requests its Committee on Insurance to inquire what legislation, if any, is desirable and should be recommended for better protection of the insurer and the insured.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

Mr. SCHWAB offered the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their adoption :

Whereas, The passage of the appropriation of money estimated by the Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York for additional sea-going tugs and their maintenance appears urgently necessary to ensure the proper protection of the channels and waterways of this harbor against injury by illegal dumping ; and

Whereas, The safe navigation of the channels of this harbor is frequently endangered by the presence of numbers of small boats in the channels engaged in dredging or raking for oysters and clams and in fishing,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, with such other members of the Chamber as the Committee may invite to accompany them, be requested to appear before the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, and to urge on that Committee the reasons why the sum required to enforce the law against illegal dumping should be provided ; and also

Resolved, That the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, with such other members of the Chamber as may accompany them, be requested to appear before the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, and to urge on that Committee the passage of an amendment to the Act relating to the duties of the Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, which shall render it unlawful for any person or persons to engage in dredging for shellfish, or fishing in any of the channels leading to and from the harbor of New-York, or to interfere in any way with the safe navigation of those channels by ocean steamships and ships of deep draught.

Mr. SCHWAB.—Mr. President, I hardly think it is necessary for me to say much in regard to this matter. The Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York has asked for an appropriation of money necessary to provide for the purchase or the construction of two sea-going tugs for the purpose of preventing illegal dumping, and also to keep the channels clear. It is absolutely necessary for the safe guarding of the channels that he should have additional means. In some way it is also necessary that he should have additional police authority over the channels. The small boats that are engaged in fishing anchor right in the way of steamships and sailing vessels. Only recently a steamship was obliged to take the ground on the side of the channel to avoid running into one of these small boats, thereby involving great risk and delaying the steamship. We have always found that it is by far more advisable to approach these Committees of Congress personally to lay our views before them, and I, therefore, earnestly hope that these resolutions will be adopted.

CHARLES S. SMITH.—I am very glad to second these resolutions, and I do not propose to take up the time by saying anything in their favor; but if there should be any opposition, I am quite familiar with the subject and then I should be glad to say something. I hope, however, that the resolutions will receive the unanimous vote of the Chamber.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The President reported he had re-appointed the several Special Committees, pursuant to the authority given him at the annual meeting, held on the 3d ultimo, and made the necessary changes in their membership, as follows :

Special Committee on an Historical Painting of the Atlantic Cable Projectors.

MORRIS K. JESUP, ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Special Committee on Quarantine.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *ex officio*, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
SETH LOW, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
AUSTIN CORBIN.

Special Committee on the Construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

Special Committee to represent the Chamber of Commerce before the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention with regard to any laws which may affect the good government of this City and the commercial prosperity of this State.

CHARLES S. SMITH,	HUGH N. CAMP,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
JOHN SLOANE,	ALEXANDER E. ORR, <i>ex officio</i> .

Special Committee to represent the Chamber of Commerce at Washington, and endeavor to secure such provisions in the Customs Administrative Bill as will be safe and equitable, both for the Government and the Importers.

JOHN GIBB, JOHN W. AITKEN,
PETER B. WERRALL, HENRY W. CURTISS,
OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Special Committee on Rapid Transit.

CHARLES S. SMITH,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,	RICHARD T. WILSON,
JOHN A. STEWART,	ABRAM S. HEWITT,
ALEXANDER E. ORR, <i>ex officio</i> .	

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, October 4, 1894.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.
JOHN SLOANE, *Vice-President*.
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

And a quorum of members.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, it is a very great pleasure to welcome you back again, after the refreshing and stimulating influences of summer recreation, to the responsible duties of membership in this Chamber. While I see many familiar faces, I regret to have to announce that during the recess death has caused some vacancies in our roll of members, one of which I desire specially to mention.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, an honorary member of this Chamber, departed this life on the 17th day of June, 1894. Mr. PHELPS was born in New-York in 1839. He was College bred, and by profession a lawyer, but he was also identified with the management of many of the financial institutions of our City, and was a Director in several of those railroad systems that have done so much towards developing the resources of this country. During his active busy life, remarkable for purity of character and earnestness of purpose, he continuously occupied positions of honorable trust and prominence. In his earlier career he was made Justice of the Sixth District Court of this City by the then Governor of the State. Five times he was elected to the Congress of the United States. In 1881 he was appointed Minister to Vienna by President GARFIELD, and again in 1889 Minister to Berlin by President HARRISON, and at the time of his death he was Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the

State of New-Jersey. It is a source of deep sorrow to us all that from the human standpoint we shall see his face no more.

As this is the first opportunity we have had of showing respect to the memory of our deceased friend and fellow-member since the adjournment of our meetings in June, with your permission I will now suspend the regular order of business, that the memorial, which I understand has been prepared, may be presented for your consideration.

CHARLES S. SMITH offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, an honorary member of this Chamber ; and

Whereas, The public career of Mr. PHELPS has been marked by distinguished services to the country, both as Member of Congress and Minister to the Courts of Austria and Germany ; and

Whereas, His many private and social virtues have endeared him to a wide circle of friends, both at home and abroad, and his daily walk has exemplified the life of a Christian gentleman ; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber place on record its admiration for and its high appreciation of the sterling character of our late friend and associate, and commend his example as eminently worthy of imitation.

Mr. SMITH.—Mr. President, during the century and a quarter of its existence the Chamber of Commerce has placed upon its roll of honorary membership but twenty-nine members ; it has been our usual custom to elect such members from professions not eligible to regular membership, in token of our appreciation of distinguished services rendered to the country, and particularly to its commercial interests.

Since our last meeting we have been called upon to record with profound regret the death of WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, who was elected an honorary member of this Chamber in February last.

Mr. PHELPS was born in this City August 24, 1839 ; he was a member of an old Puritan family who settled in the Valley of the Connecticut in Colonial times, and impressed upon their posterity its sturdy integrity and restless energy. His ancestors feared God ; listened to the voice of conscience, and believed it to be their duty to practice economy in order to educate their families and to send at least one son to Yale College. His was the type of the New-England family who settled the Western Reserve, founded Chicago and put down slavery.

Mr. PHELPS, though still a young lawyer when in Congress, was conspicuous in a body which included such men as BLAINE, GARFIELD, REED and MCKINLEY.

As Minister to Berlin he first secured the re-admission of American salted meats to the European markets, after a long prohibition, and for this important service was made an honorary member of this Chamber. His mission to Germany, due to his diplomatic ability and fine social tact, was eminently successful. He early secured not only the regard of his countrymen who observed his career at foreign Courts, but the favor and friendship of such Courts, and especially that of Prince BISMARCK.

As a friend in the intimacy of social life he was a prince among his fellows, liberal and generous to a fault. Returning from Berlin last year at the moment when the stress and strain of financial panic of that period was the most severe, he exhausted his bank account to help his friends in distress, and only regretted that his means were not more adequate to the occasion.

He had ready and brilliant wit, which he exercised freely, but never to give pain to others. I never heard him make an unkind personal remark, and I believe that he had arrived, in his later years, to that rare elevation of spirit when he could take pleasure in the prosperity even of those who had done him wrong. For us he passed away all too soon; but he was ready to go, and his memory is without stain.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.—Mr. President, the name of WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS is one familiar to me for many years. Though not an intimate friend I knew him when a young man, just graduated from college, and early began to admire the restless energy and determination to succeed which marked his subsequent career in life. An only son, the idol of his father, naturally fond of literary pursuits, with every temptation offered to live a life of idleness or of leisure, surrounded with all the comforts and enjoyments which inherited wealth could give, he yet chose the nobler part, and determined that to him life meant something more, and that duty and honorable ambition alike called him to higher aims and a more useful career; and though a lawyer by profession, he decided to enter the glittering arena of political life, conscious that notwithstanding such a life was full of pitfalls to the dishonest and unwary, it was still replete with golden opportunity to those who, devoted to country and to race, thus chose to serve their fellow-men. Elected a Representative to Congress while still a young man, he readily made his mark as a fluent speaker and a logical reasoner. A strong partisan, he was loyal in his friendships, while generous to his foes, and soon became a leader in the councils of his party, securing alike the confidence and affection of his associates, and at the same time the respect and esteem of those politically opposed to him; and when at last called upon to fill the high mission of Minister from his Government to the Court of Germany, Republicans and Democrats both agreed that no better choice could have been made.

Keen and quick-witted in his contact with men, genial and pleasant in his intercourse with the world, honest in his convictions, affectionate and lovable in his nature; such were the salient points

of his character. His faults were few, while his virtues, which were many, won genuine praise, and earned for him a name of which his children may well be proud. Let the presence of those high and low, rich and poor, who, in large numbers, gathered around his bier, silently attest to the truth of what I have said, and to the love in which they hold the memory of their companion and their friend.

The members of this Chamber do well to record upon their minutes their appreciation of his character and of the services he rendered the commercial interests of this City and of the country which gave him birth, and which, with patriotic pride, he loved so well. While seeking to honor him as an honorary member of this Board, he yet honored us by his presence in our midst.

With a feeling of sadness, yet with a profound consciousness that our friend who has left us has awakened to the activities of a nobler and a better life, born upon the foundations of a good character here made and established, I do most earnestly second the resolutions which have been offered.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.—Mr. President, if I may be permitted to add a word to the splendid and most highly deserved tribute that has been paid to the memory of WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, I wish to say, referring to his diplomatic career, his excellent administration as our representative in Germany upheld the best traditions of our diplomatic history. Mr. PHELPS, both in character and in attainments, was magnificently fitted for the responsible duties that devolve upon the head of a mission in so important a post as that of Berlin. He was equipped, originally, by reason of having received an excellent education; and he was equipped by reason of the fact of his having had such a wide experience in the House of Representatives. I hope that the time will come when men of the character of BANCROFT, BAYARD TAYLOR, and of ANDREW D. WHITE, and of WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, (confining myself simply to Berlin,) will not feel it their duty to leave their posts upon a change of administration; whatever differences of party may exist between us, when we cross the great oceans that separate us from the other nations, an American is an American, and the distinctions of party do not travel beyond our borders. I hope that the Chamber of Commerce, in paying tribute to so excellent a representative of our Government as Mr. PHELPS was, will emphasize the lesson his useful career attests; that our diplomacy should stand upon the rules that apply to the diplomatic service in all nations, namely, that fitness regulate its tenure and not change of party. That it be regulated and graded, just as our army is regulated and graded, so that the friendly arm of our Government will be as well trained to do its service abroad as the leaders of our army at home.

The preamble and resolution were, by a rising vote, unanimously adopted.

THE DEATH OF BOWIE DASH.

CORNELIUS MORRISON offered the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their adoption :

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from amongst us our worthy and esteemed associate, BOWIE DASH ; and

Whereas, The intimate relation held during a long business life by him with us as a merchant makes it fitting that we express and record our sincere appreciation of him ; therefore,

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a man from our midst, in which he has held a prominent place for more than thirty years, leaves a vacancy that will be deeply realized by us, his business associates and friends, and will prove a grievous loss.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with his widow, afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased, we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be for their greatest good.

The preamble and resolutions were, by a rising vote, unanimously adopted.

The order of business was then resumed.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held June 7th, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

HENRY HENTZ, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

JONATHAN BULKLEY,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
JACOB LANGELOTH,
HENRY S. MANNING,
CHARLES A. MOORE,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
J. HENRY WHITEHOUSE,

Nominated by
AUGUSTINE SMITH.
HENRY HENTZ.
LOUIS WINDMULLER.
ROBERT A. C. SMITH.
CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.
HENRY HENTZ.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. HENTZ reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Committee of Five, with power, to make arrangements for the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Annual Banquet of the Chamber, at DELMONICO's, on Tuesday evening, November 20th proximo.

The President appointed the following named gentlemen as the Committee :

HORACE PORTER,	HENRY W. CANNON,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,	GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON,
LOWELL LINCOLN.	

FRANCIS B. THURBER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted the following report on the proposed abolition of the present system of Consular Courts in Japan, as contemplated by the pending treaty between the United States and that country :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

A treaty is now pending between Japan and the United States, one feature of which is the abolition of the present system of Consular Courts ; foreign Consuls having the power under existing treaties to try citizens of their own country for offences committed within their consular jurisdiction.

This subject was before the Chamber some years ago, and at that time it was found that Japanese ideas and methods of justice were so at variance with the ideas of foreign merchants and representatives of all nationalities that they were unanimously opposed to a change in the existing system. The Chamber at that time, therefore, passed resolutions deprecating any change. The sentiment of the Chamber has, however, always been exceedingly friendly towards Japan, as evidenced by its favoring a return of the Shimono-seki indemnity and other measures tending to friendly relations. It may be that circumstances have so changed that a change in the position of the Chamber regarding Consular Courts is advisable, but before our Government takes a step of such importance to American citizens doing business with Japan it is advisable that it should have the latest and fullest information ; we therefore submit the following resolutions :

Whereas, The Empire of Japan is seeking a revision of the treaty between that country and the United States, whereby the present system of Consular Courts in Japan may be abolished,

Resolved, That before the Department of State concedes this point that a full expression of opinion from American merchants and American diplomatic and consular representatives should be sought, in order that adequate information may be had upon which to base an adequate protection for American interests.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State, and that the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce communicate with American merchants doing business with Japan, and ask an expression of views upon this question.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	FRANCIS B. THURBER,	} <i>Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.</i>
	JAMES MCCREERY,	
	W. H. ROBERTSON,	
	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,	

NEW-YORK, *October 3, 1894.*

Messrs. STRAUS and RHOADES spoke in opposition to the Chamber acting at once upon the resolutions.

The report was then referred back to the Committee to ascertain if the Department of State was not already in possession of the information called for in the first resolution.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, submitted the following report of the action taken by the Committee to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the State for the Improvement of the Canals :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

At a meeting of this Chamber, on November 2d, 1893, your Committee on Internal Trade was authorized to continue its efforts to secure the improvement of our canals. The Chairman of your Committee went to Albany on June 15th last, to attend a conference of representatives of the principal commercial bodies of the State, called by the New-York Produce Exchange for that purpose ; he was elected member of an Executive Committee to represent these associations, consisting, besides, of Mr. GEORGE CLINTON, from Buffalo, the President of the New-York Produce Exchange, Ex-Senator GEORGE B. SLOAN, from Oswego, and others. This Committee appeared before the Constitutional Convention on June 20th, as well as on subsequent dates, to advocate measures favorable to our canals. In consequence, the following amendment to the Constitution has been recommended by said Convention :

“The canals may be improved in such manner as the Legislature shall provide by law. A debt may be authorized for that purpose

in the mode prescribed by Section 4 of this article, or the cost of such improvement may be defrayed by the appropriation of funds from the State treasury or by equitable annual tax."

The importance of its adoption by a vote of the people is evident. Nothing has practically been done to improve our waterways within the last thirty years. Steam and electricity could advantageously be used as motors if the beds of the canals were deepened to nine feet and the locks lengthened; the speed of canal boats could thus be accelerated, and the cost of grain transportation from Buffalo reduced from 3 cents to 1½ cents per bushel.

Chicago intends to invest twenty-five million dollars to connect the lakes by a ship canal, 18 feet deep and 160 feet wide, with the Mississippi River. The improvement of Canadian waterways tributary to the St. Lawrence River was initiated twenty years ago; they are to be 14 feet deep and 45 feet wide; on these and the Welland Canal the Dominion Government has expended some fifty-five million dollars already; Montreal merchants are clamoring now for appropriations to complete this work, and Toronto is urging the construction of a twenty-foot ship canal on Canadian territory.

While our competitors are thus active to divert from this State a portion of the grain trade which has largely contributed to our present prosperity, we ought not to remain idle. The expenditure required for these improvements will not exceed ten million dollars, an insignificant amount when compared with the vast interests at stake.

Your Committee respectfully submits these facts to the Chamber, and asks its members to co-operate with them in active agitation for the adoption of this amendment to our State Constitution.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	LOUIS WINDMULLER, GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON, CAMDEN C. DIKE, SAMUEL H. SEAMAN,	} <i>Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.</i>

NEW-YORK, *October 3, 1894.*

The report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

FRANCIS C. MOORE, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred, on the 7th of June last, the subject of fire insurance by Lloyds, and what legislation, if any, is desirable and should be recommended by the Chamber for the better protection of the insurer and the insured, submitted the following report, which was unanimously accepted :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of fire insurance by Lloyds, and the question of what legislation, if any, is

desirable and necessary for the better protection of the insuring public, and also of the Stock Fire Insurance Companies of this State, respectfully report, that while they see no reason why the business of fire insurance, outside of the compact portions of cities liable to sweeping conflagrations, could not be conducted with the same safety to the insuring public by capable and honest individuals associated as members of Lloyds as by the association of such individuals in stock companies, (excepting only the important stock feature of capital guaranty,) they can see no reason why individuals associated as Lloyds should not be required by law to make public statements each year as to income, expenditures, assets, liabilities and reserves as are now required of Stock Fire Insurance Companies; nor can your Committee see why such Lloyds should be exempt from such taxation on premiums received by them as would measure their fair share of the burden imposed by the State for the support of the Insurance Department and other safeguards of the public, it being manifestly unjust that such entire burdens should be borne by the Stock Companies, who now receive only a portion of the premiums. It seems manifestly unfair that the State should provide an Insurance Department and make other provision for the security of the insuring public, and collect the whole cost of such Department and safeguards in taxes from the Stock Insurance Companies, who collect only a portion of the premiums paid by the insuring public, and who alone are held to restrictions deemed necessary for the protection of the public.

From the standpoint of the insured or property-owner.—Your Committee especially desire to emphasize the importance of requiring Lloyds and all other associations transacting the business of fire insurance to have in hand, at all times, as a reserve, such portion of the premium as represents the unexpired time of their executory or running contracts. The business of fire insurance is conducted on a system which collects, in advance of a stipulated term, a money premium, upon the sufficiency of which the assured is dependent (especially in the absence of capital) for his security. The insurer, whether a Lloyds or a Stock Company, thus becomes the trustee of the premium money which is the guarantee of indemnity for the unexpired time. Such trustees should certainly be held strictly accountable by the State, to secure the protection of the citizens with whom they are permitted to deal, in the same manner that Fire Insurance Companies, Savings Banks and Trust Companies, and other fiduciary institutions, are now held by legislative requirements. Your Committee have reason to believe, after careful investigation of the subject, that many of the Lloyds associations not only do not hold the premiums representing the unexpired terms of their policies, but that, on the contrary, they have actually divided such unearned premiums as profits, so that, in the event of sweeping conflagrations, involving a number of risks, they would be unable to meet their obligations. Claim has been made by advocates of Lloyds that this important fund, which may readily reach into the millions, is safer in the pockets of Lloyds subscribers

than if invested in securities prescribed by law and open at all times to the investigation of the State Insurance Department. Just how true this claim may be can be determined by examination of the lists of Lloyds subscribers, to whose pockets claimants for loss must look in the event of a conflagration.

Limit of Responsibility.—Some of the representatives of these associations are advertising the fact of unlimited liability on the part of their members as a reason why their policies should be preferred to those of Stock Companies; but as fires in the compact portions of cities frequently spread over acres of buildings, it behooves those who accept their policies to recognize the fact that the destruction of a number of buildings in a city might materially reduce the amount which they could recover under a Lloyds policy where this amount has been limited, as in most, if not all, cases it has, to a *pro rata* share of the aggregate amount of only five separate claims.

Loss Claimants must sue each Lloyds Subscriber.—It is necessary in most cases, at least, to sue each subscriber at Lloyds in case of disputed claims—an important matter to be considered by those dealing with them, but a fact not generally understood by those whose property is insured by them.

From the Standpoint of Lloyds Subscribers.—Your Committee regard it as within the scope of reference to them to consider the question of fire insurance by Lloyds from the standpoint of a Lloyds member, in view of the fact that some members of this Chamber may be subscribers to Lloyds, and under this head should first be considered.

Limit of Liability.—And, therefore, of responsibility. Reliance is placed by members of Lloyds upon a limit of liability in any sweeping conflagration by clauses in the agreement fixing the maximum liability at five times the amount of subscription by any one conflagration, and other like provisions. These, it is not necessary to state, could have effect as to innocent third parties dealing with the association only in case the limit is brought home to them as a condition of the policy or contract of insurance. From this standpoint the question deserves serious consideration. The possible liability of a subscriber to Lloyds may be much greater than is contemplated, owing to laches or neglect on the part of the attorney who becomes his agent. In a case coming before your Committee, for example, a clause in the power of attorney limiting the subscriber's liability by any fire to five times the amount of his subscription has been, through neglect or otherwise, omitted from the policies themselves, and, so far as the insuring public and the customers of the association are concerned, there is no limit whatever to the liability of the subscriber, whose private instructions to his agent would and should have no force as to innocent third parties. If any one should suffer by the neglect, criminal or otherwise, of the attorney of a Lloyds

association to publish the fact of such limit of liability, it should clearly be the one whose agent he is.

In some cases the limiting clause has been so carelessly worded that the subscriber is in danger of being bankrupt, notably where the clause reads as follows :

“ All policy holders who shall sustain loss or damage from such a fire shall be entitled to recover from each underwriter only that proportion of the adjusted claim of each which the aggregate of all such adjusted claims shall bear to the total liability of each underwriter as thus limited.” The proportion being carelessly stated wrong end foremost—a serious difference. If the clause be worded as intended it makes the policy of a Lloyds of little value in cities.

Death of a Lloyds Subscriber.—In the event of the death of a subscriber, the distribution of his estate by will or inheritance would certainly be delayed, possibly for years, until executory or running contracts, for which he would be liable, could expire or be cancelled. There is no known gauge or measure, legal or otherwise, for determining the contingent liability of unexpired insurance contracts.

This uncertainty and delay would also be experienced in the case of bankruptcy, and no receiver or assignee of a bankrupt estate could determine the value of the estate for distribution among creditors until all executory or running contracts could be disposed of. A Lloyds subscription for a few thousand dollars might thus involve, in the case of laches on the part of attorneys or of the subscriber himself, a liability for an enormous sum in case of a sweeping conflagration.

Bankruptcy of a Lloyds Subscriber.—In case of bankruptcy, receivers of insurance corporations are expressly authorized, under the Laws of 1828, Chap. 8, Title 4, Art. 3, Sec. 77, to provide for “cancelling and discharging any open or subsisting contracts.” This would make the holders of insurance contracts against a bankrupt practically preferred claimants. There is good reason for providing for cancelling such contracts, for it may well be assumed that the failure of the bankrupt is the outcome of the conduct of a business which has been unprofitable, and that the sooner the running contracts of such a business can be cancelled the better will it be for all concerned in the estate. It would seem, therefore, with this proper statute on the books, an important question, in considering the mercantile standing of a merchant for purposes of credit, as to what might be his liabilities under running contracts of this character, the receiver being authorized, if not admonished, to dispose of them before providing for other claims upon the estate. In the case of Fire Insurance Companies it has been impossible, under the laws of the State, to liquidate the affairs of a Company until the last outstanding insurance contract has been either cancelled or terminated. Ought not such facts to affect the commercial credit or mercantile standing of Lloyds subscribers ? The Superintendent

of the Insurance Department of Illinois, in his annual report, mentions one Lloyds which has nearly eight millions of dollars (\$7,900,000) at risk of loss by a single fire. With unlimited liability of members, can mercantile agencies, or banks discounting paper, overlook the possibilities of hopeless bankruptcy? And are not banks, in such cases, practically running the risks of insurance companies, without the premium which insurance companies secure?

Legislative authorization of Lloyds.—It is, at least, a question whether Section 57, Chap. 690 of the Laws of 1892, upon which associations of underwriters known as Lloyds rely for their right to transact the business of fire insurance, would legalize greater membership in any Lloyds, in point of numbers, than existed at the date of the passage of such Act, October 1, 1892, as amended May, 1894. It would seem that this section was intended to provide for filling vacancies occurring from death, retirement or withdrawal, by the admission of others to such association. If this construction of the paragraph, by your Committee, is correct, those Lloyds associations which have a larger membership in point of numbers than was their complement at the date referred to, are conducting business illegally, and incurring the penalties and liabilities of such illicit traffic.

Recommendation.—Your Committee recommend that the Chamber request the Legislature to enact a law which shall subject Lloyds Fire Insurance Associations to the same proper rules which now apply in the case of Stock Fire Insurance Companies, requiring them to make the same reports of condition, assets, liabilities, income and expenditures; to hold the same reserves, invested as required by the law for insurance companies, for the security of those who have running contracts of insurance, and to pay, *pro rata*, their burden of the taxes now imposed upon all others engaged in the business of fire insurance.

The State of New-York will even then be behind the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which has already, in Section 86, Chap. 522, Acts of 1894 of that State, provided as follows:

“Associations of individuals, citizens of the United States, whether organized within the Commonwealth or elsewhere within the United States, formed upon the plan known as Lloyds, whereby each associate underwriter becomes liable for a proportionate part of the whole amount insured by a policy, may be authorized to transact insurance, other than life, in this Commonwealth, in like manner and upon the same terms and conditions as are required of and imposed upon insurance companies of other of the United States.”

Lloyds associations, managed by capable underwriters, whose finances are in satisfactory condition, have no reason to fear publicity and should support such legislation. They, not the stock companies, will be thrown into disrepute by the failure of irrespon-

sible concerns, whose methods are not now open to investigation or kept in line with proper business rules.

Insurance in unauthorized Companies.—The insurance of property in companies not authorized to transact business in this State has unduly increased, owing to the fact that some property-owners make affidavit that they are unable to secure insurance in authorized companies, when, in fact, this inability, in some cases at least, grows out of an unwillingness to pay proper rates, and while this subject was also referred to your Committee, your Committee is not prepared at this time to recommend any legislative action.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	F. C. MOORE, JOHN W. MURRAY, JACOB R. TELFAIR, GEORGE F. VIETOR,	} Committee on Insurance.

NEW-YORK, October 4, 1894.

Opposition being made by DOUGLASS R. SATTERLEE and A. SWAN BROWN, on the ground that the Lloyds had not had an opportunity to be heard on the subject, the report was, on motion of Mr. RHODES, ordered to be printed, a copy sent to each member of the Chamber, and action thereon deferred to the regular monthly meeting to be held November 1st. The Committee was requested to give a hearing, in the meantime, to all persons interested in the question.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Special Committee on Rapid Transit, reported the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, The Rapid Transit Commissioners, appointed under the Act passed by the last Legislature, have adopted routes and plans for the construction of a rapid transit road in the City of New-York, but are prevented by law from further proceeding in the matter until there shall have been a vote of the people at the ensuing election upon the question whether a rapid transit railway shall be constructed by the City at the public expense ; and

Whereas, The scheme of municipal construction, provided by law, requires also that the road, when constructed, shall be operated by the contractor for a term of not less than thirty-five years, and for an annual rental which will pay the interest on the City bonds and the principal when the bonds mature, thus making the road pay for itself, and so relieving the tax-payers from any additional burden by reason thereof ; and

Whereas, The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners has approved of the principle of municipal construction and operation of a rapid transit road, as affording a practical solution of the rapid transit question in this City, the attempts of the former Commission to secure the building and operation of such a road, through the agency of private capital, having failed ; and

Whereas, It appears that the statute providing for municipal construction affords full protection to the City against extravagance and corrupt practices in the construction and operation of such a road ;

Resolved, That we approve of the construction of a rapid transit railway by the City at the public expense, under the conditions and limitations prescribed by the act providing for the same, and invite all citizens having the best interests of this City at heart to unite with us in an effort to secure a favorable vote of the people upon the question, and thus enable the Rapid Transit Commission to proceed with the construction and provide for the operation of a rapid transit railway, which shall be owned by the City, and which shall be constructed and operated with entire regard for the safety, comfort and convenience of the people.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

In the absence of the Chairman, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, the Secretary presented to the Chamber the Report of the Special Committee on the Construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

CARL VON PUSTAU, in a few explanatory remarks, submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, that American interests and lives demand the presence of a larger number of men of war in Chinese waters, especially to be stationed in the treaty ports, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State in Washington.

Objections being made to the Chamber taking immediate action on this resolution, it was referred for consideration to the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

G. WALDO SMITH offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, The City of New-York pays something more than \$5,000,000 per annum for police protection ; and

Whereas, The rate of remuneration paid and the liberal provision for retirement provided, should not only procure a high grade of men for the force, but also faithful, efficient and conscientious service ; and

Whereas, It has been proved by the testimony given before the Legislative Investigating Committee, and also by the trials held before the Police Commissioners, that unlawful privileges have been secured by the criminal classes, by the payment of money to some member of the force, and that citizens have been compelled to pay money in order to secure lawful privileges ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York believes that the police force of the City of New-York should be divorced from all civilian and political control, and that it should be constituted on some such basis as is the army of the United States, or the militia of the State of New-York, with all grades of officers and a commander-in-chief, all of whom shall have risen from the ranks, with provisions for court martials and for appointments to the force, by strictest Civil Service rules, with provisions for promotion, based upon a Civil Service examination and the previous record of the applicant, with provision that all persons who secure unlawful privileges by the payment of money, or who are compelled to pay money to secure lawful privileges, shall be held guiltless before the law and shall be competent witnesses against any officer, who, while receiving liberal remuneration for the faithful performance of his duty in guarding the people's interests and in enforcing the observance of the law, betrays his trust for money, shall be held to strict accountability before the law.

The preamble and resolution were referred for report to the Special Committee on Municipal Legislation.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, November 1, 1894.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

JOHN SLOANE,

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, } *Vice-Presidents.*

WILLIAM H. WEBB,

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held October 4th, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted the following report on the effect of the new Tariff Act upon the export trade of the United States :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws call attention to the changes made by the Tariff Bill, recently enacted, in their bearing upon our export trade. While the reciprocity provisions of the McKINLEY Bill are abrogated, there are compensating advantages in some lines in the way of free raw materials, and lower rates of duty on materials not free, which should enure to the advantage of our manufacturers, and better enable them to compete for the trade of the world. It is evident that with the constantly increasing capacity in all lines of production, caused by machinery and steam power, the ability to produce increases faster than the ability to consume, and that efforts should be made to develop new markets.

This over-production is made increasingly effective by the improved facilities for distribution. It is important to American interests in competing for export trade that we should extend our facilities for distribution as far as possible. Steamship lines work for and build up their respective countries just as railroad lines build up their termini. And the United States should adopt the same policy in regard to the transportation of mails on the ocean that has worked successfully on land, viz., paying what the service is worth, without regard to the amount of postage collected on any particular route. Under this principle we may hope for a gradual extension of American steamship lines which will enure to the advantage of every American producer and merchant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	FRANCIS B. THURBER,	} <i>Of Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.</i>
	JAMES MCCREERY,	
	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,	

NEW-YORK, October 31st, 1894.

The report was unanimously accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, verbally reported that the Committee had brought to the attention of voters throughout the State the

importance of the adoption of the proposed Constitutional amendment for the improvement of the canals.

FRANCIS C. MOORE, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, stated that in compliance with the request of the Chamber a hearing had been afforded to all parties interested in the report on insurance by Lloyds, which the Committee had presented at the last regular meeting. Mr. MOORE said that the Committee had no changes to suggest in regard to the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. He then moved its adoption.

After considerable discussion, which was participated in by DOUGLASS R. SATTERLEE, ELIJAH R. KENNEDY, Mr. WINDMULLER and G. WALDO SMITH, the report was, on motion of A. FOSTER HIGGINS, laid on the table.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Special Committee on Rapid Transit, submitted the following address to the voters of this City, which the Committee had issued, urging them to vote in favor of municipal construction of the Rapid Transit Road :

To the Voters :

The undersigned, Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Rapid Transit, ask you to vote for Municipal Construction for the following reasons :

1st. The cars of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, during the crowded hours of the morning and evening, are packed like a cattle train, both inside and on the platforms, with as little regard to the health and comfort of the passengers as if they were so many animals on the way to the market, and there is no hope of any immediate relief unless the proposed law is sustained by your votes.

2d. We believe, and we are sustained in this opinion by the highest legal authority, that the proposed act is legal and constitutional, and that the cry of unconstitutionality is raised only from interested motives.

3d. The taxable value of property in the City will be largely increased, thus increasing the City's income. And, in a series of years, the City will own the road, free of all debt and encumbrances, thus making good the security for the bonds issued for the building of the road.

4th. In addition to the guaranty which the high character

and ability of the Commission assure, the provisions to prevent extravagance in construction and in the expenditure of money are ample and business-like.

5th. Especial advantages of municipal construction over private enterprise are that the interest charges will be one-half less by the former method, and the public will reap all the benefit therefrom. Furthermore, the road will be freed from taxation because of the City ownership.

6th. The rapid transit which the proposed bill will furnish will enable the people of the City to reach cheaper and more comfortable homes in the country at a minimum expenditure of time and money. It is expected that four tracks will be provided, and that express trains will reach Harlem from the Battery in 15 to 30 minutes.

7th. It is the belief of the Committee, founded upon competent authority, that all supposed engineering difficulties in the way of disturbing adjacent buildings are without serious foundation and can be readily overcome.

(Signed,)

CHARLES S. SMITH,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
JOHN A. STEWART,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
RICHARD T. WILSON,
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,

} *Special
Committee.*

NEW-YORK, *October 29th, 1894.*

The address was unanimously approved and ordered to be placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WINDMULLER offered the following preamble and resolution, and on his motion, they were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The unelastic system of our currency is inadequate to the needs of the growing wants of the country ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance and Currency be requested to consider and submit a practical plan of reform which may be recommended by this Chamber for Congressional action.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, California, dated San Francisco, October 16th, 1894,

on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal, its construction and control by the United States Government.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

The Chamber then adjourned.

**One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Annual Banquet,
Tuesday, November 20, 1894.**

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK held its One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Annual Banquet at DELMONICO'S on the evening of Tuesday, November 20th, 1894.

On the corresponding occasion, November 21st, 1893, great gratification was expressed over the then recent repeal of the purchasing clause of the SHERMAN Silver Act. As the Chamber had aided in a large degree in the accomplishment of that result, the victory thus achieved in favor of a sound currency was regarded by members as cause for mutual rejoicing. Since that time the organization has endeavored in other ways to serve the public interests, especially by favoring the enactment of such laws as would effect many needed reforms in our municipal government. The belief was general that official corruption existed in the City of New-York to an incalculable extent, and that it could only be eradicated after a thorough legislative investigation of the departments under suspicion. A Committee was appointed by the Senate, an overwhelming exposure of wrong-doing followed, and a correspondingly overwhelming tide of popular disgust with methods of government which had prevailed for many years ensued, and resulted in the election of men of the highest character to the most responsible municipal offices.

Early in February of the present year the Chamber, recognizing the necessity of improved means of rapid transit, caused a bill to be prepared embodying the plans proposed by the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT during his term of office as Mayor. These plans simplify the methods of construction, and insure to the city, after a certain number of years, the entire ownership of the property. This measure required and received the ratification of the people at the election held in November.

Mr. HEWITT was expected to be present at the banquet and speak on Rapid Transit, but was prevented from attending.

Over three hundred members and guests attended the banquet, being a larger number than ever before participated in this annual festival, and only restricted by the limited capacity of the banquet hall. For nearly a quarter of a century the Chamber has chosen DELMONICO's for its banquets. This famous restaurant has become historical in connection with great social events of the city.

The design of the *menu* cover for the banquet may be thus described: The chief and lower part of the device was a pleasing and artistic group, composed of the following: The head of Mercury, the god of commerce, with suggestions of the thyrsus and caduceus, the winged wheel introduced in a bold and positive manner suggestive of rapid transit, on the one side being a shield, bearing the arms of the State of New-York, and on the other the seal of the Chamber. Here, also, were the punch bowl, the boar's head and dishes of fruit. Issuing from this were branches of ivy suggestive of good cheer and fellowship, each leaf bearing the name of one of the twenty-seven presidents of the Chamber, dating from the year 1768 to the present time. All this encircled the inscription, which read, "One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Annual Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, Tuesday evening, November 20th, 1894." Above the inscription was the inverted crescent of good luck, which also marked November 20th.

The decorations were on an elaborate scale, consisting chiefly in covering the four walls of the banquet hall with the American colors arranged and looped up in a tasteful and artistic manner. On the north wall, enshrouded in bunting, was the Italian flag, in honor of Prince E. RUSPOLI, Mayor of Rome, who was a guest at the table of honor.

Those who accepted the invitation of the Chamber to be its guests were:

Major General NELSON A. MILES, U. S. Army, Commanding the Department of the East.

Rear Admiral HENRY ERBEN, U. S. Navy.

The Hon. JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency.

His Excellency ROSWELL P. FLOWER, Governor of the State of New-York.

The Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, Governor-Elect of the State of New-York.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor-Elect of the City of New-York.

Prince E. RUSPOLI DI POGGIO SUASA, Mayor of Rome, Italy.

The Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.

General ANSON G. MCCOOK.

The Hon. MURAT HALSTEAD.

Mr. JOHN MUNROE.

Mr. DAVID M. STONE.

Mr. HORACE WHITE.

Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER.

Mr. ARTHUR F. BOWERS.

Mr. HART LYMAN.

Mr. PAUL DANA.

Mr. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.

Mr. JOHN A. SLEICHER.

Mr. WILLIAM DODSWORTH.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Divine Blessing was asked by the Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.

Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President of the Chamber, presided, and delivered the opening speech, as follows :

SPEECH OF MR. ALEXANDER E. ORR, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN : Aside from the magnificent municipal victory in behalf of honest government, [applause,] won at the polls on the 6th day of November, 1894—a red-letter day for all time to come in the annals of this good City of New-York—and for which doxologies of praise and thanksgiving have ascended from hundreds of thousands of thankful, happy hearts—I think I am justified in saying that we meet here to-night under more cheering auspices than we did one year ago, [applause,] and that in tendering and receiving mutual congratulations upon having attained, as an association, the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of our chartered existence, we have every reason to encourage each other with the assurance that the financial and commercial skies—and I think our fellow-member, the Mayor-elect, [applause,] would wish me to add the municipal skies—are clearing around us.

It is true that there are yet some dark clouds to be seen here and

there on the horizon, and that the echo of the storm may now and then be heard in the distance, but we are hopeful and confident that the strain is over, and that the experiences of the past eighteen months will be used as danger marks to guard and guide us in the future, and that out of all the hard times, both here and elsewhere, a permanent good will come.

I doubt not that many minds have been engaged in sifting the tangled masses of derangements and upheavals that culminated in what will be known in history as the great panic of 1893, and have determined, to their own satisfaction, the primal cause of all the trouble. With some it was the vicious silver craze that sought to overturn existing standards of value, and which, although it still continues its mutterings, received its Waterloo in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the SHERMAN Act some fourteen months ago. [Applause.] With others it was the warfare that is more or less continuously waged between capital and labor—the employer and employed—with all its array of attendant strikes and social disorder. Others, again, laid all the blame to excessive production, stimulated by the protective influences of the so-called MCKINLEY Bill, while others, equally sincere in their opinions, had chapter and verse without end to prove that it was our gradual advance towards free trade conditions that threw this country, so replete with industrial enterprise, upon its beam ends, and suspended all development.

It may have been one, it may have been all of these causes combined, and yet I cannot help believing that a thoughtful consideration of this whole question of national peril must lead to the conviction that the paramount menace of the present day, to the growth, prosperity and happiness of this fair land of ours, comes not from strikes, or social disorder, or financial embarrassment, or tariff complications—bad as they all are in their way—but from a growing tendency to venal and incompetent legislation, both National, State and Municipal, [applause,] which tends to paralyze, with its withering touch, the moral forces of the nation.

It will be remembered that, some time ago, our fellow member, that outspoken, fearless gentleman, ABRAM S. HEWITT, [applause,] was criticized in some places for what he said on this subject relative to Southern representation. To my mind, a juster criticism would have been that he only erred in confining his strictures to a single cardinal point of the Commonwealth, instead of making them apply to many other points of the national compass. Sooner or later we will be driven by the force of circumstances to understand, and I think the lesson is coming to us more rapidly than we realize, that the only sure method of warding off these seasons of distress, these periods of national anguish—for I know of no milder term to give to the rough times we have lately passed through—is to hold our individual interests far enough off from us so as to enable us to enlarge the range of our moral vision, and see to it that only men of tried integrity, capacity and patriotism are sent as our representatives to legislative halls or appointed to municipal office. Believe me it is selfishness that largely lies at the root of all this evil; the love of power, the love of gain, the love of ease—this

egoism on the part of the classes more than the masses—which dulls and deadens our senses to the sacred rights and duties of the franchise, and too often throws the nominating power, and, therefore, the controlling power, into the hands of demagogues and place hunters, whose only object is to acquire money in some way without honest labor, or to perpetuate partisan political power for selfish ends, without any concern whatever for the important—the vital interests—confided to their care. [Applause.]

I do not wish it to be understood that I lightly esteem the other disturbing influences referred to a moment ago, and especially the warfare that is waged between capital and labor, and which has proved so aggressive and at many points so disastrous during the present year. These conflicts are like two-edged swords, that cut each way, so that which ever side wins the victory, both sides are left more or less sorely wounded. There should not be any antagonism between these two great factors in American development. Each is equally in need of the other from the standpoint of absolute requirement, and without mutual support, cannot fulfill their great missions of usefulness. Capital on the one hand and labor on the other, finds a common centre in mercantile and industrial pursuits, and must work in harmony to make all commercial enterprise successful. [Applause.] This is true beyond peradventure and, therefore, every reasonable effort should be made by us and all other kindred institutions throughout the country to encourage harmonious relations between these two important interests, as a means of insuring continuous prosperity and promoting public safety. I know of no better way of reaching this end than by urging arbitration in the settlement of differences in all cases where arbitration is at all admissible. If these two warring factions would listen to reason, the one descending from the imperiousness of money power and the other ascending from the servile conditions of blind obedience to the walking delegate or the *ipse dixit* of the autocrat of the organization—the very worst kind of human slavery in civilized countries—[applause]—and would submit their disputes to courts of arbitration, already constituted, composed of intelligent business men, who, while in no way interested as principals, are yet equally dependent upon capital and labor for the successful outcome of their life work, equitable awards would follow, and there would be much less suffering and very much more happiness throughout the whole land. [Applause.]

Arbitration, as a means of settling controversies, is honorable to all who engage in it, I care not whether they be nations or corporations, or organizations or individuals. The rule laid down by the great Apostle, in his writings to the Christians of Imperial Rome, some eighteen hundred years ago—and it is just as binding upon the Christians of America to-day—was this: “If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men,” and it is only when it is morally and physically impossible so to live, (and there are such times,) that there is legitimate warrant, either at home or abroad, for any kind of warfare whatever. [Applause.] I know of no higher evidence of international honor, and courage, and

chivalric purpose, than when two great and powerful nations, neither of whom could be intimidated by threat or driven by coercion, of their own volition, submitted grave questions of national difference to the judgment of their peers, and agreed to abide by the result, as did the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, [applause,] and in the doing of which each raised itself to a higher plane of moral excellence than ever before in the minds and hearts and homes of the whole civilized world. [Applause.]

Permit me to say a few words on a subject, concerning which there may be possibly a little difference of opinion among us, but as freedom of speech is a marked feature of these reunions, I beg your courtesy in venturing to refer to it.

This Chamber in times of grave emergency has not hesitated to come to the front and assume direction and responsibility, which, under other circumstances, would be out of place and subject to just criticism. It has, also, for the same reason, more than once, fearlessly assisted in bringing to the bar of public opinion a Department of State or Municipal Government, which, through venal or incompetent administration, was injuring the commercial interests of the City or State. It will be remembered that a little more than two years ago, that dread scourge, cholera, which had visited many places in Europe with its "frown of death," suddenly appeared before our seaboard threshold and found the State Quarantine Department totally unprepared. You did not for a single moment hesitate as to your duty in the premises, and the action you should take. Inviting to your aid the General Government in the person of the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the State, the very best medical talent that New-York possessed, and promptly collecting—mostly from your own members—the sum of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, you virtually, for the time being, became associates in the direction of Quarantine affairs, and authorized those protective measures which, under the good providence of God, successfully kept the enemy at bay. It is proper to add, in this connection, that subsequently the National and State Governments assumed the major portion of your financial obligations, and that nearly ninety-five per cent. of your generous contributions has since been returned.

Again, when further forbearance on your part ceased to be a virtue, you were instrumental in obtaining from the last Legislature a Committee to investigate some of the Departments of this City, and especially that of police, whose administrations were a menace to all good government, and, therefore, a hindrance to all commercial enterprise. The Legislature, at your suggestion, provided the ways and means for this investigation, but it failed of becoming a law, and it was feared the movement would become a lamentable failure. This, however, was not your intention. True to your traditions of commercial guardianship you promptly took the place of the vetoed appropriation and provided the necessary funds. [Applause.] It is not my province or my purpose to comment on the outcome of this investigation (the Committee still being in

session) except to say that enough—very much more than enough—has already been developed to justify the wisdom of your manly action and to make all well-disposed citizens of New-York many times your debtors and always your friends. [Applause.]

Again, your watchful supervision realized that a perfected system of Rapid Transit was an urgent necessity, otherwise the growth of the City would be impeded and its commercial supremacy endangered. Previous effort had been made in this direction and failed, but you concentrated public opinion on the need, then formulated a plan of municipal construction, and aided by an almost unanimous press, whose valuable assistance we are pleased to be able to publicly recognize and thank, won for it the endorsement required by law. [Applause.] Of the Commission entrusted with the construction of this most important work, six (and after the first of January next, seven) of its eight members are members of this Chamber, and in the Commission as a whole, I am sure you have every confidence.

Now, in all these actions, you have been more or less unjustly criticized, sometimes charged with ulterior motives, and sometimes ridiculed—but what of that! Would you not, under similar circumstances, do the very same things again? [Applause.] If, then, from our standpoint of commercial guardianship, we have deemed it our imperative duty to ask for the investigation of Departments of Civic Government, whose administrations were immoral, incompetent and bad, is it not also our bounden duty to examine into the causes that have produced these evils, and, in our corporate capacity, demand their reform? Is it not true that down in the secret places of all our hearts—that place where conscience is enthroned, and from which, either by our own act or any other influence, it cannot be evicted—we feel and know that it is political domination in municipal affairs that lies at the root of all this wrong? And do we not also feel and know that (notwithstanding the glorious victory of a few days ago) there cannot be any permanent improvement till municipal government is lifted out of the arena of politics and political organizations, and administered solely on business principles? [Applause.] Are you willing, as an association, to be debarred from the consideration, and if needs be from taking part in the determination of these important questions, so vital to the commercial prosperity of this fair City, because it is claimed from a political standpoint that municipal government is a combination of political interests, and not, as we believe, an aggregation of just and equitable business principles—that its control is a prize to be contended for by political parties—that its places of trust are the valid spoils of political victories—and that commerce, through its representative bodies located within its jurisdiction, has no rights of suggestion or protest that political partisans are in any way bound to respect? I trust your answer will be *No*. While I hope the time will never come when political discussions will be tolerated for a single moment within the walls of this time-honored Chamber, I also hope that we will be true to the obligations of our chartered birthright, and repudiate all such political sophisms.

Clean streets, good schools, an efficient police force, well equipped Departments of Fire and Health, and the hundred and one other things that contribute to the comfort, protection and happiness of the people, are not in any way whatever political questions, but are in every sense of the term items of decent business administration. [Applause.] New-York is the commercial metropolis of these United States, and whatever affects her commercial welfare, comes lawfully within the province of our supervision. If she is to maintain that proud position, her citizens, and especially this Chamber, must be vigilant in promoting and upholding her good name and fair fame, and in times of municipal emergency come fearlessly to the front and demand for her that form of upright government that has integrity, capacity, independence and patriotism for its corner-stones, and under which every legitimate interest, whether it be religious, educational, professional, commercial, without let or hindrance of any kind whatever, shall be welcomed, encouraged and protected. [Applause.] Constant watchfulness, concentration of the moral forces of this City against combinations of immoral forces, aggressive warfare on all civic wrong-doing, and, above all, abiding faith in the good common sense action of the people after being educated to a knowledge of the situation, are to my mind some of the prominent lessons of the late election, and I trust they have not come to us in vain. [Great applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to introduce the next speaker to you by his name ; but as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, which did such admirable work during the late canvass, the result of which was the emancipation of New-York from the cruel thralldom that it has been in for so many years, I introduce you to Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH, the Chairman of that Committee. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. CHARLES S. SMITH, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : Mr. President, you have stated so clearly the action of the Chamber touching public questions for the year past that I trust I may be permitted for a few moments to refer to the important problems which confront us to-day and must find an answer in the immediate future.

No apology need be offered to any assembly of citizens of New-York, public or private, for introducing the subject of municipal affairs. It engrosses the attention of earnest people to the exclusion of all other topics. We cannot put it down ; upon its just and proper solution depends in large measure the prosperity and continued commercial supremacy of this City. [Applause.]

I congratulate you, Mr. President, that the era of intimidation has passed, [applause,] that business men need not be frightened away from taking part in reform movements. [Applause.] I had

something to do with the collection of money for the Committee of Seventy before the election. One man brought to me his contribution in bills. [Applause.] Several others gave me checks, insisting that their names should be known only to myself, with the remark that if we did not beat Tammany, and their names were known, they would be persecuted in their business. Another said his business would be ruined if his name was made public. [Applause.] Mr. President, at least half a dozen business men have thought it necessary to tell me within a week past "that they never belonged to Tammany Hall, [laughter,] and never approved of its political methods." It is not the fashion to stand "shoulder to shoulder" with Tammany any more. On the 6th of November last we pulled down Tammany Hall, by whom we have been ruled—I mean *misruled*—for nearly half a century.

I want, in the interest of historic truth and justice, in this connection, to name a man, who has never sought public observation, to whom I believe we also owe a large debt of gratitude. I refer to Mr. E. L. GODKIN, Editor of the *Evening Post*; during the earlier days, when the Rev. Dr. CROSBY commenced the crusade which Dr. PARKHURST carried to so successful an issue, Mr. GODKIN was his most faithful ally and supporter. He called the scoundrels by name and wrote their biographies, and has ever since then thundered against them in the columns of his paper. When the history of the rise and fall of Tammany is written, as a warning to our posterity, Mr. GODKIN's name must have an important place among those who were the first to fight for the redemption of New-York City from the hands of the rascals who have soiled its good name, and caused the blush of shame to mount to the cheeks of all honest citizens. I know that Dr. PARKHURST feels under great obligations to Mr. GODKIN.

We are bound to reconstruct the government of this City, and you, gentlemen of this Chamber, are pledged by every consideration of duty and honor to do this work, [applause,] for you created the LEXOW Committee, [applause,] and sustained it by your money. You were among the first causes of this grand revolution in City affairs.

The Mayor-elect [applause] has promised us a government administered on business principles. [Applause.] I know Col. STRONG, and I *know* that his word is as good as his bond.

Several things, however, are essential :

First. The Mayor must have the power of removal and appointment of all heads of departments. [Great applause.]

Second. The Police Department must be divorced from political influences as much so as the regular army, [applause,] and *this can only be done with a single head.* [Applause.] The Chamber of Commerce is committed to this principle by a unanimous vote. [Applause.]

Third. Ballot Reform. The Committee of Seventy have caused

the MEYER'S Voting Machine to be exhibited in this City. It will be thoroughly tested, and I believe it will settle this question satisfactorily to all honest men. We shall invite you to examine it carefully.

Fourth. We must apply the present civil service rules to all subordinates employed by the City, [applause,] and get them extended and modified, if necessary.

Fifth. The day laborers should have equal chance for employment, by registering in books open to the public; and secure employment in turn, and not depend upon the favor of office holders or of political pulls. [Applause.]

You will all regret, as I do, that Dr. PARKHURST has been forbidden by his physician to be present and speak to us this evening; he is suffering with an affection of the throat, but he has sent a letter, which I shall now have the pleasure of reading:

TO CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
and members of the Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: It is with a feeling akin to impatience that I find myself forbidden to meet with you, in acceptance of your kind invitation, on the occasion of your annual festival.

Your gathering will be an important one. The circumstances under which you meet will reflect themselves in the thoughts that will be cherished, and in the wide and earnest words that will be spoken. The times are themselves eloquent, and man cannot be dumb. Your annual dinner synchronizes so closely with events that mark an epoch in our municipal history, that it must be that the occasion will be an influence operating determinatively upon the future, and helping to set the pace of men's opinions and actions in the times to come.

However specific may be the purpose of your organization as a Chamber, yet it has been part of its history to feel its own life intimately intertwined with all that makes for the weal and dignity of our municipality. Nor can it be forgotten, just at this juncture, that the condition of enfranchisement, which we are just now enjoying, is due more largely than is sometimes appreciated, to action which the Chamber has taken, not only in its collective capacity, but in the person of a considerable number of its individual members. It was in response to a demand emanating from the Chamber of Commerce, that there was sent from Albany the Committee that has made possible the victory of November sixth, [applause,] and it is, in no small degree, to be credited to prominent and influential members of the Chamber that events have been guided and opinions shaped in a way to lead to the position of splendid possibility that, as citizens of an emancipated city, we now occupy.

It is germane to the genius of the Chamber of Commerce to have it mentioned that the tide of sentiment, which has so recently

struck and overwhelmed the enemy, is one of non-partisan and non-political devotion to the common interests. All industrial and social conditions, all nationalities, men of all religions and political faiths have combined for the overthrow of municipal misrule, and for the establishment, in its stead, of a government by men whose characters, capacities and records commend themselves to the popular intelligence and conscience. That was the key-note of our victory, and that, too, is the key-note in which must be composed the plans and measures devised to make our victory available and fruitful.

The triumph of November sixth was a protest against dirty politics, and now the following up of the results of that victory must continue to be a protest against the interference of small and pettifogging politics. [Applause.]

The town is just now in a situation to plant deep for itself the foundations of a generation of honorable and dignified municipal life; [applause;] and it is our duty, as men who are responsible both for the present and the future, to watch day times and lie awake nights in jealous exclusion, from that foundation, of any element that may work contractingly and dwarfingly upon the superstructure that may be raised upon it. New-York City is free to-day because men of all parties agreed to exclude politics from the concerted campaign against Tammany Hall, [applause,] and any tricky manipulator, or political expert, of whatever complexion, who undertakes, at this date, to train victory upon political lines, to limit it by political ambitions, and to prostitute it to political ends, is an execrable traitor to our municipal interests, and ought to receive from us all, regardless of distinctions of faith and party, the contempt always due to an attempt to emasculate great opportunities by fingering them meanly and pettifoggingly. [Good! Applause.] If I speak upon this matter with feeling and emphasis, it is because the experience of the past three years has taught me that semi-reputable chicanery is a great deal more dangerous than overt depravity, [good! applause,] and that a decent man who thinks in a small orbit is capable of vastly more mischief than a man who tracks over the whole horizon with marks of ingenuous rascality. [Applause.]

New-York City has now its destiny in its own hands. God and the right have made her superbly victorious. It remains now to avail of victory in the same broad and thorough spirit of uncompromise in which the victory was won. [Applause.] Half-measures and half-men are an insult to the occasion. [Applause.] I address these sentiments to a body of earnest men who, I know, will echo them. The triumph which has been obtained has been obtained in part at the inspiration of the years that still lie forward of us. [Applause.] A wisdom wiser than that of man has guided our city, and a strength stronger than that of man has been its empowerment. [Applause.] It is harder to use victory than it is to win it; but history is making; the best energies of the best men

are enlisted, and faith in God, in ourselves, and in one another, may safely be trusted to complete the work so auspiciously begun.

With expressions of respect, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed,)

C. H. PARKHURST.

[Great applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, I have just formulated a telegram, which it is proposed to send to Dr. PARKHURST ; it is as follows :

“The members of the Chamber of Commerce, in dinner convention assembled, have learned with unfeigned regret of the illness of Dr. PARKHURST, and unite in earnest wishes for his rapid recovery, and return to him unanimous and grateful thanks for his admirable and faithful service which culminated in the municipal victory of the sixth of November last.”

Now, gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you an old friend, who, we regret, has not been oftener with us of late, the Rev. Dr. STORRS, who will speak to the toast, “The City as a power in the coming civilization.”

SPEECH OF THE REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.

I thank you, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. President, for this most cordial welcome, which recalls to me pleasant evenings in other years, and men with whom I have been accustomed to meet, and whom I have always held in high honor, in this Chamber. It is a large subject which comes before us, and my friend, Mr. BABCOCK, insists that ten minutes is the legal time. [Cries of “No, no, go on ; not in your case !”]

The question comes at once as the toast is read, whether there is to be any coming civilization. I remember a sermon preached in my own pulpit in Brooklyn, almost fifty years ago, by that clear-visioned and prophetic thinker, Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford, on Barbarism as the First Danger. Perhaps parts of the sermon were somewhat extravagant. I think the extravagance was principally, however, in the terseness of the title, but I have thought of it many times since. Civilization, of course, in anything but the crudest form, implies more than money, more than machines. It implies more than commerce, or harnessed water courses, or lands that are echoing with the roll of trains, or seas that are trampled beneath the wheels of ships, or splendid cities fronting the world, dowered with wealth and brilliant in fame. It implies just legislations, pure politics, a social and domestic life that is rich and rewarding. It implies a distributed culture, and high moral ideals generally accepted. It implies the sympathies that knit communities together ; and it implies the faith which keeps men face to face with the things unseen.

There is no true civilization which does not include these elements ; and if they were wanting, or any of them, it is an imitation, not a realization. It is, as some one wittily said years ago, "a chromo civilization."

Now, undoubtedly, as one sees what literature attracts the young, and the older too, sometimes, as one sees the ease with which class passions are stimulated in our cities and in the land, as one sees the various and multiform exhibitions of riot and immorality, on the frontier and in the cities, he may come to doubt whether there is to be a coming civilization, in this true, high and rich sense. So the revelations which have been made before this legislative committee, to which reference has more than once been made, under them it would seem sometimes as if New-York were enveloped in the terrible tentacles of a great devil-fish, like that of VICTOR HUGO's imagination, which was enfolding it more closely and pulling it down inexorably, into unsounded depths of shame and disgrace. So that the question may naturally come, Is there to be a coming civilization? Yes, there is ; for it has too many roots in the past to disappoint us now. It has had too many heroic forces working for it, among you in this city, and all over the world. It has its roots in too many magnificent struggles and in too many martyr graves. And there is the force of Christianity, which is the sovereign religion, deeply seated in the hearts of the people at large, which always works towards the purest civilization. So it is to come, and we need not despond.

But, then, what relation is the city to have to this? The city is to be the herald, the standard-bearer and the champion, of that better civilization ; and, if it is not, it is false to its position and false to its trust.

Now, I know that you gentlemen in New-York are just now very much discouraged because, in spite of your superb moral victory of late, Brooklyn does not leap into your arms with the enthusiasm which you expected ; [laughter ;] because she utters a sort of faint and hesitating Yes, if in fact it be any Yes at all. Well, I do not wonder you are disappointed, of course ; [laughter ;] for we all understand that if Brooklyn were to become a part of New-York, or New-York to become annexed to Brooklyn, [laughter,] it would bring grace and renown to this city for all coming time. [Laughter and applause.] But you must remember some of the influences that worked the other way with us. I have lived in Brooklyn a great many years, and know it well. It is not as rich as New-York, and has not the splendid fame in the world, but it is a proud city in spite of that. We are proud of our eminent citizens, one of whom is your President, [applause,] as Mr. Low was for many years before him. [Applause.] We are proud of our magnificent location, looking out upon the finest waters of the world, and the most crowded with commerce, and reaching from the East River around the Narrows to the broad Ocean beyond. We are proud of those who have formerly been connected with this Chamber, or who are so now : Mr. CHITTENDEN, Mr. CLAFLIN, all those whose names you recall, and all those who are now in this Chamber, Cap-

tain SNOW and Mr. STONE, and Mr. STRANAHAN, [applause,] who draws perennial youth from Prospect Park, and will do so, I trust, for half a century to come. [Laughter.] We are proud of the great institutions we have, and which we have built for ourselves, inheriting nothing from the past, and asking no aid from anybody else, but crowning the city with the tiara of these institutions of culture and of charity. We are proud of our Press, which has contributed so powerfully to good government, and some of the editors of which are here to-night. [Applause.] We have been proud in other years of our pulpits, and we do not forget the lustre and renown which have been upon these. We are very proud of our present city government, [applause,] which is as clean as any on the face of earth, in which are men who make great and continual sacrifices in order that they may serve the public, and which deserves the widest and the most enduring fame; a government which has already what you desire to gain, the power of appointment of all principal officers and heads of departments vested in the Mayor. [Applause.] In that way Brooklyn has set you an excellent example, as it will hereafter, I have no doubt. [Laughter.]

So it is not at all unreasonable that there should be some hesitation on the part of Brooklyn as to coming into New-York. I thought, as I rode across the bridge to-night, that these two cities are certainly strongly attached, [laughter,] and yet we wish to keep our own autonomy if we can. We do not want to sink into a mere precinct, in the very expanding circles of this multitudinous metropolis. We do not want to give up our ancient name. When a nobleman invites an American girl to be his wife, he gives her title and dowry both. Well, our title—it is not as splendid as yours—but it is good enough for us, and we have not yet found out the particulars of the dowry which you propose to give us. [Laughter and applause.] So don't you be discouraged! There is time enough yet, and it may be that bye-and-bye we shall run together into one organic community. If then we do, you will find, I am sure, that you will have to exert yourselves to keep the pace in the march of private and public virtue which we shall set you. Perhaps it will come, and when it does come there will be the most magnificent city of the continent—yes, that is nothing; the most magnificent city of the world—looking out upon the Bay of New-York, and surrounding it with its industries and commerce. [Applause.]

Well, what is going to be the relation of that city, if it comes, to the coming civilization of the country? Why, it is to be vast, vital and magnificent, in every way. Cities are always great powers in the earth. Therefore it was that the Gospel of the Master, who Himself never entered a Gentile city, was preached in all cities of the empire; in Corinth, so profligate, luxurious and enriched; in Ephesus, home of sorcery and idolatry; in Athens, under the purple shadows of Hymettus; in Rome, the imperial centre of the world. It was because there were pulpits of bronze and gold from which the message might be carried to the ends of the earth. Cities are great powers. This city, as it is, is a tre-

menndous power. All the land looks to New-York. When you go forward in a movement of reform the tread of your tremendous foot shakes the villages beyond the Rockies. [Applause.] And this still larger city, if it comes, can be so purified and exalted that it shall exert a still wider influence on the land and on the earth. But it needs to be morally and municipally sound, in order that it may do that ; and to bring about that result everybody has got to work for it ; everybody, not merely in speech but in social life, and in all political relations ; every man and every woman. There must be enthusiasm in the work. A friend of mine had a man in his congregation who was rather fond of using large words which he did not altogether understand, particularly if they were Latin words, and one evening he got up in a conference-meeting and said, "Pastor, that is exactly what we want—more of that moral inertia." [Laughter.] Well, that is exactly what we don't want. We don't want to be, either, like a little girl of a friend of mine, whose father said to her one evening, "Well, Florence, have you been a good girl to-day?" She was a conscientious little thing. "Well," said she, "Papa, not *very* good, not *very* bad ; just a to-mfortable little girl all day." [Laughter.] Well, we must have something else than "tomfortable" men and women if we are going to make this great city of the future, in which I believe by-the-way, what it should be, a delight and glory to the earth. [Applause.] All are to work for it, women as well as men. Women sometimes criticize that which they recognize as already accomplished ; and their criticisms are just, almost always, for woman is the conscience of the world, and the heart of the world besides. [Applause.] But now the inspirational force of woman has got to come into civic contests ; I don't care whether it is with the ballot or without. The hand that governs that ballot is to be the hand of woman, whether it is cast by herself or cast by her husband. Her work will be the noblest she has ever been called to do in the world, when she gives her power to the education, moral, social, mental and political, of a great municipality like this, a city with millions of people in it. [Applause.] Ministers are to work, as this one from whom a letter has been sent to us and read in our hearing to-night, has been working. All honor to him for his devotion and for his success ! [Applause.] I remember it used to be said a good many years ago that there was a shop or a warehouse for second-hand articles, I think it was in John Street—it may have been in Fulton—and that two men were passing one day when one of them said to the other, "Robert, do you know that you can't go into that place and ask for a thing they have not got." "Nonsense," said he ; "I can ask for twenty things." "You cannot." Says he, "The first thing that I ask for will be something that they have not got." They made a bet on it, and then they went in. Robert went up to the man at the desk and said, "Do you happen to have a second-hand pulpit?" "A second-hand pulpit? I have got two." [Laughter.] "Which do you want," said he. "I have got one wine-glass pattern, and one old box fashion." "Well, I don't know whether a wine-glass pulpit would be worth much. I am

afraid the saloons would take to that ; but your box pulpit would be a regular battery. That is the sort we want."

I personally knew a man, years ago, he has gone to his rest now, a farmer's son, a man of athletic build, and very sinewy and strenuous muscles, who was up in the wild region in the north part of this State. He was a very fervent advocate of temperance, and people did not like it very much, the rowdies especially, and one of them insulted him in the street. The minister replied to him very properly, in a dignified way, and the rowdy came at him again, when the minister smote him with sarcasm, which he could not stand, and he said in his anger, "If it was not for that black coat of yours, I would thrash you within an inch of your life." "Well," said the minister, "I was a man before I was a minister." [Laughter.] Off went the coat, and his fists were as hard—he was a regular old Calvinist, by the way—his fists were as hard as, I am afraid, some of you think his doctrines must have been ; so when the rowdy came at him he polished him off, with beautiful efficacy, in about five minutes. Well, the ministers of the pulpits in this city, and these cities have an immense power in their hands if they will use it ; and the editors have, and they use it, honorably and and faithfully, and with great effect, when these emergencies come. [Applause.] Now, I echo the sentiment to lay aside all party feeling, when we come to this question of municipal reform and municipal advancement. I would like to know what a man thinks about the tariff ; I would like to know what he thinks about the currency ; but I do not care what he thinks about either if he is sound, strong, faithful, steadfast and conscientious, in doing his work in city politics and the city government. [Applause.] You remember, perhaps, the story of the dear old lady in some eastern city—it may, possibly, have been Boston, though I don't like to think it, because I came from near Boston—whose son read in the morning paper, and looked up and said, "Mother, do you know Sullivan has come to town?" "Sullivan, why, who is Sullivan?" "Why, he is the great pugilist, you know." "Pugilist? Well, Samuel, my son, won't you be kind enough in the course of the day to find out for me exactly what it is that the Pugilists believe." [Laughter.] Well, I don't care a snap what the pugilists believe ; I want to know what they are going to do, and then we can meet them and must meet them, wherever we can fight them best. The fact is, as we look through the glasses of party spirit, we make great mistakes about men. You remember the story of the painter, who showed his canvas to his friend. "Well," said he, "Charley, what do you think of it?" The reply was, "Frank, to tell the truth, I don't think you are very much on landscapes. You paint buzzards beautifully." "Buzzards," said he, "Why, those are angels." [Laughter.] Gentlemen, don't let us make the mistake, because we are republicans or democrats, one or the other, of thinking that the buzzards around us are angels. [Laughter.]

Well, I have talked too long. I must not say another word. [Cries of "go on."] Let us remember this : That cities are growing better all the time, in spite of everything evil within them ; in

spite of all the ignorant or vicious immigration which comes pouring upon them. They are better now, a thousand-fold better, than they were in the early times, when they were more cruel, more corrupt, more licentious than they are to-day, or than any city could be on the face of the civilized earth. They are better to-day than they were in the Middle Ages. They are better to-day than they were fourteen months ago, before the demonstration was given that moral power, after all, will control in the long run, [applause,] and that it is not the part of political wisdom to say, "if you are after votes, it is better to have the saloons behind you than it is to have the churches." New-York and Brooklyn have both been advancing in this path, and are more and more to affect the country in this direction, and set it forward towards more lovely and glorious things. And let us not forget that to do work for the city is the noblest work that can be presented to us on earth. It is well to contribute a right direction to an individual mind. It is well to turn a personal will in the right course; but when you can infuse a multitude, organized into a great city community like this and these, with the power of righteousness, with the determination to seek the higher welfare, then you have wrought a work which the angels might covet to undertake; a work that will stand illustrious in the history of the world, when you and I are called to go up higher, to the Eternal City. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, I ask your pardon, and I ask the pardon of the President of the United States, but I was so pleased that Dr. STORES was here among us that I put him first without knowing it.

I now call upon you to drink to the health of "The President of the United States." We are sorry he is not here with us to-night. I know that if it had been possible for him to have come he would have done so.

I hold in my hand copies of a number of letters, among them is one from President CLEVELAND, which I will read :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, *October 30th, 1894.*

MY DEAR MR. ORR :

If the members of the Chamber of Commerce really have for me a warm place in their hearts, as you say, I would be very glad to meet them just at this time of perplexity and depression. It is, however, impossible, if I am to have proper regard for public duty and official obligations.

I am much pleased to be still remembered when the guests are made up for an occasion, the like of which, in previous years, has afforded me unbounded cheer and enjoyment.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed,)

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A. E. ORR., Esq., *President New-York Chamber of Commerce.*

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, I will not introduce to you the next speaker in his warlike character, but in the new character which he soon will assume through the votes of a large majority of the people of New-York. He will speak to the toast, "The Mandate of the People to their Rulers," and I present to you, with the very greatest pleasure, our Mayor-elect, Col. STRONG. [Applause and three cheers.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG, MAYOR-ELECT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, to follow such a distinguished orator as the Rev. Dr. STORRS. He has entertained you with a feast of reason that will do away with any oratory that I can give you, and I propose simply to have a little plain talk with my friends. [Cries of "Good."] When I received your invitation to be a guest of the Chamber of Commerce, I thought it was a little fresh on the part of the Chamber to invite, as I had already subscribed for two plates to this dinner. [Laughter.] I wished to do honor to a friend of mine who was a stranger within our gates, and I thought I would like to have him honor me with his presence this evening. At first I thought I would decline. Then it occurred to me that the Chamber of Commerce was the real cause of the great reform movement started in the City of New-York. I believe that the money raised by the members of the Chamber of Commerce to pay the expenses of the LEXOW Committee is the cause of the great outpouring of sentiment of the City of New-York that was determined to establish, if possible, on the 1st of January, a municipal government on sound principles. [Applause.] Consequently I made up my mind that I would accept this distinguished honor, although a private citizen. I have always—for I believe I have been a member of the Chamber about a quarter of a century—I have always regarded an invitation by this Chamber to any gentleman in the world to accept their hospitality and be their guest as a red-letter invitation, beyond all invitations to all the other banquets that are given annually in the City of New-York, and I think so still. I believe I am still a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Now, gentlemen, the LEXOW Committee developed a character in its work here in the City of New-York that was only exceeded by the character developed in U. S. GRANT during our late war; and the gentleman whose character was developed so nobly, whose reputation is so great that it cannot be taken away, and which will shine with increasing splendor as years roll on, is JOHN W. GOFF. [Cheers.] In this campaign that closed two weeks ago I was more anxious about the election of Mr. GOFF than that of any other gentleman on the ticket, because I believed that he deserved just the position that the people of New-York voted to put him into. I do not think any other member on that ticket deserved anything,

because I believe if we had had at the head of the ticket any one, whether his name had been JONES or SMITH, the victory would have been exactly the same. It was a victory of good government—a victory for the people.

Two weeks ago to-day that election closed, and since that time I have had a great many gentlemen call on me, making suggestions to me of just how the office of Mayor should be run. I do not think any one called upon me who did not know more about it than I did. I want to talk to you, gentlemen, and take you into my confidence, because we are all members of the Chamber of Commerce, and I want to talk to you just as if we were sitting down there in the Chamber of Commerce itself. But there the attendance is much less than we see here this evening.

A gentleman called to see me the other day and he said: "STRONG, I want to talk to you about one of our departments in the City of New-York," and he went on to tell me about the corruption in that department, and when he had got through I said: "I am delighted that you have entertained me so beautifully, and I have thought in my deliberations upon the needs of that department, and of the quality of the man who should be the commissioner, that nobody would suit me just as well as yourself. I am going to appoint you to that position."

The gentleman replied: "My dear sir, I cannot take that position; I am going to take my family to Europe very soon. I shall be gone eight or nine months, and it would be impossible; you must find somebody else. I am not the man." In about two days another gentleman came in. I think I have seen that gentleman's face here this evening. In talking with me about another department he went into the details of its operations, and when he had finished I said to him: "I was thinking over that department last night, and I made up my mind that you would be exactly the man to fill that place." "No," he says, "I am not able to take that place." I said: "You must take that place." He says: "Colonel, I cannot do that. I am going to Alaska next March, and am going from Alaska to Japan and China." I said: "They are having a little war over there, and perhaps you had better stay here until next year." He said: "No, I cannot do so."

Now, gentlemen, I want to say to all of you and all of your peers in the City of New-York, that it is just barely possible the corruption that we have seen for the last five or six years may have arisen from the fact that it was impossible to get just such men as are before me now to take the places that the Mayors had to give, and unless you, gentlemen, and your peers in the City of New-York—understand, I do not mean to say the Chamber of Commerce has all the talent in the City of New-York—unless you, gentlemen, and gentlemen of your kind, will accept places and take charge of the departments in the City of New-York for the Mayor whom you have elected, and help him to redeem this City, this City cannot be redeemed.

The Street Cleaning Department seems to be a favorite place. I have had eight or ten persons call to see me about that. Each one

of these gentlemen who talked to me told me how the streets should be cleaned, could be cleaned and would be cleaned, if I would only appoint him to do it at once. Last week I received a letter from a lady on the subject of street cleaning, and I would like the sound and the tone of her letter, just the way it sounded to me, to be heard by you. I replied at once, saying that I would not ask her to call and see me, but I would do myself the honor of visiting her in her own house, and I did so. I found that that lady knew more about street cleaning, and I learned more about the subject of street cleaning in the hour I spent with her than I ever knew before. She seemed to understand exactly about the practical working of cleaning the streets. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that I believe the streets of New-York could be cleaned by a woman at the head of the Street Cleaning Department of this City. I don't know that it would be a popular appointment. I do know one thing, that all of us are indebted to our wives and our mothers for clean homes, [applause,] and I don't know any class of people who would be as likely to clean our streets thoroughly and for less money, than a woman at the head of the Street Cleaning Department. This woman is a member of the "400;" she is in the inside circle, and, I think, I would be backed up by the entire "400," and I don't know but by the "150." [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, I have nothing more to say, in particular, except that if all of you want good government in the City of New-York, and want the affairs of this City administered on just the principles that you have all so thoroughly talked of in the last six weeks, I want you, gentlemen, to come into my confidence, and any man that I select from this table, right here, or any other part of the City of New-York, I want him to make the same sacrifice for the City of New-York that the Mayor has made. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention, and hope that I will have the pleasure of seeing all of you after the first of January. And I want to tell you a little anecdote about that. When the Chairman of the Committee of this Banquet talked with me the other evening, he said: "Now, STRONG, we have given you from ten minutes to an hour to talk to the Chamber of Commerce. You won't make any speech, but you will talk with them." I looked at him a few minutes, and thought of an old Dominie, who, when I was a boy, preached for us every two weeks. His sermons were generally two hours and a half in length. On this Sabbath that I refer to we had a terrible flood, and, as usual, he divided his discourse into six parts, and occupying about twenty minutes in delivering the first part, when commencing the second, an old deacon who sat back in the church said: "Mr. Dominie, we have a terrible flood outside, and would like to save our stock and our fences. I think you ought to reserve the other five-sixths until two weeks from to-day." The Dominie raised his hands and said: "God bless you, my brethren; may you be able to save all your stock and fences." And this is about the way I feel. I have occupied ten minutes now, and for the other fifty minutes you will hear from me after the first of January.

THE PRESIDENT.—I now have the pleasure of introducing to you that eminent journalist, the Hon. MURAT HALSTEAD, who will respond to the toast, "Our New Country." [Applause.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. MURAT HALSTEAD.

MR. PRESIDENT : In the Orkney Islands there is a cathedral described by the guide as of two parts—the old and the new. The story is glibly told that when it stood for five hundred years a storm beat down the tower and did other damage, making reconstruction necessary ; and that tempest was six hundred years ago. On the road from Geneva to Chemouna there is a point of which **BADEKER** says, "The rocks on the left are seven thousand feet high." In the Orkneys a tower six hundred years old is new, and in the Alps a precipice seven thousand feet high is a moderate bit of scenery. The standards of the measurement of time and space may be exact, and yet are comparative, affected by the atmosphere of history and the scale of landscapes.

In that portion of this country which was the West a generation ago, a farm was old when the stumps had rotted in the fields, and the land was improved when the trees were cut. New ground was that which had not been plowed. Once, a man of varied experiences accounted to a pious woman for an unhappy bit of profanity by saying, when a boy he had plowed new ground, and the plow caught in the roots, and the horses balked and his feet were torn with splinters and thorns, and the handles of the plow kicked and hurt him, until depravity was developed. The lady said she would pray for his forgiveness, if he never would do so any more, and he promised, and I am told did not keep that promise.

DANIEL BOONE's new country, when he lived on the Yadkin, in North Carolina, was Kentucky, and after was Missouri. **WASHINGTON's** new country was first Ohio, and then Indiana. **LINCOLN's** new country, when a child, was Indiana, and then Illinois. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains was the land of promise of the original States ; beyond the Mississippi was the new world of those who moved West in wagons before the Mexican war and the railroads broadened our dominions, and we were bounded east and west by the oceans. It was for the new country of their ages that **COLUMBUS** and the Puritans, and Captain **JOHN SMITH** set sail. In the new country there is always, at least, the dream of liberty and the hope that the earth we inherit may be generous in the bounties it yields to toil.

The march of manhood westward has reached the shores of the seas that look out on ancient Asia. We have realized the vision of the Genoese—finding in the sunset the footsteps of **MARCO POLO**. We have crossed the mountain ranges and followed the majestic rivers, and traced the borders of the great lakes, whitened by the sails and darkened by the smoke of a commerce that competes in magnitude with that of the salted seas ; and Texas, our France, confronts the Mediterranean of our hemisphere.

We have crushed the rocks and sifted the sands that yield silver

and gold ; and the soil is ours that is richer than gold mines, whether we offer in evidence South Carolina, whose Sea Island cotton surpasses the long staple of Egypt ; or the Dakotas, matchless for wheat ; or the lands of the cornstalk in the Mississippi Valley, that could feed all the tribes of Asia ; or Nebraska, whose beets are sweeter with sugar than those that were the gift of NAPOLEON to Germany.

We have found the springs that yield immortal youth, not in bubbling waters in a flowery wilderness, but in the harvests of the fields and the stored energies of exhaustless mines, not for the passing person who perishes when his work is done, but for the imperishable race.

All this in our country, "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun," but with the clothing of life on the ribs, and new in the evolution of conditions by the works of men that make the nations of the earth a family—achievements wonderful in scope, splendid in promise, marvelous in the renown that is of peace ; in the fame of the genius that is labor, the spellbinder that gathers and builds, creates and glorifies.

Within the historic record of this Chamber of Commerce of New-York the waters of Lake Erie have been carried through our canals and rivers to the Atlantic, making the Hudson River what HENDRIK HUDSON thought it was when he sailed through the beautiful gate of the incomparable continent—the road from the East to the West around the world ; and the statue of THOMAS BENTON points westward from the great cross or the rivers in the heart of the continent—the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi—and the inscription reads : "There is the road to India."

How familiar is the construction of the Pacific Railroad, of the telegraph lines across the continent and through the oceans ; the record of steamers of ten thousand tons, five hundred knots a day ; the miraculous telephone ; the trolley, that is with us to stay and to conquer, introducing all the villages to the magic of rapid transit, promoting with the incessant application of a new force the American homogeneity of our vast and various population—blending them for one destiny.

One is not venturing upon disputed ground—there is no prohibited politics in it to say that slavery is gone—for all sections and classes of our common country will agree it is well. The earth has grown both small and great for us. Its gigantic mysteries are no more. Its circumnavigation is commonplace. The kinetoscope comes to aid the phonograph to make pictures of action and lasting records of music and of speech. The people of coming generations are to hear the voices that have charmed or awed, persuaded, bewitched or commanded, in departed centuries. There will be libraries of rolls, storing for all time these treasures ; rolls not unlike those cylinders preserved in the Babylonish deserts. Photography is bringing to us, as on parchment leaves painted with sunlight, the secrets of the depths of the seas and the skies ; it is finding new stars, and with the telescopic camera likenesses may be snatched across spaces impenetrable by the naked eye. The aris-

tocracy of intelligence becomes a democracy for the diffusion of the knowledge of the history of the day, which is the most important chapter that has been written, impartial, instantaneous, and is becoming universal.

This is more than a new country ; it is a new world. Our own farmers are in competition with those of Egypt, India, Russia and Argentina ; Australia, with her wool and beef and mutton ; Egypt and India, with cotton and wheat ; South America, Africa and Asia, made fruitful with new resources, seek the same markets with our producers ; and the mills of Old England are within a few cents and hours in cost of transportation and time, as cheap and nigh as those of New-England to New-York. Once a war between Japan and China would have been so remote that, as they say in the newspapers, there could have been no news in it ; but it means matter of business for us now. With the novel conditions, there comes upon us new and enormous problems for solution, and responsibilities that cannot be evaded. Once we were an isolated nation. There was no trouble about becoming involved in the "entangling alliances" that were the cause of alarm to the Father of his Country. Now, the ends of the earth are in our neighborhood, and we touch elbows with all the races of mankind, and all the continents and the islands are a federation. The newspapers are, to continue the poetic prophecy, "The Parliament of man."

The drift of human experience is to increased aggregations, to concentration and to centralization.

This mighty city, in her material grandeur, and, we may trust, her moral redemption, stands for forty-six indestructible States and one indivisible nation. Her lofty structures far surpass already the palaces of the merchant princes of Tyre and Venice and Liverpool, and we behold, in these imperial towers, the types of the magnificence of the coming time. There never was so fair and superb, ample and opulent a bride as she, in the wholesome arms of the ocean that embrace these islands, adorned with the trophies of the wealth of the world, and whose rulers the slavery of crime abolished, are the sovereign millions. There are new developments of authority—new growths of responsibility.

The Congress, forty years ago, was a body insignificant in its relations with the masses of the people in comparison with what it is to-day. It grapples of necessity with the new conditions, and the character of the public service is of enlarged consequence, for it is to all the communities and commonwealths far more comprehensive and penetrating in its influence than in other days ; and it is well the citizens of the republic are aroused to appreciation of their added requirements in the care that public life must give the general welfare.

During the recent popular experiments in Christian science applied to practical politics, that resulted, among other things, in the intimacy of representative men of the Bowery and the Fifth Avenue, that allows the citizens of each locality to walk into the other at bed time and select their sleeping rooms, without asking whether the folks are at home, and to depart with or without

leaving their P. P. C. cards. One of the speakers, noting in his audience evidences of dissent, said : "If I am speaking in a way that is prerogatory, while I want to go on, I am willing to quit." He honored his nativity by his modesty and was allowed to go on ; but he preferred to sit down, though his theme seemed to him to expand under treatment, and with his new word, he retired. I quote him as a precedent and example for immediate imitation. It is more than a joke, though, that Fifth Avenue and the Bowery have got together, and we may hope they will work well for the good of this new country.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, we all have confidence in our army, and we have with us to-night one of its members who I am sure you will listen to with the greatest pleasure. I take great pleasure in giving you the toast, "The Army," and General NELSON A. MILES will respond. [Cheers for General MILES.]

SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN : I thank you for your cordial greeting and reception, and for the honor you pay the profession that I represent. I can assure you that being called upon to make a speech or respond to a toast is not my greatest pleasure. I shall not weary you by any extended remarks at this late hour. I have listened, with very great pleasure, to the eloquence that I have heard to-night, and I noticed the earnestness with which you are all engaged in the great progress of civilization—of good government. You may not all be of the same faith or belief, yet there seems to be a universal feeling that you desire good, honest government, and integrity in office. Your President has said that the Mayor-elect has made a promise to give you a straight, honest government. [Applause.] That reminds me of a story that is related of an incident that occurred during the war. At one time, General, then Colonel SHERMAN, was passing along the line reviewing the troops with President LINCOLN. An officer stepped up to the President and said, "I wish to make a complaint." ABRAHAM LINCOLN listened attentively, as he always did, and he said, "Of what do you complain?" He said, "I wish to complain that I made a statement to Colonel SHERMAN that I was going to take my company and go home ; I thought my time was up, and I was not going to serve any longer ; and he told me he would have me shot to death if I did." President LINCOLN said, "Did he say he would have you shot to death for mutiny?" "That is what he told me." "Well," said Mr. LINCOLN, "he looks as if he would do it." [Laughter.] Now, your Mayor looks certainly as if he was going to try to give you an honest government, and with your able support, and with the earnest support of all intelligent and patriotic men in this City, of whatever faith, you will have a good and honest government, [applause,] and so

will every other city in this republic. If the citizens desire it, they will have a good and honest government. [Applause.] If the sovereign voters or citizens disregard or regard lightly the responsibilities of citizenship, if they are "for sale or to let," if they are engaged in business and have no time to attend to their duties as citizens, then they will have a government that is a discredit to them and to civilization. [Applause.] So it is with every city, with every village, with every State, and so it is with this great and glorious republic of ours. Our nation is just what the citizens of this country please to make it. It will endure just as long as the citizens of this country do their duty, maintain honest government, select the best men they can for office, and uphold their hands while in office. Then we shall have a government that we can commend to the people of other countries.

The army is just what the people of the United States desire it to be, large or small, as it may be. It will become stagnant and inefficient as the people become indifferent to it. It will grow and keep pace with the progress of the republic, if the citizens of this country so desire. [Applause.] We will not need to keep a standing army, as they do in the countries of Europe. Although a distinguished German said a short time ago, "If we knew there was to be no more war, if we were assured that there never would be another battle fought on the face of the globe, we would not give up our military system, because it trains young men in correct regular habits, cleanliness, order, discipline and patriotism." Well, we do not need to follow the example of the countries in Europe, neither do we need to follow the example of China, and become a nation of non-combatants. We will make our army what the nation requires it to be, either for preserving peace at home, or for maintaining our character and stability and interests on the coasts and on the borders of our country. This is sacred ground. Here it was that the colonial army gathered and camped, and here it was that it bade adieu to its great commander; him—the first commander of the army, that magnificent man, the most perfect soldier, citizen and statesman that ever walked the earth, and who gave to the army its tone of honor. From the nobility of his character the army has been inspired for a hundred years. His example, his integrity, his courage, his patriotism and sacrifice, have been the inspiration of the army for a hundred years. [Applause.] And whenever the army has been called upon it has maintained its allegiance to the stars and stripes, and to the welfare of the great Republic. I feel sure that in the future you will find the army what it has been in the past, true to its allegiance, true to its oath, and true to the principles of our institutions. [Great applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—While we all appreciate the army, we must not forget the navy. We have with us to-night a distinguished naval officer, and I give you the toast, "The Navy," and call upon Rear Admiral HENRY ERBEN to respond to it. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF REAR ADMIRAL HENRY ERBEN, U. S. NAVY.

MR. PRESIDENT : I don't see General PORTER here. [A voice : "Here he is down at this end of the room."] Well, General PORTER somehow during the war managed to serve for a week or two, I believe, in the navy. [Laughter.] I have heard that he did not get on with the navy because he did not get on with the sea. [Laughter.] So he went back into the army, and now he always takes pleasure in bringing a navy man forward to make a speech whenever he gets the chance. I think he delights in doing that. Most certainly we men of the navy do not. I do not intend to take up your time long, and will only occupy a few minutes. What General MILES has said does not apply to the navy. The two services are entirely different. First, I will say that I am very glad it was my good fortune to have met General MILES to-night. [Applause.]

We need a great navy, gentlemen, provided that navy is sent to sea to take our flag where it has been entirely forgotten. I looked at all this decoration here to-night, and I said to a friend next to me : If there had been as much of the American flag displayed in the last twenty-five years abroad as I see at home we would have been very much better off. Unfortunately we failed to uphold our prestige abroad at the end of the war with a fleet that had maintained a blockade that was unmistakable anywhere in the world. I was in a port in the East Indies some few years ago ; this place had a large trade with Boston—in fact almost everything taken there or taken from there either came from Boston or went to Boston. Now an American vessel is never seen there. I went into that port, and they saw the three colors, red, white and blue, and they took me for a Frenchman. [Laughter.] I speak French moderately well, but I do not like to be taken for a Frenchman when I take my vessel in a foreign port.

We have forty-five ships as fine as any ever built, and I think if we can send them abroad it would be a good thing. There is a disposition on the part of some people to establish great fleets on our own coast. I do not quite agree with them. I say, send the ships abroad, so that our flag may be seen all over the world. We have not enough men to man these ships, unfortunately, and we hope through the influence of this body and kindred organizations we may be enabled to get more. Then we may send our ships abroad side by side with the merchant ships that I knew in my youth ; we, the emblem of power, they the emblem of trade and peace. [Applause.] I thank you all for the opportunity of meeting you on this occasion. I have been at several of your dinners, but I have never before been called upon to make a speech. I have sat and listened, and have absorbed wisdom—particularly on the silver question—and I heard something about that subject when I last went to sea. I had never discussed the question. One night when it was blowing a gale I heard two sailor men discussing the silver question under the lee of the pilot house, and I regretted my ignorance that I did not know as much about it as they. But this

I do know, that with our flag on the ships which we have built, where eight years ago we had none, and it was a question as to whether we could build such splendid structures as we have now, whether or not it is better to send those ships abroad and to follow them up with such sorts of vessels as you gentlemen have an interest in—that, I think, is what this nation should do. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, we have with us to-night the Comptroller of the Currency, who will speak to us for a few moments on questions of finance, and whom I am sure you will all be interested to hear. It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you Comptroller ECKELS. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES H. ECKELS, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

MR. PRESIDENT : I regret, as I am confident the members of this Chamber do, that the Secretary of the Treasury is not present on this occasion to discuss governmental finances. Engrossed with public duties, confronted by a situation unique in the history of American finances, he is undertaking to evolve some financial system that will rid him of the embarrassments which have been his since entering upon the discharge of his official duties, and shall free his successors from kindred difficulties. I bespeak his sentiments, as I give expression to my own, in wishing for this association of representative business men of this great City a career in the future that shall be as long continued and as conducive and promotive of the public good as has been its achievements in the past. Governmental finance is a subject so wide in its scope, so important in its bearings, so closely in touch with the interests of every citizen of the republic, whether he be a capitalist or a manufacturer, a merchant or a laborer, that whatever affects it is worthy of the consideration and of the best endeavors of us all. It has been said by the President of this Chamber, and found echo in the eloquent statement of the distinguished divine who addressed you, that in the great interests which affect municipal governments and thus trench upon the rights of every citizen, in their personal or in their property character, there ought to be nothing of that which goes in to make up party politics. With equal emphasis would I say that all things which affect finance, which enter into and make up the legislation which touches the financial affairs of this Government, which controls its officers and places upon them the discharge of certain duties and grave responsibilities, ought to be as separate and apart from party politics, political advantage and aught else than that which is based upon honest and sound business principle. [Applause.] It is patent to any one who studies into the condition of the financial affairs of this Government, and undertakes to familiarize himself with the duties placed upon the first financial officer of the Government, that of all the officers charged with

a grave responsibility, he stands, under the law, by its mandate, charged with these responsibilities, and yet denied by the law the power to exercise them in such a way as to either benefit the people, or be conducive to the business interests of this country. He is denied the power, vested in business men sitting before me, vested in the financial officer of every other government except this, to do, at the right time and under favorable circumstances, that which would best be conducive to the public good.

The Treasury Department at Washington is made to play an important part in the daily business affairs of this country, yet the Secretary of the Treasury, except as it is given to him under a law designed for a different purpose, is denied the power which should be his, if such relationship is to exist, of relieving the embarrassment which results from the present order of things. How will this be remedied? How will the people of the United States so voice their sentiments that the law-making powers shall fully appreciate the fact that the business interests of this country, in so far as they are affected by the Treasury Department, shall be aided instead of injured.

The force which moves the law-making power more than aught else is the force of public opinion. It has, as you have recently witnessed, set in motion that which must end in a complete reform of your municipality. Many times the law-making power of the United States has felt and yielded to that opinion of the people which has strongly asserted itself for the right in the solution of grave public questions. Public opinion ought to be so strong that when the legislative bodies deal with financial subjects party political advantage shall not be a controlling consideration, and the distribution of public patronage shall not enter as a dominating factor. When this point is reached you will see, as was witnessed when the people desired the repeal of the SHERMAN silver law, laws placed upon the statute book which will aid instead of hinder the business interests of the country, and in addition laws taken from the statute book which are a source of evil instead of good. [Applause.]

It is hoped that something may be accomplished in bringing about a reform in our currency system, a reform which will be conducive, through the enactment of proper banking laws, to the interests of this country. But the evil from which the country suffers is not so much its defective banking laws as it is that upon the statute books of the United States are laws which compel the Secretary of the Treasury, for the maintenance of public credit, to keep always a sufficient reserve of gold to currently redeem currency issues of the Government which are never presented for final redemption, and yet deny to him the power necessary to carry out the law's mandate. It is through the operation of these conflicting laws that uncertainty continually prevails in business circles, the effect of which is harmful at home and a prolific source of distrust abroad. When the Secretary of the Treasury is clothed with a power adequate to the demands that are made upon him, he will so exercise it that this uncertainty shall no longer reign.

When such a happy condition is brought about, each man who is a member of this Chamber, and contributes to the great volume of this country's trade, will no longer feel that the first thing incumbent upon him, as he arises from his bed each morning, in order to ascertain the business circumstances which surround him, is to ask, "has a thousand dollars in gold been taken in at the Treasury of the United States, or has a thousand dollars in gold been taken out?" Our banking laws may be remedied, but the improvement of them will simply render more easy the transactions of our domestic trade. If the greatest source of the evil which plague the lines of business is to be done away with, the law-making powers must cut deeper than the banking system, and through proper legislation enable the Treasury Department to be at an early day wholly rid of the current redemption of the legal tender issues of the Government. Until these issues are put out of the way, through redemption and cancellation or some means equally effective, there is no assurance of permanent tranquility and prosperity in business circles. [Applause.]

If the desired end could be attained, the commerce of this country would be the greatest in volume, the most steady in its characteristics, and the most remunerative to those engaged in it our people have ever witnessed. If, however, this is not done, but, instead, some new and other piece of experimental financial legislation, based upon unsound principles, is placed upon the statute book, the same conditions which have confronted us throughout many months must, of necessity, continue ever increasing as a menace against the people's prosperity;—ever producing a lessening of the energies of our people, ever decreasing their material interests, and lessening their ability to meet and withstand business reverses. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, this closes the feast of reason provided by your Committee, and unless you call for some one else the banquet will now close.

The President then declared the banquet closed.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, December 6, 1894.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.

MORRIS K. JESUP,

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, } *Vice-Presidents.*

WILLIAM H. WEBB,

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held November 1st, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, reported the following series of resolutions which had been agreed upon by the Committee, and recommended for adoption by the Chamber :

Resolved, That while the existing tariff may not be entirely satisfactory to everybody, that it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to refrain from further agitation of the subject at the present time, and give the commercial and industrial interests of the country a period of much needed rest.

Whereas, Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in the East, there exists a wide-spread feeling that our naval force should be strengthened in that part of the world :

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York asks the earnest consideration of our Government for the existing situation, and that our fleet in Chinese waters be reinforced to the fullest extent consistent with the vessels at the disposal of the Government.

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, at its meeting of June 7, 1894, unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress favoring an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law permitting railroads to make pooling agreements, to the end that unjust discriminations and unreasonable rates might be abolished ; and

Whereas, A bill is now pending in Congress, legalizing such pooling arrangements, subject to the approval and supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission ;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-

York re-affirms its previous action favoring the legalizing of pooling agreements, subject to proper restriction.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York has learned with regret that the Department of Agriculture deems it expedient to discontinue the representation of American agricultural products abroad through competent special agents appointed for this purpose. In the judgment of this Chamber, no expenditure of the Government results in so large public benefit for the money expended, and we earnestly express the hope that this service may not be discontinued.

Whereas, It is proposed to add additional stories to the present Custom House in order to accommodate the public business ; and

Whereas, The present structure is entirely unsuited to the purpose for which it is used, and any patchwork changes would be ineffective from a business standpoint, and grotesque from an architectural point of view ;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce favors an entirely new structure on the present site of the Custom House.

On motion of CHARLES S. SMITH, it was ordered that a vote be taken *seriatim* on the resolutions.

The first resolution in regard to the existing tariff was unanimously adopted.

The resolution urging an increase of the United States naval forces in Chinese waters was referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

The third resolution, re-affirming the action of the Chamber on the bill pending in Congress permitting railroads to make pooling agreements, subject to the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was adopted.

The resolution expressing the hope that the representation of American agricultural products abroad through special agents may not be discontinued, was adopted.

The fifth and last resolution, favoring the erection of a new structure on the present site of the Custom House, was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

LOUIS WINDMULLER offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, Our laws appear to be inadequate for the protection of life and property in cases of fire ;

Whereas, The State of Massachusetts, in June last, adopted a measure by which the office of a State Fire Marshal was created, whose duty embraces the thorough investigation of all fires occurring in that State ; be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Insurance be requested to investigate how that law operates, to report if the enactment of a similar measure in our State would be desirable, and to recommend to this Chamber such other legislation as they may deem desirable in the interest of commerce.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

MR. WINDMULLER offered the following preamble and resolution, which were also adopted :

Whereas, There is a law on our statute books which creates a "Bureau of Fire Alarm and Electrical Appliances," for the purpose of a careful inspection and approval of all electrical work ; and

Whereas, This law remains inoperative for want of the necessary means ; be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Insurance be requested to appear on Monday next, before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to urge, in conjunction with the Board of Fire Commissioners, an appropriation, sufficient to put that law into operation.

CHARLES S. SMITH offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, The investigation of the Police Department, now being prosecuted by the LEXOW Committee, was ordered by the Legislature of this State by request of this Chamber ; and

Whereas, The prosecution of this inquiry has been productive of great good in the interest of reform in the Municipal Government ; and

Whereas, It is the general belief in this community, that an investigation into other Departments of the City Government will reveal abuses and corruption similar to those exposed in the Police Department ; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to be known as the Committee on Municipal Reform, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report at the next meeting whether or not it is desirable that the powers of the LEXOW Committee should be extended for twelve months from the 1st day of January next, with the duty to investigate any or all of the Departments of this City, to the end, that men who have betrayed their official trusts and prostituted their offices for personal and private gain, may be punished for their crimes; that justice may be vindicated, and the fair fame of this City be redeemed from the humiliation and shame which have attached to its government.

MR. SMITH.—Mr. President, you will notice that this is a resolution of inquiry. I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that the Chamber should appoint this Committee, and favor an extended term for the LEXOW Committee; but I am aware that there are certain gentlemen, whose opinion is worth considering, who are under the impression that further inquiry can best be conducted by a Grand Jury, or not in a public way. I consulted our friend, Mr. GORR, in regard to this, and he told me, last night, that he was in hopes the Chamber would take the action I now propose, and there is certainly no one in the City of New-York who is better qualified to judge of this than he is.

There is one thing more I want to say. One object is, to continue the public interest in municipal affairs. The only danger why we may not be able to reap the fruits of this investigation is, that public opinion will grow cold and not give us the proper impulsion. There are rumors in the air already that we are going to be deprived of the advantage of this municipal upheaval by the opposition at Albany, and I want to say, that I believe it is the opinion of this Chamber, that any public officer or private citizen who places himself in the way of or tries to obstruct municipal reform, which the people ordered on the 6th day of last November, will and must appear as a criminal before the bar of public opinion. [Applause.]

There is only one word more. I want to call your attention to a speech made by Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE at the recent PARKHURST dinner. I am sorry that the newspapers did not publish it in full, but it was delivered so late in the evening that I suppose is the reason of the incomplete report. Mr. CHOATE said that he knew that there were great corporations and institutions in this city who paid for protection to the Legislature, that is, who paid for protection from the Legislature, just as the disorderly houses, the saloons, the gambling houses and others, have paid the police in this city for protection, and for the same kind of protection, only one was for protection against the police and the other for protection against the Legislature. That, in my opinion, and I hope in the opinion of every gentleman in this Chamber, must be stopped; [applause;] and if it is necessary to do it, we must call the names of the men who give this quasi-bribe and the men who receive it. It is done ostensibly as a contribution to either or both of the

political parties, but in reality it is a bribe for protection, and it is one of the great causes of corruption.

Mr. WINDMULLER.—Mr. President, when this subject was first brought up in this Chamber I thought that, perhaps, it was not within the province of the Chamber of Commerce, and I opposed it; but the work has borne such very good fruit that I am now in favor of it, and I heartily endorse this resolution.

THE PRESIDENT.—Are there any further remarks? If not, I will put the question. All in favor of the preamble and resolution presented by Mr. SMITH will say I; opposed, no.

They were unanimously adopted.

The President appointed as the Special Committee,

CHARLES S. SMITH,
ABRAM C. BEERNHEIM,

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN read a paper on the Currency question, which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, January 3, 1895.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

MORRIS K. JESUP,	}	<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,		
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,		
JOHN SLOANE,		
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,		
GEORGE WILSON, <i>Secretary.</i>		

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held December 6, 1894, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

HENRY HENTZ, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

FRANCIS SEDGWICK BANGS,
GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
CLARENCE S. DAY,
SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD,
HORACE A. FOOTE,
WILLIAM H. FORCE,
GEORGE LEGG,
CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE,
GEORGE CURTIS RAND,
JOHN J. WATERBURY,

Nominated by

WILLIS S. PAINE.
EUGENE ARNSTEIN.
WILLIAM LUMMIS.
HUGH N. CAMP.
CHARLES S. SMITH.
CORNELIUS MORRISON.
HART B. BRUNDRETT.
AMASA H. SCOVILLE.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN.
HENRY W. CANNON.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

GEORGE S. COE, Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency, stated that the Committee were not prepared to report on the resolution referred to them on the 1st of November last. The Committee would, however, give the subject early attention, and present its report as soon as practicable.

The President was thereupon authorized to call a special meeting of the Chamber, to receive the report as soon as it was ready.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, reported the following preamble and resolution in reference to the preservation of the forest lands of the United States :

Whereas, The reports of the Secretary of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and other facts laid before your Committee, show that the forest lands of the country are shamefully neglected ; and

Whereas, The McRAE Bill, passed by the House of Representatives, refers only to the forest reservation of seventeen million acres ; and

Whereas, It does not adequately provide for their care, and not at all for that of some fifty million acres of other timber lands, forming part of the public domain which is being despoiled by thieves and burned by marauders ; and

Whereas, A thorough inquiry into the question of the preservation of our forest lands is of paramount importance to agricultural and other interests ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend to the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled to pass a bill which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a commission of three experts, and make the necessary appropriation for the purpose of a thorough study of our public timber lands, so as to determine what portions ought to be preserved in the interest of the people, to prepare a plan for their management, and report the same within a year of their appointment. The Commission to have access to all public documents bearing on the question.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to each Member of Congress.

FRANCIS C. MOORE, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, verbally reported that, in obedience to the request of the Chamber at the last regular meeting, he appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and secured an appropriation to provide for carrying out the law for the supervision of electrical wirings of buildings.

Mr. MOORE further reported, that the matter of the creation of the office of a State Fire Marshal was still under consideration by the Committee.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Special Committee on Municipal Reform, appointed at the last regular meeting of the Chamber to inquire into and report whether or not it is desirable that the powers of the LEXOW Committee should be extended for twelve months from the 1st of January, 1895, to investigate all departments of the city government, submitted the following report on the subject :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the Chamber, held on December 6th, under the following resolution :

“Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to be known as the Committee on Municipal Reform, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report at the next meeting, whether or not it is desirable that the powers of the Lexow Committee should be extended for twelve months from the 1st day of January next, with the duty to investigate any or all of the Departments of this City, to the end, that men who have betrayed their official trusts and prostituted their offices for personal and private gain, may be punished for their crimes ; that justice may be vindicated, and the fair fame of this city be redeemed from the humiliation and shame which have attached to its government.”

Ask leave to report :

In the judgment of the Committee but little argument is required to demonstrate the imperative need of a Legislative investigation, broad enough to include all departments, and searching enough to throw light upon every detail of the city's administration. The public mind is imbued with the belief that many of the City Departments are tainted with corruption, a belief which, in the opinion of your Committee, is fully justified by facts already proven. In the face of these assertions, if such a condition does not exist, we owe it to those having control of these departments to free them from general suspicion, and they themselves should welcome such an investigation. If, on the other hand, the proofs of fraud are forthcoming, as it is believed they will be, under a competent and searching investigation, then the importance of such an inquiry cannot be over-estimated.

Your Committee believe that the time has arrived when the merchants of this city, and indeed, all honest citizens, must decide whether the city shall be thoroughly purged of the corruption that has been destroying its vitality, or submit to the consequences that must follow inaction, one of the results of which will be the surrender of our commercial supremacy.

The credit of this city, the State and the nation are suffering in the estimation of foreign investors by reason of the mal-administration that has for a quarter of a century characterized the government of the metropolis of the United States. American honor is judged and scoffed at in the leading money markets of the world because of the revealed character of our municipal rulers.

It remains with the members of this Chamber, and with all the good citizens of New-York, to decide whether the present movement shall mark an epoch in history for thorough and permanent municipal reform, or shall result in transient and short-lived measures.

Your Committee have therefore arrived at the conclusion :

1st. That the Special Committee of the Senate, commonly called the Lexow Committee, should be continued until January 1st, 1896, and should be empowered to investigate any and all of the departments of this city.

2d. That the powers now exercised by Courts of Record in compelling the attendance of witnesses and punishing for contempt should be conferred by statute upon this Committee.

3d. That the Grand Jury now empaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer should be retained for the indictment and prosecution of public officers who have been guilty of corrupt misconduct in office.

In support of this conclusion we present the following facts known to exist :

During the last six years of Tammany administration bonds have been issued to the amount of \$58,356,858, an excess of \$22,123,760 over the preceding six years. During the past six years, also, the departmental appropriations have exceeded those of the preceding six years by \$15,495,397. Six years of Tammany administration have cost the city in bonded indebtedness and expenditures from appropriations \$274,671,076, as against \$237,051,919 for the preceding six years, an average increase of over \$6,000,000 per annum, exclusive of revenue and assessment bonds.

The administration for the past two years is responsible for an expenditure of \$95,659,695, the largest sum ever expended by the city during the administration of any one Mayor.

Various inferences may be drawn from these figures, but it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that an expenditure so largely out of proportion to the growth of the city, its public improvements, and the efficiency of its administration, is due to mismanagement, extravagance and corruption, on a scale almost unparalleled in the history of municipalities.

It is in evidence that our half cleaned streets are paved and re-paved at extravagant cost and in an inferior manner, as compared with similar work performed in all the large cities of Europe ; that they are made the storage places of carts and vehicles of all descriptions, and our sidewalks are encumbered with signs, awnings and stands, in violation of law and order. Our public markets are badly constructed, and some of them a disgrace to the city, and our building laws are violated, as will be testified to by reputable builders

It appears from testimony before the Lexow Committee, that what Mr. Goff has called "constructive extortion," or, in other words, forced contributions, from parties having contracts with the city government, is well nigh universal.

The Jury lists have been tampered with, and the fountain head of civil and criminal justice has been polluted. Incompetent, unfit or dishonest persons have, in many instances, taken the place of intelligent, aggressive and honest citizens on the Jury rolls, to subserve the corrupt and criminal ends of law-breakers.

Public contracts are awarded to a few favored contractors, while, as a rule, the departments are filled with employees appointed at the dictation of political bosses, and of a class often ignorant of their

duties and generally entirely unfit for their positions. Thousands of men are upon the pay rolls of the various departments who, practically, do no work. For the sweeping and cleaning of the four municipal buildings in the City Hall Park there were on the pay roll 108 persons, whose annual salaries amounted to \$51,500. Not one-half of those whose names appear on the pay roll are honestly employed at this work.

Inspectors are appointed who do not inspect, or fail to report, violations of law. "Pulls" exist in all directions, through which the public are made to suffer in unjust assessments, while it is well known that one of the Commissioners of a city department recently resigned owing to the frauds which he claimed existed in his department, and which he was powerless to prevent. In fact, ring rule and an utter disregard for public decency and private rights prevail over all, and mark a condition of affairs both disreputable and bad to the core.

All of these facts, and many more, show that an investigation is needed.

The disclosures connected with the TWEED régime in this city many years ago resulted in the punishment of a few leaders, but practically left the methods under which that system of fraud was conceived untouched. This system, strengthened by removing the elements of weakness developed at that time, and confining itself largely to processes of blackmail, has slowly been perfected to such an extent that Tammany has felt itself to be in an impregnable position, both as to its ability to retain its power over the community, and to enable itself, no matter what disclosures might be made at any time as affecting any department, to prevent actual proof of fraud, corruption and stealing from being obtained.

Your Committee believe that this structure, so carefully reared by the Tammany organization, is rotten from the foundation upward, and that public investigation thoroughly pursued will level it to the ground, and crime and its authors will stand revealed.

It is the belief of your Committee that an examination by special Grand Juries will not alone answer the purpose. An investigation, to be effective, must be continuous, and in the hands of thoroughly competent counsel, able assistants, and a skilled detective force, equipped with a fund sufficient to make the investigation thorough in all of its parts.

The removal of the heads of departments to be replaced with better men will not suffice. Corruption has been so long enthroned in the municipal government of this city, that the most drastic measures will have to be used to eradicate the disease. Wholesale removals will not suffice, though necessary. Wholesale punishment must follow, until it has drawn into the meshes of the law, not only corrupt official but corrupt contractor as well. Blackmail and bribery must stop, and every citizen must be made to feel that collusion with an official, to enable him to violate a law, is as odious in the public eye as the violation itself. In all of this work the Legislature should do its part. Municipal corruption in great cities is a standing menace to the State. The Legislature owes it to the city

to do its part, and it owes it to itself the more that it should do its part.

The cry of outraged justice and of righteous wrath is not confined to the merchants of this city, nor to the dwellings of the rich and well to do, but its deepest tones are heard among the working men of New-York, who have learned the fact that there is but little chance of justice for them in the lower order of the civil and criminal courts, where their cases are most apt to be tried ; that the men appointed to preserve the peace, keep order and protect their homes have proved unfaithful to their trust, and they are now beginning to realize the truth of the fact that the burden of waste, corruption and extravagance in the general management of all departments of this city, has been placed upon their shoulders, and is being largely borne by them.

The demand for public investigation is determined, and will not down until it is satisfied. It is said that the result at the polls in this city, at the late election, was a Republican victory. When the State is in peril, every honest man lays aside his political preferences, and with others unites heart and soul to meet the common enemy. Never before in the history of this city has a more thoroughly non-partisan victory here been won.

The members of this Chamber, as members, know no politics, but when the fair name of this great city was being attacked and dragged in the mire of corruption, and when they were satisfied that its municipal government was in the hands of men so corrupt as to imperil the welfare, the safety and the prosperity of the commonwealth, they sprang with others to the rescue, and having "put their hands to the plow," they will not turn back.

Your Committee would, therefore, offer the following resolutions :

Resolved, That we recognize the value of the work already accomplished by the Lexow Committee, and tender our thanks to its members for the faithful and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. JOHN W. GOFF, his corps of able assistants, and to those who, standing back of him, have aided in the furnishing of evidence, for the able and effective manner in which such evidence has been prepared and laid before the public.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, the public welfare of this city imperatively demands that the powers and the duties of the Lexow Committee should be extended for one year from January 1st, 1895, with the obligation incumbent upon said Committee to investigate any or all of the departments of the city government.

Resolved, That the disclosures already made in connection with the Department of Police, demand such a re-organization of the

department as will take it entirely out of the field of politics, reduce the salaries paid to a fair and proper level, restrict the granting of pensions only to those who, after long years of faithful service, or through injury received in discharge of duty, shall have become incapacitated for work, and remove from the force all incompetent, unfit, or dishonest members.

Resolved, That the foregoing report and these resolutions be printed and presented, officially, to the Senate and Assembly, and that copies of the same be sent to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, to each member of the Legislature, and to the Press throughout the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	CHARLES S. SMITH, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, ABRAM C. BERNHEIM, JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, J. EDWARD SIMMONS,	} <i>Special Committee.</i>
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NEW-YORK, *December 28, 1894.*

MR. SMITH.—Mr. President, you will notice that your Committee have confined themselves, in the main, to the specific subject referred to them in the resolution. We should have been glad, had it been wise at this time, to have touched upon some other matters germane to the subject of municipal reform, such as Civil Service, Ballot Reform, &c. Your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that municipal reform will never be a thorough and permanent success until the government of this city is lifted absolutely out of the domain of politics, and to this end civil service **must** be the rule and business methods the practice. [Applause.]

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.—Mr. President and gentlemen, I am in favor of these resolutions, but I would like to add a suggestion which has come to my mind as to something more which might be done, and which it seems to me would be exceedingly effective. We have chosen a Mayor, as Mr. SMITH has said, in an election which was as unpartisan as any ever known in this city—a man who is to hold the office for three years, and in whom the people of the city have every confidence. Now it seems to me that after the people of this city have accomplished all that, it might be well to ask the Legislature, while still urging the investigation of other departments of this city, as we have a right to do, and as it is our duty to do, still to ask the Legislature to confer upon the Mayor the power to appoint a Commission of his own which should have all these powers of investigation, and compelling the attendances of witnesses, so that the Mayor may, on behalf of the people of the city, enable them to themselves conduct an investigation into their own affairs, and not be dependent upon the chances of the zeal or want of zeal of members of the Legislature. Besides that, a new

Legislature is to be chosen next fall, and it is natural, when we have seen how long it has taken to investigate one department of our city, to doubt whether any Committee can accomplish the work that is needed during the coming year. I would therefore suggest that this Committee might take into consideration the subject of investing the Mayor with the power of appointing a Commission which should have all of these investigating powers.

MR. SMITH.—May I ask Mr. FAIRCHILD a question. I think that is already provided for by the creation of the office of Commissioners of Accounts. It was suggested to me in a letter from Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER, which was put into my hands just as I came into this meeting, and I did not have an opportunity to read it until I sat down. Mr. WHEELER says that those powers were expressly granted to the Commissioners of Accounts by Section 110 of the Consolidation Act, as amended in 1884.

MR. FAIRCHILD.—I am not sure but what the Commissioners of Accounts do have that power. Still, as I have seen it questioned in some newspapers within a few days, I thought it well to see whether there was a power in the Mayor at the present time to appoint such a Commission. If there is not that power, I think it would be well to have the power conferred upon him, and also authorizing the Commissioners of Accounts to compel the attendance of witnesses before them. If Mr. SMITH and Mr. WHEELER are correct, then all I wished to accomplish is already in effect. But I think it is something that should be carefully considered while the Legislature is in session, so that if there are any defects in the present power of the Commissioners of Accounts they may be remedied.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair understands that Mr. FAIRCHILD offers no amendment to the resolutions?

MR. FAIRCHILD.—No, sir. I simply stated what I did by way of suggestion.

ABRAM C. BERNHEIM.—Mr. President, there were one hundred and six thousand votes cast for the Tammany ticket on election day; that large vote should induce us to ponder and think. If it were a vote of conviction, there would be reason for the friends of good government to be very much discouraged. But I am convinced that it was not a vote of conviction, but the vote of the Tammany hirelings, whose names were on the pay roll, having been placed there and kept there solely because of their allegiance to Tammany Hall. This makes it indispensable to put the Civil Service of New-York on an absolutely non-partisan basis, and to maintain it there. This can only be done by a proper application of the Civil Service rules to all the subordinate offices of the city. Fortunately this can be done without any new legislation, the present law being almost ample. But the good effect of it can

only be felt by the appointment of proper Civil Service Commissioners.

The importance of this can best be understood by recalling the fact that there are on the pay-roll at the present time more than 15,000 employes, besides which the city employs from six to seven thousand laborers, who must be made to feel that their places depend solely on their devotion to the public good, and this can alone be done by the extension of the Civil Service laws.

THE PRESIDENT.—Those in favor of the adoption of the report and the resolutions, and also the recommendations embodied in the report, will say aye ; opposed, no.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HENTZ offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that municipal administration is purely a business, and not a political problem ; and

Whereas, The platform of the Committee of Seventy, on which Mayor STRONG was elected, declares that "the economical, honest and business-like management of municipal affairs has nothing to do with questions of National or State politics ;" and

Whereas, The Mayor, by his first appointments, has shown his entire devotion to this principle ; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that this principle can only be firmly and permanently established by the enforcement and extension of the existing Civil Service rules to all subordinate offices, and by the adoption of the system of labor registration ; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce, that in its judgment the cause of good government in the City of New-York demands the immediate application of the principles of the Civil Service rules to all subordinate offices, and the adoption of the system of labor registration.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. HENTZ it was ordered that a copy of the preamble and resolution be sent to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers, and to each member of the Legislature.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, in a few explanatory remarks, presented and

read the following preamble and resolutions, which, on his motion, were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The absolute secrecy of the exercise of the electoral franchise, and the prompt and certain announcement of the result of elections, appear to be more readily obtainable by a mechanical method of registering votes than by the deposit of printed ballots ;

Whereas, The Constitution of this State, recently adopted by the people, permits the use of such mechanical devices to register the votes at all elections ;

Whereas, Various ballot machines intended to fulfill the purpose of registering votes have been invented and placed in use in this and other States ;

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to appoint a commission of five citizens, two of whom shall be mechanical engineers of high standing, who shall examine all such voting machines or devices for registering votes other than the ballot system commonly in use, and shall report to the Legislature what, if any, mechanical device for registering votes or voting machines is in their opinion best adapted for use at elections in the Counties of New-York and Kings.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to members of the Senate and Assembly, to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES stated that the Real Estate Exchange, on Liberty-street, had prepared a bill for presentation to the Legislature requiring that legal sales of real estate in this city shall be held at the Exchange, rather than at No. 111 Broadway, where they have been held for the last two years.

On motion of Mr. RHOADES, the bill was referred to the Special Committee on Municipal Reform to examine into the facts, and report at the next regular meeting whether the bill should receive the endorsement of the Chamber.

On motion of STEPHEN W. CAREY, the thanks of the Chamber were, by a rising vote, tendered to the Special Committee on Municipal Reform for the efficient services they had rendered, and two thousand copies of their able report were ordered to be printed for distribution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was read from H. HOZIER, Secre-

tary, of Lloyds, London, in reference to the use of the name of Lloyds by Association of Fire Underwriters of this City :

LLOYDS, LONDON, 5th December, 1894.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, New-York :

DEAR SIR : I am instructed by the Committee of Lloyds to inform you that there has come under their notice a report of the Committee on Insurance of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York on Fire Insurance by Lloyds, and to beg that you will be so good as to call the attention of that Committee, and of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, to the fact that the Fire Associations which appear to bear the name of Lloyds, in New-York, are by no means affiliated or connected with the corporation of Lloyds, London. This corporation was incorporated by Act of Parliament for the purpose of Marine Insurance, and is of long and high standing, and my Committee feel that some errors may arise through the report which has been made to the Chamber of Commerce, in which it does not seem to be pointed out that the Associations to which it alludes are totally distinct from this ancient and well-established corporation.

I am accordingly to beg that you will be so good as to move the Chamber of Commerce to allow some measures to be taken such as they may see fit to publicly draw the attention of the public in New-York and in the United States to the fact that the report to which I allude has no reference to the corporation of Lloyds, London, and merely deals with certain Associations which have adopted the name of Lloyds in the United States.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed,)

H. HOZIER,
Secretary.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Insurance for consideration.

A communication was read from Dr. RICHARD KALISH, Recording Secretary of the New-York Academy of Medicine, dated New-York, December 31, 1894, transmitting the thanks of the Academy to the Chamber of Commerce for the material and financial aid given by the Chamber to the Academy's Committee on National Quarantine and Bureau of Health.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Thursday, January 24, 1895.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, to receive a report from the Committee on Finance and Currency, pursuant to the resolution adopted on the 3d instant.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP, *Vice-President.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And a quorum of members.

The President, on calling the Chamber to order, stated that the object of the meeting was to receive a report from the Committee on Finance and Currency, on the resolution referred to them on the 1st of November last.

JOHN HASEN RHOADES.—Mr. President, it is with a feeling of deep regret that your Committee are compelled to announce that they have been deprived of the valued services of their Chairman, Mr. GEORGE S. COE, who, through illness, has been prevented from taking part in their deliberations. Though not signing the report, as he has had no part in its preparation, the Committee have every reason to believe that he is in hearty sympathy and accord with the conclusions reached, and would gladly add his efforts to our own in securing favorable action by this Chamber. In his absence, and at the request of my colleagues, I now present our report. In doing so, I do not feel it to be necessary for me to make any extended remarks in connection with the work done by the Committee. If we have not followed the "letter of the law" in the resolution referred to us, we have, at least, endeavored to obey the "spirit of the law" contained therein; and so deeply do we feel the necessities of the hour, that we hope and trust the conclusions we have arrived at will not only meet with hearty response from our colleagues in this Chamber, but will be echoed throughout the land until the voice of the people, united with our own, shall be heard, demanding that the uncertainties of the present shall give way to prompt, wise and judicious action on the part of the representatives of the people in Washington assembled.

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Your Committee on Finance and Currency, in conformity with

a resolution passed at a meeting of the Chamber, held November first, as follows :

“ *Whereas*, The unelastic system of our currency is inadequate to the needs of the growing wants of the country, therefore, be it

“ *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance and Currency be requested to consider and submit a practicable plan of reform which may be recommended by this Chamber for Congressional action.”

Beg to report :

That in their judgment, before a plan for a currency system, absolutely safe and at the same time elastic in its nature, can be formulated and become a law, confidence in the stability of our existing currency and in our power to maintain such currency on a parity with gold must be re-established on the part of our own people, and what is of far greater importance, on the part of the nations of Europe who hold close commercial relations with our own.

To this end, in the judgment of your Committee, there should be no further delay on the part of Congress in authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent., such bonds payable explicitly, principal and interest, in gold coin of the weight and fineness now fixed by law ; to be used not only in maintaining the gold reserve which is being depleted both through distrust and deficiency in Treasury receipts under necessary expenditures, but also for the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of legal tenders and Treasury notes now in circulation. If deemed advisable, additional national bank note circulation to be provided for to an amount equal to such withdrawals of legal tender notes.

The objection which may be raised, that the issue of a bond stipulating payment in gold might reflect adversely on the bonds already issued, as suggesting the question whether these bonds also will be hereafter regarded as being payable in gold, or its equivalent, has, the Committee think, but little weight in view of the repeated pledges on the part of the Government and the known public sentiment of the people at large to sustain, at all hazards, the credit of the nation, for this sentiment does exist and is held by a great majority of our people. Government bonds, payable in gold, principal and interest, can undoubtedly be negotiated on a better interest basis than those containing terms of payment as now expressed. Besides, a good currency law, established upon correct principles of finance, would forever remove the liability to the Government of being placed in a position other than that of its ability to pay all its obligations either in gold, or in currency on a parity with gold, in the markets of the world.

We now have in evidence the fact that United States bonds, payable principal and interest in currency, have been in existence for years, and that they have continuously been bought and sold

on terms practically equal to other issues. Furthermore, States, Municipalities, Corporations and individuals, relying upon the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain gold payments, have not hesitated to incorporate a gold clause in their own obligations when issued.

The farther objection raised to an issue of bonds to retire legal tender notes, that the Government would be compelled to pay interest where it now has created and uses a debt certificate free of interest, is best answered by the well-sustained belief that the renewed and permanent prosperity to the country which would follow a withdrawal of legal tender notes now in circulation, and a thorough reform in our currency laws, would result in such large increased revenues to the Government as to far more than offset the interest paid, to say nothing of the improved credit of the Government itself in all the markets of the world arising from a voluntary retirement of a forced loan created during the exigencies of a great war.

A bond issue on the lines laid down in this report is absolutely necessary, and must, in the end, be adopted, while longer delay carries with it grave danger to the welfare and prosperity of our people.

It is our belief that the result of such action on the part of Congress would at once relieve the existing strain; returning confidence would be felt both at home and abroad; business would revive; and gold would once more begin to flow through the natural channels of commerce and local circulation, and find its way both into the vaults of the banks and the United States Treasury.

Under present conditions it appears to your Committee inexpedient for the Chamber to endorse or advocate any scheme for reforming the currency. It is wiser, in their judgment, for the Chamber to use its influence in endeavoring to secure provision for a competent Commission to study the subject and to report a well-digested plan adapted to the needs and conditions of all classes of people and all sections of the country. It is only in this way that we can obtain permanent satisfaction in respect to our currency, and it is better to wait than incur risks by adopting hastily devised expedients, the result of efforts to compromise principles which are fundamentally irreconcilable. When the time comes for Congress to decide upon the report of the Commission, this Chamber should be untrammelled through commitment to any plan, in order to so employ its influence as to aid in securing good legislation.

The reform of the currency can wait, but the Treasury of the United States cannot wait, and it ought not to be kept waiting a day for legislation empowering it to assure full value to the money the people now depend upon. This is the duty of the hour. This is what the Chamber should try to bring about immediately.

Your Committee firmly believe that the masses of the people throughout the country understand the present situation and are alive to its dangers; they believe that the voters, in a majority of the congressional districts will sustain their representatives in pas-

ing promptly whatever measures may be necessary for the relief of the Treasury ; and they further believe that the real obstacle to such action is the reluctance of public men to put aside party issues and to unite in passing such currency laws as the honor, welfare and dignity of the country demands.

Your Committee submits that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York is in a position to lead in denouncing and breaking down this inopportune intrusion of party spirit into a question that touches so profoundly the material interests of every citizen of the United States. Let us, therefore, send forth a call to our honest, intelligent fellow-citizens of all sections and all parties, to rally in support of the national credit and national honor, by insisting that those who represent them in Congress shall lay aside party differences, cease from petty manœuvering and work together loyally and sincerely in expediting the passage of a law empowering the President to use the great credit of our country to protect its financial honor, and to ensure to every man full value for the money he now has, and that which he must, for a long time still, accept in payment for his labor, or his crops, or his goods.

Your Committee would, therefore, offer the following resolutions :

Resolved, That this Chamber is heartily in accord and sympathy with the expressed determination of the President of the United States, to continue the sale of bonds to an extent necessary to maintain a proper gold reserve in the Treasury, even if he is forced to sell such bonds at a price out of proportion to the high credit which this nation is entitled to in the markets of the world.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon Congress the necessity for prompt action in giving to the Secretary of the Treasury power to meet all the obligations of the Government, and to maintain all the money of the people on a gold basis, by authorizing the issue of bonds in sufficient amounts to accomplish these ends ; and we call attention to the paralysis of the industries of the country, mainly caused by the distrust existing as to our determination to uphold the integrity of our currency. This distrust, we believe, cannot be relieved without such action as is proposed, to be followed by a thorough revision of our laws relating to the currency of the country.

Resolved, That in our judgment there should no longer be left any doubt in the minds of the people, both at home and abroad, as to the intention of our Government in regard to the currency in which its bond obligations shall be paid, and we therefore urge that the bonds, if issued, shall be made payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the weight and fineness now fixed by law.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, through its membership, is in close touch and sympathy with the industrial classes of the United States, and these embrace

all who are engaged in producing, distributing and re-employing, productively, our enormous annual increment of wealth.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber, the interests of all these persons, and through them, of all others, will be promoted by a better monetary system than that now existing, but that the subject of monetary reform is so intricate in its nature, and its relation to every form of industry is so intimate, and at the same time so delicate, no change should be made that has not been thoroughly examined in all its bearings, and this Chamber deprecates any legislation affecting the currency that has not been recommended by a competent and responsible Commission, selected from among those of our citizens who, by practical experience and special study and aptitude, are best qualified to point out such measures as will, upon trial, prove to be permanently practicable, as well as capable of equitable adjustment to the business relations now existing.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Chamber that immediate provision should be made by Congress for the creation of such a Commission, in order that they may be ready to report at the regular session of the LIV. Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing report and resolutions be presented to both Houses of Congress, and copies of the same sent to the President of the United States and to the members of his Cabinet.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM, HENRY W. CANNON, EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr.,	}	<i>Committee on Finance and Currency</i>
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NEW-YORK, *January 24, 1895.*

WILLIS S. PAINE moved the adoption of the report and resolutions.

Speeches were made by LOUIS WINDMULLER, JACOB H. SCHIFF, ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH and BRAYTON IVES, in favor of the adoption of the report.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN said, that while there was much in the report he approved, he could not vote for it as a whole.

The President put the question, and the report and resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, February 7, 1895.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.
MORRIS K. JESUP, }
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, } *Vice-Presidents*.
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held January 3d, and of the special meeting, held January 24th, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Secretary, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership and recommended their election :

<i>Nominated by</i>	
MARSHALL AYRES,	LOUIS WINDMULLER.
FRANCIS E. DODGE,	WALDRON P. BROWN.
HENRY GOLDMAN,	SAMUEL SACHS.
HENRY HOLT,	HENRY M. TABER.
THEODORE W. MORRIS,	GEORGE B. JAQUES.
JAMES BROWN POTTER,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.
HENRY TALMADGE,	ALEXANDER E. ORR.
FREDERICK G. VAN VLIET,	ANDREW J. C. FOYÉ.
HENRY C. WARD,	LOUIS WINDMULLER.
GEORGE W. YOUNG,	CHARLES R. HENDERSON.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted the following report :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws

respectfully report, that since our last meeting the Department of State has secured the restoration of the low tariff upon American products in Cuba and Porto Rico which existed under the reciprocity treaty, but which was abrogated soon after the passage of the recent tariff bill, when the duties were largely increased, with the result of materially restricting the purchases of these islands in the United States. Our producers again have an opportunity to cultivate those markets, and we respectfully submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York congratulates the Department of State upon the success of its efforts to secure a reduced tariff of duties upon American products imported into Cuba and Porto Rico ; that efforts to promote reciprocal arrangements with all Spanish American countries should be continued, and that American producers and manufacturers should endeavor to cultivate these markets, which, from geographical situation, constitute a natural market for our products ; that attention is directed to the importance of addressing the people of those countries through representatives who speak their language, and through publications published in their language, that by studying their wants and acquainting them with the merits of our productions, a largely increased trade with those countries may confidently be expected.

Your Committee would further report the following preamble and resolutions in relation to the Consular Service of the United States :

Whereas, This Chamber has recorded its opinion that appointees to the Consular Service of the United States should be selected by an adequate Civil Service examination, and that the efficiency of this service demands permanency of tenure and promotion from the less to the more desirable places ; and

Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate of the United States two bills introduced by Senators MORGAN and LODGE to provide for the re-organization of the Consular and Diplomatic Service, which fulfill the essential conditions considered by this Chamber necessary to secure efficient and creditable service ;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York heartily approve of the essential features of said bills, and recommends the early passage by both Houses of Congress of a Consular reform bill.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State be requested

to contribute their best endeavors towards the passage of the measure.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	FRANCIS B. THURBER, WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, STEPHEN W. CAREY, JAMES MCCREERY,	} <i>Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.</i>

NEW-YORK, *February 6th, 1895.*

The resolution in reference to the trade of the United States with Spanish American Countries was unanimously adopted.

The preamble and resolutions in relation to the Consular Service, after some remarks by OSCAR S. STRAUS, were unanimously adopted.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, reported the following memorial to Congress urging the appropriation of the necessary sum for the better carrying out of the law to prevent the dumping of obstructive and injurious deposits in the harbor and its tributaries :

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

May it please your honorable body.

Your memorialists, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, respectfully represents :

That Congress has recognized the needs of New-York Harbor as heretofore represented by this Chamber in authorizing the construction of a tug for use by the Supervisor of the Harbor, and which is now being built and will be finished by March 15th prox. That it will be impossible for the work designated in the proposed building of two additional tugs, to be properly performed by one tug alone—incessant watching over the extensive areas of water contained in and tributary to the harbor, both of the lower harbor and as well in Long Island Sound, being required both by day and night, through the whole 24 hours. That but one new and additional vessel cannot possibly perform this work effectively or satisfactorily. We, therefore, most respectfully ask that the sum of \$45,000 be added to the sundry civil bill for the building of an additional tug for this work of watching and preventing the dumping of obstructive and injurious deposits in the harbor and its tributaries. Also, that the sum of not exceeding \$1,000 per month be appropriated for the maintenance of each of said boats and all running expenses. That

the amount of at least \$18,000 be appropriated for the office expenses of the Supervisor instead of \$15,000 as proposed, as, with the utmost economy the latter sum will fall short of covering the necessary outlay, and also that the appropriation for the Supervisor's office be made continuous and available in the signing of the bill, as is the case in all appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

NEW-YORK, *February 6th*, 1895.

The memorial was unanimously adopted, and an engrossed copy, duly attested by the seal of the Chamber and the signatures of its officers, was ordered to be sent to both Houses of Congress.

Mr. HIGGINS also reported the following preamble and resolutions relative to the bill pending in the Legislature authorizing the sale at public auction of all leases of docks in the City of New-York :

Whereas, The attention of this Chamber has been called to the condition in the proposed bill introduced in the New-York Legislature known as Dock Bill No. 13, whereby all leases of docks shall be made *at public auction*, (after due advertisement, &c.,) expunging the clause now in existence as follows, viz., (other "than for" districts appropriated by said Department to special commercial "interests ;") and

Whereas, The operation of such a law will add additional burdens on the commerce and shipping to those already existing, and which now tend to drive away the great lines from the City to other localities ; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Chamber, it is clearly to the interest of this City, under all circumstances, to *promote commerce* in the leasing of piers, and retain all the vast benefits resulting therefrom, in contrast to an opposite policy of merely getting from the docks the largest possible income, totally regardless of the injury thereby inflicted on such commerce ; and

Whereas, By the custom of this port the dockage and wharfage of vessels, both in loading and discharging cargoes, is now borne wholly by the ships, whilst in some other ports of the United States, notably Boston, such charge is apportioned on the cargoes and paid entirely by them, a fact already militating against the shipping, and adding to the reason why shipping plying to this port should be treated with all the consideration possible. Now, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber no measure or change in the existing laws should be permitted whereby the burdens on shipping can be increased.

Resolved, That we deem the proposed change in the manner of leasing piers will have such a tendency and effect.

Resolved, That we ask that so much of such proposed bill as prevents the exercise of a wise judgment by the authorities in leasing piers shall not become a law.

Resolved, That we are informed that other objectionable features are also embodied in that bill, and we respectfully request that no action be taken upon such bill known as the LAWSON Dock Bill No. 13 until full time be afforded for its careful examination by this Chamber.

After a few remarks by Mr. HIGGINS and GUSTAV H SCHWAB, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and an authenticated copy ordered to be sent to both Houses of the Legislature.

FRANCIS C. MOORE, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred at the meeting on the 6th of December last, a resolution requesting the Committee to inquire into and report to the Chamber, if it was desirable in the interest of commerce, to secure the creation of the office of a State Fire Marshal, submitted the following report on the subject :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred the question of securing from the Legislature the appointment of a State Fire Marshal, similar to the office now existing in the neighboring State of Massachusetts, with the power of a police magistrate, for compelling the attendance of witnesses and for entering buildings at proper hours for the investigation of the cause and other facts of fires, beg leave to report in favor of such action by the Chamber as will secure the appointment of such an official for the State of New-York.

The enormous fire waste of the country, to which the State of New-York contributes its full share, is becoming a serious factor in the political economy of the nation. It is a popular misapprehension of fire insurance, entertained by too many property-owners, and finding its way into the jury-box and into the halls of the Legislature, that a loss by fire when paid by an insurance company is a burden lifted not merely from the individual sufferer, but also from the shoulders of the community at large. Every loss paid by an insurance company, however, is merely distributed throughout the community by rates of insurance premium, and is thus in the nature of a tax. Every honest and careful citizen is, by reason of this fact of *pro rata* contribution to reimburse indi-

vidual losers by fire, directly interested in preventing claims for fires dishonestly contrived or negligently incurred.

Just how important it is to all citizens that fires should be prevented cannot be better illustrated than in the statement that the congested mercantile district of the City of New-York, between Fourteenth-street and Chambers-street, contains values, buildings and contents, estimated as aggregating six hundred millions of dollars. It is a mistake to suppose that if these values should be destroyed the insurance companies could make good the loss. The entire loss-paying ability of all of the companies admitted to do business in the State of New-York, including those of the State, of other States and of foreign countries, is less than one hundred millions of dollars, or one sixth of the sum named, their loss-paying ability being the amount of their capital and net surplus, which two items form their only assets available for fire losses. Any fire starting may, under adverse circumstances of high winds, intense cold, severe snow storms, failure of water or other casualty, destroy an entire city. It is needless to suggest that a fire of the acreage dimensions of that of the great Chicago conflagration taking place in the district referred to would result in financial disaster extending over the entire continent.

The laws of this State as to the proper construction of buildings, especially as to chimney flues, the handling and storage of dangerous merchandise and the punishment of incendiarism should be rigorously executed. Every citizen should be made to understand that a fire insurance policy is a contract of indemnity for paying an actual loss honestly incurred, and not a wager contract offering a premium for incendiarism or for culpable carelessness.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

FRANCIS C. MOORE,
GEORGE F. VIETOR,
RICHARD A. MCCURDY,
JACOB R. TELFAIR,

} *Committee
on
Insurance.*

NEW-YORK, *January 3d*, 1895.

The report was unanimously adopted.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Special Committee on Municipal Reform, verbally reported that the Committee were not prepared to submit its report on the bill pending in the Legislature, requiring legal sales of real estate in this City to be held at the Real Estate Exchange, on Liberty-street, but would probably do so at the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication, dated New-York, January 23d, 1895, and signed by O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, C. VANDERBILT and EDMUND L.

BAYLIES, a Committee appointed by "The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York," asking the aid of the Chamber to remedy certain grievances imposed upon seamen shipping from this port, was read and referred to the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping for report.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, February 27, 1895.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, pursuant to the following requisition :

NEW-YORK, *February 23, 1895.*

ALEXANDER E. ORR,

President of the Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, believing that the administration of the lower criminal courts in this City to be a perversion of justice, an oppression of the poor, and a scandal to the fair name of this City, respectfully request that you will, at an early day, call a meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to pass, without further delay, a bill for the removal of the Police Justices of this City, and the re-organization of that branch of our criminal procedure.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,)	CHARLES STEWART SMITH,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
	CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	R. M. GALLAWAY,
	ALGERNON S. FRISSELL,	HENRY HENTZ,
	JAMES MCCREERY,	MORRIS K. JESUP,
	HORACE PORTER,	HUGH N. CAMP,
	THOMAS B. CLARKE.	

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP,

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

} *Vice-Presidents.*

And a quorum of members.

The requisition for the meeting having been read, CHARLES S. SMITH presented the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their adoption :

Whereas, The members of this Chamber are informed and believe that in the administration of a majority of the Police Justices' Courts in this City the innocent poor, the unfortunate, the helpless as well as the criminal classes are oppressed, and that "justice and judgment" are flagrantly perverted ; and

Whereas, A Justice of one of these Courts, still performing the functions of his office, has been connected recently with a discreditable brawl in a liquor saloon, and has been publicly charged with an alliance with criminals ; and

Whereas, Two others, previous to their appointment upon the same bench and while occupying official positions in this City, were indicted by Grand Juries, one for taking bribes and the other for willful neglect of duty ; and

Whereas, Another of the same Board of Police Justices was shown, by testimony before the LEXOW Committee, to have used his official position for the protection of crime ; and

Whereas, These Courts have become a scandal and a humiliation to the citizens of New-York, and public sentiment has emphatically demanded their abolition ; and

Whereas, In order to remedy the abuses above enumerated a bill, entitled "An Act in relation to the inferior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the City and County of New-York," has been prepared by competent counsel under the direction of the Committee of Seventy, and was presented to both Houses of the Legislature on the 16th of January last ; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That this Chamber most earnestly and respectfully requests the members of the Legislature to pass this bill without further delay, to the end that the dignity of the law may be restored and our Courts purified from the foul stain of official corruption.

Resolved, 2d. That this Chamber solemnly declares that this request is made solely in the interest of public morality, decent government and for the welfare of the classes who are not in a position to protect themselves.

Resolved, 3d. That the President of the Chamber be authorized to transmit by telegraph a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Hon. CHARLES T. SAXTON, President of the

Senate, and a copy to the Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker of the Assembly, and request those gentlemen to lay the same before their respective bodies at the earliest possible moment, and use their best endeavors to further the passage of the bill in question.

Mr. SMITH.—Mr. President, the portraits of the men who founded the commercial supremacy of this City and State look down upon us from these walls, and if those pictured lips could speak, I am sure we should hear nothing but words of approbation and commendation for the spirit which I hope will be exhibited in this meeting to-day. I think I may claim, without ostentation, that this Chamber has earned the right to be heard in the Legislature upon any question which affects the interests of this City or of this State. We have shown our faith by our works. We have never contented ourselves simply by offering resolutions and criticizing public men and public measures. We have gone very much further than that. There has been no appeal made to New-York merchants in behalf of our fellow countrymen suffering by famine, fire, flood or contagion, that has not received active and substantial response from the members of this body. My friend, Mr. WILSON, our Secretary, tells me that during his connection with the Chamber, now about thirty years, more than two and a half millions of dollars have been contributed by the members for these objects. For my part, I cannot remember any action ever taken by the Chamber which can be justly chargeable to selfish or unworthy motives. I chanced last winter to be the treasurer of a voluntary association for "relief by work" from the great distress then prevailing, and of the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars received and disbursed for this purpose, more than three-fourths were given by our members. I may be permitted to refer to the last occasion, when we were called upon to furnish the means by which the LEXOW investigation was made possible. Members of this Chamber contributed seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, to pay counsel fees and other expenses incident to that important investigation, because our late Governor vetoed the bill making an appropriation for these necessary expenses. Now, Mr. President, it is hardly conceivable that the members of the Legislature would be willing to take the responsibility and bear the odium which must attach to those who refuse the measure of justice and reason which this Chamber demands by the passage of the Police Justices' Removal Bill. May I take the liberty to remind our friends in the Legislature that there is no good reason or argument which can justify them in denying the relief which we demand. We are in the midst of an historical crisis, which concerns, in its results, for good or for evil, not only this City and State, but every city and State in the land, for the influence of New-York, as the Metropolis of the country, is potent. History will judge the acts of this Legislature with impartial severity. Indeed, the verdict, "Found wanting," is already written against those members of the Legislature who obstruct and oppose the work of reform in this City. [Applause.]

G. WALDO SMITH.—Mr. President, no words of mine can add force or point to the resolutions presented by the distinguished Chairman of the Committee, and yet, sir, I have just a word to say on this very important question. I have had some experiences before the Police Justices of this City, and I am going to relate one of them. I have a large number of employes, drivers and porters, and quite frequently we have found them pilfering. In one instance we had a young man arrested, and took him before one of the Police Justices. Three eminently respectable witnesses testified against him, and their evidence was so overwhelming that it would have convicted a clergyman, however respectable he might have been. Just at that instant a distinguished politician was seen to ascend the Judge's bench and talk for a few moments with the Justice, whereupon his Honor said: "The case is dismissed." What an object lesson! What a spectacle to the citizens of New-York, and to the criminal classes gathered in these police court rooms, when a Judge from the bench says to them, in effect, when you come to this court it makes no difference what the charge is against you, if you have a prominent politician, with a pull, behind you, why you may be released. It is a great reproach to the government of New-York that a politician should presume to appear in a court in behalf of a man charged with crime and against whom reputable witnesses are ready to appear. I could give more instances of this kind, but I think this one will suffice. My attention is specially called to the second resolution, wherein is set forth the disinterested motives that prompt this action. We are here in the interests of justice and righteousness; we are here in the interest of the poor, the despised and the neglected, asking that they should all have an equal chance before the law. [Applause.] Some of us may be politicians, some of us may be partisans, but after quite a long membership in this Chamber, and having been a regular attendant upon its sessions, I wish to record my conviction that the politicians and the partisans in this Chamber leave politics and partisanship outside the door when they enter here. [Applause.] I trust these resolutions will be unanimously adopted, and that they will go to Albany and there be favorably acted upon. [Applause.] If any one dares to oppose them let us visit upon him at the next election the punishment he deserves. [Applause.]

A. FOSTER HIGGINS.—Mr. President, I can hardly expect to add anything to the force of what has been said, but I belong to the "gang of reformers," and therefore a word or two will not be perhaps inappropriate. I feel very deeply the importance of the contest in which we are now engaged, and that every step we lose, or fail in effecting, will be a great loss to this community. The Chamber of Commerce needs no defence at my hands, but I will make a plea that when this Chamber asks for a thing like this it can be set down as in the right, and that those who oppose it are certainly in the wrong. I feel, sir, that the thanks of this Chamber, as well as of the community, are due to the press of New-York who have so loyally supported us with almost unanimity, [applause,] and I feel that no

progress can be attained in the future unless they continue to give us their support, and I appeal to them to turn the calcium light of publicity upon every step that this measure takes in its progress through the Legislature. Let us know the names of the men who oppose it, so that they may be pilloried by the public for their conduct. In that way we can succeed, and in that way alone. [Applause.]

ABRAM C. BERNHEIM.—Mr. President, I might add just a few words now to what has been said. This is not a question of politics, not even of business, but of morality, of humanity, and even of religion. These Police Justices have enormous power. Their decisions are in most cases without any appeal, and the need, therefore, of men whose uprightness and ability is beyond question is greater in this than in any other case. The proposed bill gives an opportunity not only of ridding the City of the present justices, but makes the needed requirements as to the character and fitness of the new ones. They are obliged to be lawyers who have had at least ten years practice and experience at the bar. Cases of particular hardship to the poor by reason of the exercise of abusive power on the part of the justices can be abundantly shown.

MORRIS K. JESUP.—Mr. President, I have been asked the question several times by gentlemen both inside and out of the Chamber of Commerce whether the Chamber was not going a little beyond its powers and scope in mixing up in these questions of politics and reform. Now, that is a pertinent question, and I think an answer should be given to it, as I have answered it individually, that I think it is the duty of the Chamber to do the very thing which is now proposed. Why, Mr. President and gentlemen, I would like to know where the Chamber of Commerce would be, where the City of New-York would be, where we, as individuals, would be, and where our commerce would be if we had a dishonest municipal government. If life and property are not safe in this City, if people cannot come here from afar and feel that their lives are secure and cared for, that the great temptations and evils which we all know about in New-York are not proscribed, if New-York once gets the name and the fame of having no justice in it, or that justice is here perverted, then I would like to know what business the Chamber of Commerce could expect to do in the future. I maintain that we have got to do something besides simply caring for the commerce of this City, as we understand it. We must take part, not only as individuals, but collectively as a Chamber, in an unpartisan way, in every reform inaugurated in this City for the protection of life, for the preservation of property, for the maintenance of our liberties. There are also other reasons, and the principal one is that of precedent. If we look over the records of the acts of this Chamber, notably, during the revolutionary, and later, the civil war, we shall find that the Chamber rose to the emergency, and took action and appointed Committees to carry into effect resolutions for the preservation and maintenance of our liberties therein. There has

scarcely been any time during the last fifty years when an emergency has arisen that called forth the patriotism, sympathy and generosity of the people at large, that this Chamber has not had the special matter under discussion. This Chamber is interested, or should be, in all matters bearing on the welfare of the country or city. The more honest and efficient we can help to make our national and municipal government, the more prosperity and happiness will come to the people; the better the people, the more trade and commerce will prosper. I say that all these facts give me good ground for making an answer to the questions that have been put to me; it is the ground, I think, we should take with reference to the position of this Chamber, and I consider that we are not perverting in the slightest degree the position we hold or the objects we seek to accomplish by taking part in such proceedings as we are called upon to-day. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, are there any further remarks to be made? If not, I will put the question on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions presented by Mr. SMITH. Those in favor of their adoption will say aye; opposed, no.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, March 7, 1895.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, }
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, } *Vice-Presidents.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held February 7th, and of the special meeting, held February 27th, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce be held on Monday next, March 11th, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, to elect a Commissioner of Pilots, to serve for two years, in place of WILLIAM B. HILTON, whose term of office will then have expired.

Mr. SIMMONS further reported that he had been requested to nominate Mr. HILTON, and recommend his re-election as a Commissioner of Pilots.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted the following report, recommending a modification of the present tariff on sugar, grading No. 16 Dutch Standard and below :

To the Chamber of Commerce :

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws respectfully call attention to a practical step in the direction of preserving and extending our foreign commerce, which the next Congress can take, that will be in harmony with the existing political situation. In the enactment of the present tariff bill a provision was inserted, in the interest of American labor, that sugar produced by countries paying a bounty upon sugar production should be subject to an additional duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound. This has occasioned a feeling in Germany and France which has resulted in a practical exclusion of American meats from those markets. If the provision in our tariff had been limited to grades above No. 16 Dutch Standard, it would have avoided this. Refining grades could have been imported, and the object of legislators who desired to protect American labor would have been realized. The fear that if the tariff question was re-opened in the last Congress further changes would have been proposed, prevented consideration of any tariff changes ; but this slight modification of the existing situation would go far towards harmonizing the trade relations of Germany, France and the United States, and we therefore submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That Congress, at its next session, should modify the existing tariff so that sugar, grading No. 16 Dutch Standard and below, should not be subject to the differential duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound imposed upon the product of bounty-paying countries ; and that the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the

Revenue Laws of this Chamber be and is hereby instructed to communicate with other commercial bodies interested, and endeavor to secure from the next Congress this modification of the present tariff.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

FRANCIS B. THURBER,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,

} *Majority of the Committee
on Foreign Commerce
and the Revenue Laws.*

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1895.

The report and resolution were unanimously adopted.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, reported as follows on the bills pending in the Legislature in reference to the docks of this city :

Your Committee on the Harbor and Shipping respectfully reports, that it has carefully considered the subject of the objectionable features of the LAWSON Dock Bill, now before the Legislature, and without entering into details, find that the bill, since introduced by Mr. PAVEY, and known as Bill No. 1,100, covers and corrects the objectionable features of the former named bill entirely, and agrees, in substance, with the views as expressed so plainly and forcibly by the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Seventy, appointed to specially consider this subject. No one, after reading this report, can fairly resist the conviction that the results attained and recommendations of that Committee are entirely in favor of the better execution of their duties by the Commissioners and of economy and better performance of work to be done. Therefore, the Committee respectfully offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Chamber cordially endorses the bill introduced by Hon. FRANK D. PAVEY, No. 1,100, and urges its prompt passage by the Legislature, as being in the true interests of the City and its commerce and the correct management of the very important interests of its docks and water front.

The report and resolution were unanimously adopted, and an authenticated copy was ordered to be sent to both Houses of the Legislature.

Mr. HIGGINS further reported the following resolutions in regard to the Nautical School of the Port of New-York :

Resolved, That this Chamber hereby reiterates its heretofore expressed judgment of the propriety and desirableness of transferring

the Nautical School from the control of the City of New-York to that of the State, it being evident that its sphere of usefulness is limited by being under the control of the City, and would be greatly increased by the transfer and enlargement of its scope so as to include students from all parts of the State.

Resolved, That the Chamber earnestly urge upon the Legislature and the Executive the prompt passage of and signature to the bill intended to accomplish this end.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and an authenticated copy was ordered to be sent to both Houses of the Legislature.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

JOHN HÆSEN RHOADES, in behalf of the Special Committee on Municipal Reform, verbally reported progress in regard to the bill pending in the Legislature to transfer the legal sales of real estate from No. 111 Broadway to the Real Estate Exchange, on Liberty-street.

RESOLUTIONS.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, at a special meeting, held on January 24th last, adopted a report of its Committee on Finance and Currency urging that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent., such bonds payable explicitly, principal and interest, in gold coin of the weight and fineness now fixed by law, not only for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve, but also for the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of legal tenders and treasury notes now in circulation, and appealing to our honest, intelligent fellow citizens of all sections and all parties to rally in support of the national credit and national honor by insisting on the passage by Congress of a law empowering the President to protect the financial honor of the country, and to ensure to every man full value for the money that he now has ; and

Whereas, It was at that meeting resolved, that it is the sense of this Chamber that provision should be made by Congress for the creation of a competent and responsible Commission to report a well considered plan for a better monetary system than now exists, adapted to the needs and conditions of all classes of people, and all sections of the country.

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve members be appointed by the Chair, with power to fill vacancies and add to their number, to co-operate with other commercial bodies representing similar interests as this Chamber, and with business men throughout the country in using all legitimate means for the enactment by the next Congress of the financial legislation advocated by this Chamber.

Remarks were made in support of this resolution by Mr. SCHWAB and JOHN HÆSEN RHOADES, CHARLES S. SMITH, ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT and LOUIS WINDMULLER.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

The President appointed the following named gentlemen as the Committee :

JOHN CLAFLIN,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
HENRY HENTZ,	THOMAS A. MCINTYRE,
ISIDOR STRAUS,	MALCOLM GRAHAM,
WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN,	CHARLES B. FOSDICK,
GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,	FRANCIS H. LEGGETT,
JOHN H. INMAN,	WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

LOUIS WINDMULLER moved that the report of the Committee on Insurance on fire insurance by LLOYDS, submitted to the Chamber on the 4th of October last, be taken from the table and its recommendation adopted.

This motion was seconded by CHARLES S. SMITH, and, after some discussion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted by a large majority.

ABRAHAM G. MILLS offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce has promoted and unani-
mously endorsed the acts of the Legislature of the State of New-
York, providing for a co-operative topographical survey of the State
at the joint expense of the General Government and of this State ;
and

Whereas, In the opinion of the Chamber the continuance of this
work and a complete survey of the State is of great importance and
will benefit all classes and sections ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, necessary to permit the work to proceed as provided in Assembly Bill No. 507.

CHARLES S. SMITH called attention to the paper prepared by Professor W. P. TROWBRIDGE, of Columbia College, on the subject, and which was printed by the Chamber for distribution in February, 1892. Mr. SMITH said the resolution was strictly in harmony with the action heretofore taken by the Chamber.

The preamble and resolution were thereupon unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to both Houses of the Legislature.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Special Meeting, Monday, March 11, 1895.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, pursuant to the resolution adopted on the 7th instant, to elect a Commissioner of Pilots in place of WILLIAM B. HILTON, whose term of service had expired.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

And a quorum of members.

The President said, as WILLIAM B. HILTON had been nominated for re-election by the Executive Committee at the last meeting of the Chamber, it was in order to proceed to ballot for a Commissioner of Pilots.

The President appointed as tellers FRANCIS C. MOORE and FRANK A. FERRIS.

A ballot was then taken and the tellers reported that all the votes cast were for WILLIAM B. HILTON for Commissioner of Pilots.

The President declared Mr. HILTON to have been unanimously re-elected to that office, to serve for the term of two years, until March 11th, 1897, pursuant to Chapter 467, Section 2, of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed June 28th, 1853.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Thursday, April 4, 1895.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR,	<i>President.</i>
MORRIS K. JESUP,	} <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,	
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	
GEORGE WILSON,	<i>Secretary.</i>

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held March 7th, and of the special meeting, held March 11th, were read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

HENRY HENTZ, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

	<i>Nominated by</i>
SAMUEL P. AVERY,	CHARLES S. SMITH.
GEORGE DE FOREST BARTON,	GEORGE WILSON.
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,	CHARLES LANIER.
ALEXANDER C. CHENOWETH,	JOHN T. AGNEW.
WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.
FRANK DEAN,	ALGERNON S. FRISSELL.
HOWARD P. FROTHINGHAM,	ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.
MORRIS GUGGENHEIM,	JAMES G. CANNON.

Nominated by

SOLOMON GUGGENHEIM,
GEORGE B. HODGMAN,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,
JOHN T. MILLS, Jr.,
CARLETON W. NASON,
WALTER W. NAUMBURG,
MYRICK PLUMMER,
WILLIAM R. POTTS,
JAMES A. SILVEY,
WILLIAM T. WARDWELL,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
WILLIAM HENRY YALE,
CORNELIUS ZABRISKIE,

JAMES G. CANNON.
GEORGE F. HODGMAN.
CHARLES S. SMITH.
JAMES G. CANNON.
FELIX CAMPBELL.
ELKAN NAUMBURG.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.
LOUIS WINDMULLER.
LOUIS WINDMULLER.
ALEXANDER E. ORR.
CHARLES LANIER.
LOUIS WINDMULLER.
JOHN B. MANNING.

These gentlemen were on one ballot unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. HENTZ further reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, JAMES M. CONSTABLE and WILLIAM HULL WICKHAM be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to nominate Officers and Standing Committees of the Chamber for election at the annual meeting, to be held on the 2d proximo.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS.—Mr. President, a matter has been referred to the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping directly, and, as its subject is entirely familiar to the Chamber, and is of grave and immediate importance, we have taken the liberty of acting upon it, and now report to the Chamber our conclusions. The Chamber will remember that, some years ago, an International Conference was had upon the subject of the best modes of avoiding collisions at sea, and that Conference adopted certain resolutions and rules to be observed by all vessels navigating the high seas. These rules have not, as yet, been unanimously adopted, but they are the only ones in use which have a universal bearing. When the vessel, however, comes within the Harbors of the United States, they find a different set of rules in use. The signals for location and direction do not at all correspond with those above referred to, and it will be seen that to fairly involve a foreign vessel in liability and as being in fault, they must at least be informed when this line of demarcation is passed, and they become subject to the harbor rules, adopted to avoid collision, and lay aside those of the "high seas." It becomes necessary to carry out this principle that such a line shall be laid down, and the following essentials are embodied therein :

First, that the line must be outside Sandy Hook Bar, and well clear of the shoals and channel buoys within which, the local signals, under the rules of the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, known as the Harbor Rules, are properly observed by pilots.

Second, that navigators be enabled to know, even at night time and in thick weather, just when they reach and cross this line.

The New-York Maritime Association, after numerous conferences, proposed the following line, viz. : From the Light Houses on the Highlands of Navesink, running thence N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., by compass, to Scotland Lightship; thence N. by E. $\frac{3}{8}$ E., by compass, to Rockaway Beach, passing through the Whistling Buoy off Gedney's Channel.

This line, having been submitted to the Pilot Commissioners, has been unanimously approved by them. We, therefore, offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Chamber, after hearing the report of its Standing Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, hereby signifies its approval of the line suggested by the Maritime Association, viz. : "At and from the Highland Light to the Scotland Light Ship; and thence northerly through the Whistling Buoy to a point on Rockaway Shoals," to constitute the boundary within which the harbor rules of navigation shall apply, and beyond which, the rules of the high seas, as adopted by the International Conference applies—and recommends to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury that such line be adopted and duly made public.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President appointed HENRY HENTZ and STEPHEN W. CAREY a Special Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending with the current month.

The Chamber then adjourned.

ROLL OF MEMBERS
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
APRIL 30TH, 1895.

A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
ABRAHAM, ABRAHAM,.....	February 5, 1891
ACHELIS, FRITZ,.....	April 5, 1894
ACHELIS, THOMAS,.....	December 4, 1890
ADAMS, FREDERICK T.,	October 6, 1892
ADEE, DAVID,.....	January 3, 1889
AGNEW, JOHN T.,.....	May 1, 1856
AGOSTINA, JOSEPH,.....	January 6, 1887
AITKEN, JOHN W.,.....	January 3, 1889
ALLEN, HENRY,.....	April 4, 1889
ALTMAN, BENJAMIN,.....	November 7, 1889
AMBROSE, HARRY T.,.....	May 7, 1891
AMSINCK, GUSTAV,.....	June 3, 1875
AMY, HENRY,.....	April 5, 1860
ANDERSON, ARTHUR A.,.....	December 6, 1888
ANDERSON, CHARLES W.,.....	March 6, 1890
ANDERSON, JOHN F., Jr.,	June 4, 1891
ANDREWS, CONSTANT A.,	December 4, 1884
ANDREWS, WILLIAM L.,.....	May 2, 1889
ANSBACHER, ADOLPH B.,.....	March 6, 1890
ANTHONY, HENRY M.,.....	June 7, 1877
APPLETON, DANIEL F.,.....	October 6, 1892
APPLETON, FRANCIS R.,.....	April 5, 1894
APPLETON, WILLIAM H.,.....	December 3, 1874
APPLETON, WILLIAM W.,.....	May 7, 1891
ARBUCKLE, JOHN,.....	October 6, 1892
ARCHBOLD, JOHN D.,.....	March 7, 1889
ARKENBURGH, OLIVER M.,.....	April 5, 1894
ARMOUR, HERMAN O.,.....	December 3, 1891
ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.,.....	February 1, 1883
ARMSTRONG, JAMES SINCLAIR,.....	April 7, 1892
ARNSTEIN, EUGENE,.....	April 5, 1894

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
ASTOR, JOHN JACOB,.....	October	5, 1893
ASTOR, WILLIAM WALDORF,.....	October	2, 1890
ATKINS, THOMAS B.,.....	January	8, 1891
AUCHINCLOSS, HENRY B.,.....	February	1, 1877
AVERY, SAMUEL P.,.....	April	4, 1895
AYRES, MARSHALL,.....	February	7, 1895

B.

BABCOCK, HENRY D.,.....	June	7, 1877
BACHE, SIGMUND J.,.....	November	4, 1875
BACHMAN, SOLOMON,.....	April	6, 1882
BAIRD, WILLIAM J.,.....	June	6, 1878
BAIZ, JACOB,.....	January	2, 1890
BAKER, GEORGE F.,.....	March	4, 1880
BAKER, STEPHEN,.....	June	7, 1894
BALCH, COLLINS L.,.....	January	6, 1887
BALDWIN, CHRISTOPHER C.,.....	October	5, 1865
BALL, THOMAS P.,.....	October	5, 1876
BALL, THOMAS R.,.....	June	4, 1891
BALLARD, FRANK H.,.....	October	3, 1889
BANGS, FRANCIS SEDGWICK,.....	January	3, 1895
BANKS, HENRY W.,.....	June	3, 1880
BANTA, CORNELIUS V.,.....	January	5, 1893
BARBOUR, WILLIAM,.....	February	7, 1889
BARNES, ALFRED C.,.....	December	6, 1888
BARNES, HENRY B.,.....	June	4, 1891
BARNES, THEODORE M.,.....	June	4, 1891
BARR, EDWARD,.....	February	3, 1881
BARTON, FREDERICK O.,.....	April	5, 1894
BARTON, GEORGE DE FOREST,.....	April	4, 1895
BAUMGARTEN, WILLIAM,.....	November	7, 1889
BAYLES, ROBERT,.....	April	2, 1891
BAYLIS, ABRAHAM B.,.....	May	7, 1891
BEACH, JOHN N.,.....	May	4, 1882
BECHSTEIN, AUGUSTUS C.,.....	May	2, 1889
BEDDALL, EDWARD F.,.....	June	4, 1891
BEERS, MATTHEW H.,.....	October	1, 1891
BELDING, MILO M.,.....	June	7, 1888
BELDING, MILO M., Jr.,.....	February	5, 1891
BELMONT, AUGUST,.....	March	5, 1891
BEND, GEORGE H.,.....	October	5, 1865
BENEDICT, JAMES,.....	January	5, 1893
BENJAMIN, GEORGE P.,.....	February	5, 1891
BENTLEY, NORMAN S.,.....	July	2, 1863
BERLIN, HENRY C.,.....	June	4, 1891
BERNHEIM, ABRAHAM C.,.....	March	6, 1890
BERNHEIM, CHARLES L.,.....	March	6, 1890

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
BERNHEIM, JULIUS C.,.....	June	4, 1891
BERRY, OLIVER F.,.....	June	5, 1890
BETTMAN, MARCUS A.,.....	June	6, 1889
BILLQVIST, C. EDWARD,.....	June	4, 1891
BISHOP, DAVID WOLFE,.....	May	7, 1891
BISHOP, HEBER R.,.....	May	4, 1882
BISSINGER, PHILIP,.....	June	4, 1891
BLACKFORD, EUGENE G.,.....	February	3, 1887
BLATCHFORD, SAMUEL M.,.....	October	6, 1892
BLISS, CORNELIUS N.,.....	November	2, 1871
BLISS, GEORGE,.....	September	3, 1863
BLODGETT, ISAAC D.,.....	June	4, 1891
BLOSS, JAMES O.,.....	April	3, 1884
BLUM, HYMAN,.....	January	8, 1885
BLUMENTHAL, FERDINAND,.....	April	3, 1890
BLUMENTHAL, GEORGE,.....	January	3, 1895
BOKER, F. ALBERT,.....	November	2, 1882
BOODY, DAVID A.,.....	October	6, 1887
BORGFELDT, GEORGE,.....	April	5, 1894
BOSKOWITZ, ADOLPH,.....	June	4, 1891
BOURNE, FREDERICK G.,.....	November	7, 1889
BOWDOIN, GEORGE S.,.....	April	4, 1895
BOWEN, CLARENCE WINTHROP,.....	February	3, 1887
BOWNE, SAMUEL W.,.....	January	3, 1889
BOYER, CHARLES H.,.....	October	1, 1885
BRAMAN, WILLARD,.....	January	4, 1894
BREWSTER, BENJAMIN,.....	December	4, 1884
BRICE, CALVIN S.,.....	April	2, 1891
BRINCKERHOFF, ELBERT A.,.....	November	4, 1875
BRINCKERHOFF, GURDON G.,.....	April	2, 1891
BROKAW, WILLIAM V.,.....	November	7, 1889
BROOKFIELD, WILLIAM,.....	March	1, 1883
BROOKS, FREDERICK,.....	January	2, 1890
BROWN, A. SWAN,.....	June	7, 1894
BROWN, EDWARD M.,.....	December	4, 1884
BROWN, FREDERICK T.,.....	January	2, 1890
BROWN, JOHN CROSBY,.....	October	7, 1875
BROWN, JOSEPH H.,.....	April	2, 1874
BROWN, VERNON H.,.....	December	2, 1875
BROWN, WALDRON P.,.....	April	5, 1888
BROWN, WALSTON H.,.....	October	3, 1889
BROWN, WILLIAM,.....	November	4, 1886
BROWNING, JOHN SCOTT,.....	March	6, 1890
BROWNING, WILLIAM C.,.....	October	3, 1889
BRUNDRETT, HART B.,.....	April	3, 1890
BUCHANAN, CHARLES P.,.....	April	1, 1886
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM,.....	June	5, 1879
BUCKINGHAM, OLIVER W.,.....	June	4, 1891

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
BUCKLEY, WILLIAM F.,	February 7, 1889
BULKLEY, JONATHAN,	October 4, 1894
BULKLEY, JUSTUS L.,	June 4, 1891
BULL, W. LANMAN,	April 3, 1884
BURDEN, JAMES A.,	April 7, 1892
BURFORD, GEORGE H.,	October 1, 1891
BURNS, WALTER H.,	April 2, 1863
BUTLER, CHARLES,	June 6, 1861
BUTLER, RICHARD,	October 5, 1865

C.

CAESAR, HENRY A.,	October 2, 1890
CAMMANN, HERMANN H.,	January 4, 1894
CAMP, FREDERIC EDGAR,	February 6, 1890
CAMP, HUGH N.,	June 1, 1876
CAMP, WILLIAM A.,	July 6, 1865
CAMPBELL, FELIX,	December 4, 1884
CANNON, HENRY W.,	March 4, 1886
CANNON, JAMES G.,	November 3, 1887
CAREY, STEPHEN W.,	October 6, 1859
CARNEGIE, ANDREW,	December 1, 1887
CARPENTER, JAMES O.,	March 5, 1885
CARROLL, HOWARD,	June 7, 1894
CARTER, AARON, JR.,	January 5, 1893
CARTER, OLIVER S.,	October 5, 1865
CARTLEDGE, JOHN,	December 5, 1889
CASE, WATSON E.,	January 6, 1859
CASTRO, HECTOR DE,	May 1, 1890
CEBALLOS, JUAN M.,	June 7, 1888
CHAMBERS, FRANK R.,	October 3, 1889
CHAPIN, EDWIN S.,	April 4, 1889
CHARD, RICHARD J.,	November 4, 1886
CHENEY, FRANK W.,	November 6, 1884
CHENOWETH, ALEXANDER C.,	April 4, 1895
CILLEY, JOHN K.,	December 1, 1887
CLAFLIN, ARTHUR B.,	June 4, 1891
CLAFLIN, JOHN,	May 2, 1878
CLARK, BERNARD S.,	December 6, 1883
CLARK, CHARLES C.,	March 1, 1883
CLARK, CHARLES F.,	December 6, 1888
CLARK, CYRUS,	April 7, 1892
CLARK, JAMES W.,	April 6, 1893
CLARK, WILLIAM,	June 7, 1877
CLARKE, DUMONT,	February 4, 1892
CLARKE, THOMAS B.,	December 6, 1888
CLEWS, HENRY,	July 6, 1865

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
CLYDE, WILLIAM P.,.....	November 6, 1873
COCHRAN, WILLIAM F.,.....	March 2, 1882
COCHRANE, JOHN W.,.....	March 3, 1881
COE, E. FRANK,.....	January 10, 1884
COE, GEORGE S.,.....	June 2, 1859
COFFIN, CHARLES H.,.....	May 6, 1875
COLE, RUFUS L.,.....	March 2, 1882
COLE, WILLIAM M.,.....	October 7, 1886
COLEMAN, EMERSON,.....	April 1, 1858
COLGATE, JAMES B.,.....	October 7, 1875
COLGATE, SAMUEL,.....	July 3, 1861
COLLINS, CLARENCE LYMAN,.....	February 6, 1879
CONDÉ, SWITS,.....	February 5, 1891
CONKLIN, EUGENE H.,.....	April 2, 1891
CONOVER, ALONZO E.,.....	March 2, 1893
CONSTABLE, JAMES M.,.....	July 6, 1865
COOK, CHARLES T.,.....	June 7, 1877
COOKSEY, GEORGE B.,.....	June 4, 1891
COOLEY, JAMES C.,.....	October 3, 1889
COONEY, DANIEL F.,.....	October 6, 1887
COOPER, EDWARD,.....	May 7, 1868
COOPER, MARVELLE W.,.....	June 5, 1862
COPELL, GEORGE,.....	October 2, 1890
CORBIN, AUSTIN,.....	October 2, 1890
CORDIER, AUGUSTE J.,.....	December 4, 1890
CORLIES, BENJAMIN F.,.....	December 1, 1881
CORNELL, JOHN M.,.....	April 7, 1881
CORNING, EDWARD,.....	March 2, 1893
COVERLY, WILLIAM,.....	January 8, 1885
COWLES, DAVID S.,.....	April 4, 1889
COYKENDALL, SAMUEL D.,.....	March 2, 1893
CRANE, GEORGE F.,.....	June 4, 1891
CRANE, JONATHAN H.,.....	January 10, 1884
CRIMMINS, JOHN D.,.....	October 4, 1888
CROCKER, GEORGE A.,.....	October 4, 1860
CROMWELL, FREDERIC,.....	March 5, 1885
CROMWELL, JAMES W.,.....	January 7, 1892
CROSBY, HENRY B.,.....	May 1, 1890
CRUGER, S. VAN RENSSELAER,.....	December 6, 1888
CUMMINGS, GEORGE F.,.....	December 1, 1881
CURTISS, HENRY W.,.....	November 6, 1884
CUTTER, JOHN D.,.....	June 6, 1878
CUTLER, RALPH L.,.....	June 6, 1878
CUTTING, WILLIAM BAYARD,.....	April 4, 1895
CUTLER, CORNELIUS C.,.....	May 3, 1883

D.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
DALLEY, HENRY, JR.,.....	November 4, 1886
DARLING, ALFRED B.,.....	October 3, 1889
DAY, BENJAMIN M.,.....	October 6, 1892
DAY, CLARENCE S.,.....	January 3, 1895
DEAN, FRANK,.....	April 4, 1895
DEAN, FRANK W.,.....	June 4, 1891
DEAN, JAMES E.,.....	April 2, 1885
DEAN, ROBERT J.,.....	June 4, 1891
DEARBORN, DAVID B.,.....	November 2, 1865
DE BARRY, FREDERICK,	October 5, 1882
DECKER, ALONZO T.,.....	April 3, 1890
DE CORDOVA, CHARLES,.....	June 1, 1882
DEGENER, JOHN F.,...	June 4, 1891
DEMUTH, WILLIAM,.....	November 7, 1889
DENBY, ISAAC,.....	November 6, 1890
DEPEW, CHAUNCEY M.,.....	May 7, 1885
DETTMER, JACOB G.,.....	January 5, 1893
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.,.....	February 4, 1875
DEWEY, EDWARD W.,.....	October 3, 1889
DEXTER, HENRY,.....	June 4, 1891
DICKINSON, ANDREW G.,.....	May 3, 1888
DICKSON, JOHN,	December 6, 1888
DIMOCK, HENRY F.,.....	May 6, 1875
DODGE, CHARLES C.,.....	November 7, 1872
DODGE, CLEVELAND H.,.....	April 5, 1883
DODGE, FRANCIS E.,.....	February 7, 1895
DODGE, GEORGE E.,.....	June 4, 1874
DODGE, NORMAN W.,...	June 4, 1874
DODGE, WILLIAM E.,.....	August 2, 1860
DOMMERICH, LOUIS F.,.....	December 1, 1887
DONALD, PETER,.....	June 7, 1877
DONNELL, EZEKIEL J.,	October 1, 1885
DOTY, ETHAN ALLEN,.....	April 7, 1881
DOWD, WILLIAM,.....	November 3, 1881
DOWNEY, JOHN R.,.....	April 5, 1894
DOWS, DAVID,.....	June 4, 1891
DREIER, THEODORE,.....	November 4, 1875
DRIGGS, MARSHALL S.,.....	June 4, 1891
DUDLEY, JOHN L.,.....	October 4, 1883
DUKE, JAMES B.,.....	March 2, 1893
DUNCAN, WILLIAM BUTLER,	April 5, 1855
DUNHAM, GEORGE H.,.....	April 3, 1879
DUNHAM, JAMES H.,.....	December 1, 1881
DURVEA, WILLIAM,.....	October 1, 1874
DUTCHER, JOHN B.,.....	January 4, 1883
DUTCHER, SILAS B.,.....	October 6, 1887

E.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
EAMES, EDWARD E.,.....	January	5, 1888
EARLE, FERDINAND P.,.....	February	8, 1887
ECKERT, THOMAS T.,.....	April	6, 1893
EDDY, ULYSSES D.,.....	April	5, 1894
EDGEELL, GEORGE S.,.....	January	5, 1893
EDSON, FRANKLIN,.....	October	1, 1874
EDWARDS, RICHARD L.,.....	March	5, 1891
EGLESTON, DAVID S.,.....	April	6, 1871
EHRMANN, JULIUS,.....	March	4, 1886
EINSTEIN, DAVID L.,.....	December	4, 1890
ELWELL, JAMES W.,.....	June	7, 1855
ELY, HORACE S.,.....	April	5, 1894
EMERY, CHARLES G.,.....	May	5, 1881
ENGLER, ADOLPH,.....	November	4, 1875
ENGLIS, CHARLES M.,.....	May	2, 1889
EVANS, HENRY,.....	April	7, 1892
EVANS, THOMAS W.,.....	May	6, 1875
EWART, RICHARD H.,.....	June	7, 1877

F.

FAHNESTOCK, HARRIS C.,.....	September	5, 1867
FAHYS, JOSEPH,.....	June	5, 1879
FAIRCHILD, CHARLES S.,.....	April	4, 1889
FAIRCHILD, JULIAN D.,.....	October	5, 1893
FAIRCHILD, SAMUEL W.,.....	January	3, 1895
FANCHER, CHARLES H.,.....	April	5, 1894
FARR, JAMES M.,.....	June	6, 1878
FARR, JOHN,.....	January	10, 1884
FARRELLY, PATRICK,.....	October	4, 1883
FAULKNER, EDWARD D.,.....	January	2, 1890
FAY, SIGOURNEY W.,.....	December	5, 1878
FAYERWEATHER, WILLIAM O.,.....	April	7, 1892
FECHHEIMER, MARTIN S.,.....	April	2, 1891
FENNER, WILLIAM G.,.....	June	7, 1877
FERRIS, FRANK A.,.....	January	4, 1894
FIELD, CORTLANDT DE P.,.....	February	1, 1866
FIELDING, MICHAEL B.,.....	June	3, 1880
FISHER, JOEL E.,.....	May	2, 1878
FITZGERALD, JAMES M.,.....	April	7, 1892
FITZGERALD, LOUIS,.....	April	2, 1891
FLAGLER, HENRY M.,.....	November	6, 1884
FLANNAGAN, WILLIAM W.,.....	March	5, 1891
FLEITMANN, EWALD,.....	October	3, 1889
FLIESS, WILLIAM M.,.....	November	2, 1871
FLINT, CHARLES R.,.....	December	6, 1877

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
FLOWER, ROSWELL P.,.....	December 6, 1883
FOGG, FRANCIS A.,.....	January 3, 1890
FOLLETT, GEORGE,.....	March 6, 1890
FOOTE, EMERSON,.....	June 5, 1879
FOOTE, HORACE A.,.....	January 8, 1895
FORCE, WILLIAM H.,.....	January 3, 1895
FORGET, AUGUSTIN F.,.....	May 7, 1891
FOSDICK, CHARLES B.,.....	January 10, 1884
FOSTER, SCOTT,.....	April 2, 1891
FOYÉ, ANDREW J. C.,.....	June 3, 1886
FRISSELL, ALGERNON S.,.....	November 3, 1887
FROTHINGHAM, HOWARD P.,.....	April 4, 1895
FROTHINGHAM, JAMES H.,.....	August 6, 1857

G.

GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.,.....	January 8, 1891
GANS, SAMUEL J.,.....	June 3, 1875
GARDEN, CHRISTOPHER H.,.....	November 2, 1876
GARDINER, GEORGE N.,.....	February 7, 1889
GARLAND, JAMES A.,.....	November 7, 1872
GARTH, HORACE E.,.....	March 5, 1891
GEER, GEORGE J.,.....	December 4, 1890
GEER, OLIVER J.,.....	January 5, 1888
GERHARD, PAUL F.,.....	January 4, 1883
GEYER, CHARLES T.,.....	January 8, 1885
GIBB, JOHN,.....	December 4, 1884
GIBSON, GEORGE RUTLEDGE,.....	April 4, 1889
GIBSON, WOOD,.....	December 5, 1889
GIDDINGS, SILAS M.,.....	January 7, 1892
GILBERG, CHARLES A.,.....	June 3, 1886
GINNA, STEPHEN A.,.....	October 5, 1893
GODILLOT, ALEXIS, JR.,.....	June 4, 1891
GOLDMAN, HENRY,.....	February 7, 1895
GORDON, GEORGE O.,.....	April 5, 1894
GOSSLER, GUSTAV H.,.....	June 3, 1875
GOULD, GEORGE J.,.....	April 5, 1894
GRACE, WILLIAM R.,.....	December 6, 1877
GRAHAM, MALCOLM,.....	January 7, 1884
GRANBERY, WILLIAM H.,.....	October 1, 1891
GRANNISS, ROBERT A.,.....	October 5, 1893
GRAVENHORST, GEORGE,.....	November 4, 1875
GRAY, BRYCE,...	November 7, 1889
GRISCOM, CLEMENT A.,.....	November 7, 1889
GROSVENOR, JAMES B. M.,.....	June 4, 1891
GUGGENHEIM, DANIEL,.....	March 5, 1891
GUGGENHEIM, ISAAC,.....	March 5, 1891
GUGGENHEIM, MORRIS,.....	April 4, 1895

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
GUGGENHEIM, SOLOMON,.....	April	4, 1895
GUNTHER, BERNARD G.,.....	March	2, 1893
GUNTHER, F. FREDERIC,.....	April	6, 1876
GUNTHER, FRANKLIN L.,.....	November	7, 1889

H.

HAAS, KALMAN,.....	December	4, 1890
HACKETT, CORCELLUS H.,.....	October	3, 1889
HAIN, FRANK K.,.....	December	1, 1887
HALL, ALBERT C.,.....	April	5, 1894
HAMLIN, GEORGE E.,.....	December	5, 1889
HAMMERSLOUGH, SAMUEL,.....	March	1, 1888
HANKINSON, JOHN H.,.....	November	7, 1889
HARD, ANSON W.,.....	December	7, 1876
HARDENBERGH, JOHN A.,.....	October	5, 1865
HARPER, ORLANDO M.,.....	December	2, 1886
HARRIMAN, OLIVER,.....	July	3, 1862
HARRIS, FRANCIS M.,.....	March	5, 1891
HARTLEY, MARCELLUS,.....	February	7, 1867
HARTSHORN, STEWART,.....	June	5, 1890
HATCH, EDWARD P.,.....	March	7, 1889
HATCH, WALTER T.,.....	October	5, 1865
HAVEMEYER, HENRY O.,.....	January	8, 1885
HAVEMEYER, THEODORE A.,.....	May	7, 1891
HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM F.,.....	April	1, 1875
HAWLEY, HENRY E.,.....	October	5, 1865
HAYWARD, JAMES W.,.....	May	1, 1884
HAZARD, THEOPHILUS D.,.....	November	4, 1886
HAZARD, WILLIAM A.,.....	April	7, 1892
HEALD, DANIEL A.,.....	June	1, 1882
HEALY, A. AUGUSTUS,.....	February	5, 1891
HEARN, ARTHUR H.,.....	February	6, 1890
HEARN, GEORGE A.,.....	June	6, 1889
HECKER, JOHN V.,.....	January	4, 1894
HEIDELBACH, ALFRED S.,.....	March	1, 1888
HENDERSON, CHARLES R.,.....	June	5, 1884
HENDRICKS, EDMUND,.....	January	4, 1894
HENDRIX, JOSEPH C.,.....	October	5, 1893
HENTZ, HENRY,.....	May	6, 1858
HEPBURN, A. BARTON,.....	October	5, 1893
HERRMAN, ABRAHAM,.....	March	6, 1890
HERSEY, JACOB D. T.,.....	October	7, 1875
HEWITT, ABRAHAM S.,.....	April	4, 1861
HICKOK, GEORGE S.,.....	October	1, 1891
HIGGINS, ANDREW FOSTER,.....	November	3, 1859
HIGGINS, EUGENE,.....	October	3, 1889
HILLHOUSE, THOMAS,.....	February	2, 1882

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
HILTON, HENRY,.....	June	7, 1877
HILTON, WILLIAM B.,.....	November	6, 1884
HINE, FRANCIS L.,.....	April	7, 1892
HITCHCOCK, HIRAM,.....	October	5, 1882
HITCHCOCK, WELCOME G.,.....	April	2, 1891
HOAG, WILLIAM N.,.....	April	2, 1891
HOAGLAND, JOSEPH C.,.....	November	7, 1889
HOBART, NATHAN,.....	April	2, 1885
HODGMAN, GEORGE B.,.....	April	4, 1895
HODGMAN, GEORGE F.,.....	January	10, 1884
HOE, ROBERT,.....	April	4, 1872
HOENINGHAUS, FREDERICK H.,.....	December	4, 1890
HOGG, T. EGENTON,.....	April	3, 1890
HOLBROOK, EDWARD,.....	February	7, 1889
HOLLISTER, WILLIAM H.,.....	December	3, 1891
HOLLY, JOHN I.,.....	December	6, 1883
HOLMES, ANTHONY DREXEL,.....	November	6, 1890
HOLT, HENRY,.....	February	7, 1895
HOMER, CHARLES F.,.....	June	3, 1886
HOPKINS, AMOS L.,.....	January	4, 1883
HOPKINS, GEORGE B.,.....	April	2, 1891
HOPKINS, GUSTAVUS C.,.....	January	10, 1884
HOPPING, A. HOWARD,.....	December	4, 1890
HORSMAN, EDWARD I.,.....	November	6, 1890
HORTON, GURDON B.,.....	June	4, 1891
HOUGHTALING, DAVID H.,.....	June	7, 1877
HOUGHTON, ELIJAH A.,.....	January	4, 1883
HOUSTON, JAMES B.,.....	February	4, 1886
HOWE, JOHN I.,.....	December	2, 1886
HOWELL, BENJAMIN H.,.....	October	5, 1865
HOWLAND, W. WALLACE,.....	June	1, 1891
HOYT, ALFRED M.,.....	May	7, 1891
HOYT, CHARLES A.,.....	November	1, 1883
HOYT, EDWARD C.,.....	January	3, 1889
HUBBARD, EDMUND G.,.....	February	2, 1882
HUGHES, WILLIAM H. T.,.....	June	3, 1880
HULBERT, HENRY C.,.....	October	4, 1883
HUMPHREYS, EDWARD W.,.....	November	4, 1875
HUMPHREYS, FREDERICK,.....	April	6, 1882
HUMPHREYS, SOLON,.....	May	3, 1855
HUNTINGTON, COLLIS P.,.....	October	3, 1889
HURLBUT, HENRY A.,.....	February	5, 1857
HURST, FRANCIS W. J.,.....	April	6, 1871
HYDE, CLARENCE M.,.....	March	2, 1893
HYDE, E. FRANCIS,.....	June	4, 1891
HYDE, HENRY B.,.....	March	4, 1875

I.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
ICKELHEIMER, HENRY R.,.....	October 6, 1892
IDE, CHARLES W.,.....	June 4, 1891
ILSLEY, SILAS A.,.....	December 5, 1889
INGLIS, JAMES S.,.....	December 5, 1889
INMAN, JOHN H.,.....	April 7, 1881
IRVIN, RICHARD,.....	December 6, 1888
ISELIN, ADRIAN,.....	December 6, 1886
ISELIN, ADRIAN, JR.,.....	April 5, 1894
ISELIN, WILLIAM E.,.....	October 5, 1893
IVES, BRAYTON,.....	December 1, 1887
IVISON, DAVID B.,.....	December 1, 1887

J.

JACKSON, WILLIAM H.,.....	November 7, 1889
JACOBS, RALPH J.,.....	May 1, 1890
JAHN, GUSTAVE A.,.....	February 5, 1891
JAMES, ARTHUR CURTISS,.....	October 5, 1893
JAMES, DANIEL WILLIS,.....	January 2, 1892
JAQUES, GEORGE B.,.....	December 4, 1890
JARVIE, JAMES N.,.....	October 4, 1894
JENKINS, JOHN G.,.....	March 2, 1893
JESUP, CHARLES M.,.....	May 3, 1883
JESUP, MORRIS K.,.....	February 5, 1893
JEWETT, GEORGE L.,.....	March 7, 1889
JOHNSTON, ISAAC G.,.....	February 3, 1887
JONES, CHARLES A.,.....	April 4, 1889
JONES, GEORGE W.,.....	June 5, 1890
JONES, JOHN D.,.....	June 1, 1852
JONES, WALTER R. T.,.....	March 6, 1884
JOOST, MARTIN,.....	June 4, 1891
JUILLIARD, AUGUSTUS D.,.....	November 4, 1875

K.

KELLY, EUGENE,.....	December 5, 1889
KEMP, EDWARD,.....	April 6, 1893
KENDALL, WILLIAM B.,.....	May 6, 1875
KENNEDY, ELIJAH R.,.....	October 6, 1887
KENNEDY, JOHN S.,.....	October 6, 1870
KENT, THOMAS B.,.....	March 2, 1893
KEVENEY, HUGH,.....	June 5, 1890
KEVENEY, THOMAS J.,.....	June 5, 1890
KIMBALL, ROBERT J.,.....	January 8, 1891
KING, A. GRACIE,.....	November 1, 1877
KING, DAVID H., JR.,.....	October 7, 1886
KING, EDWARD,.....	April 2, 1891

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
KING, LEWIS C.,.....	June	5, 1890
KING, WILLIAM F.,.....	May	7, 1885
KINGMAN, A. WILLARD,.....	January	4, 1883
KISSEL, GUSTAV E.,.....	October	6, 1892
KNAPP, SHEPPARD,.....	April	2, 1891
KNOEDLER, ROLAND F.,.....	December	1, 1887
KNOWER, BENJAMIN,.....	May	6, 1875
KNUDSON, MORRIS F.,.....	June	4, 1891
KOECHL, VICTOR,.....	February	7, 1889
KOHNS, LAZARUS,.....	June	4, 1891
KOHNS, LEE,.....	June	4, 1891
KOUNTZE, LUTHER,.....	November	4, 1869
KREBS, WILLIAM,.....	June	6, 1878
KUNHARDT, HENRY R.,.....	April	4, 1895
KUTTROFF, ADOLPH,.....	December	5, 1889

L.

LADIEW, EDWARD R.,.....	December	6, 1888
LAIMBEER, RICHARD H.,.....	April	5, 1894
LAMARCHE, HENRY J.,.....	April	2, 1885
LAMPORT, HIRAM H.,.....	December	3, 1885
LANDGRAFF, HENRY A.,.....	February	5, 1891
LANE, I. REMSEN,.....	June	5, 1884
LANE, J. HENRY,.....	January	8, 1885
LANGDON, EDWIN,.....	January	5, 1893
LANGDON, WOODBURY,.....	June	7, 1877
LANGELOTH, JACOB,.....	October	4, 1894
LANIER, CHARLES,.....	October	5, 1865
LAW, WALTER W.,.....	June	4, 1891
LAWRENCE, CHESTER B.,.....	June	4, 1891
LAWRENCE, CYRUS J.,.....	January	2, 1890
LAYNG, JAMES D.,.....	April	5, 1888
LEAYCRAFT, J. EDGAR,.....	January	8, 1891
LE BOUTILLIER, JOHN,.....	April	4, 1889
LE BOUTILLIER, THOMAS,.....	April	4, 1889
LECOMPTE, FRANCIS D.,.....	May	4, 1882
LEE, WILLIAM C.,.....	November	1, 1877
LEECH, EDWARD O.,.....	October	5, 1893
LEECH, WILLIAM E.,.....	May	6, 1886
LE GENDRE, WILLIAM C.,.....	February	4, 1892
LEGG, GEORGE,.....	January	3, 1895
LEGGETT, FRANCIS H.,.....	December	3, 1874
LEHMAIER, LUDWIG,.....	May	4, 1882
LEHMAN, EMANUEL,.....	June	3, 1875
LEHMAN, MAYER,.....	November	1, 1877
LELAND, FRANCIS L.,.....	June	4, 1891
LEONARD, PETER H.,.....	June	5, 1873

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
LESHER, ARTHUR L.,.....	June	5, 1884
LESHER, STEPHEN R.,.....	June	3, 1875
LEVERICH, CHARLES D.,.....	June	4, 1891
LEWIS, ARNOLD A.,.....	May	5, 1859
LEWIS, DAVID W.,.....	October	2, 1873
LEWISOHN, LEONARD,.....	April	6, 1893
LIBBEY, WILLIAM,.....	October	3, 1872
LIBBY, AUGUSTUS F.,.....	June	7, 1894
LICHTENSTEIN, BENJAMIN,.....	January	6, 1876
LINCOLN, LOWELL,.....	December	2, 1875
LITTLE, JOSEPH J.,.....	January	8, 1891
LIVINGSTON, S. OTIS,.....	October	2, 1884
LLOYD, FRANCIS G.,.....	January	2, 1890
LOEB, JAMES,.....	January	4, 1894
LOESER, CHARLES MCK.,.....	March	2, 1882
LOEW, EDWARD V.,.....	June	4, 1891
LOOK, DAVID M.,.....	January	4, 1894
LORILLARD, JACOB,.....	December	2, 1875
LORILLARD, PIERRE,.....	December	2, 1859
LOVELL, LEANDER N.,.....	March	17, 1864
LOW, ABBOT AUGUSTUS,.....	April	6, 1893
LOW, C. ADOLPHE,.....	April	5, 1883
LOW, JOSEPH T.,.....	June	5, 1884
LOW, JOSIAH O.,.....	January	7, 1864
LOW, SETH,.....	January	7, 1875
LOWELL, THOMAS W.,.....	October	3, 1889
LUDINGTON, CHARLES H.,.....	November	2, 1865
LUMMIS, WILLIAM,.....	December	3, 1891
LYALL, WILLIAM,.....	December	5, 1889
LYLE, JOHN S.,.....	December	5, 1889
LYMAN, EDWARD H. R.,.....	September	4, 1856
LYON, WILLIAM H.,.....	February	1, 1877

Mc.

MCALPIN, EDWIN A.,.....	October	1, 1891
MCANERNEY, JOHN,.....	March	2, 1893
MCCALL, JAMES N.,.....	October	7, 1875
MCCALL, JOHN A.,.....	January	5, 1893
MCCREERY, JAMES,.....	June	4, 1874
MCCREERY, J. CRAWFORD,.....	June	4, 1891
MCCUE, JOHN B.,.....	February	4, 1886
MCCURDY, RICHARD A.,.....	February	4, 1875
MCGEE, JAMES,.....	March	7, 1889
MCINTYRE, THOMAS A.,.....	October	4, 1883
McKEEVER, DANIEL,.....	June	4, 1891
McKEEVER, J. LAWRENCE,.....	July	6, 1865
McKESSON, JOHN,.....	May	2, 1889

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
MOLAN, JOHN S.,.....	March	5, 1891
MOMAHON, JAMES,.....	October	6, 1892

M.

MACAULEY, JOHN L.,.....	May	4, 1882
MACDONOUGH, JAMES,.....	April	2, 1891
MACLAY, ROBERT,.....	October	3, 1878
MACNAUGHTAN, JAMES,.....	October	2, 1884
MACPHERSON, ROBERT B.,.....	March	6, 1890
MACY, GEORGE H.,.....	October	1, 1891
MAHR, JULIUS D.,.....	December	1, 1887
MAILLARD, HENRY,.....	November	4, 1886
MAILLER, WILLIAM H.,.....	July	6, 1885
MALCOMSON, ALFRED S.,.....	November	2, 1876
MALE, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	2, 1891
MALI, CHARLES,.....	July	7, 1889
MALI, HENRY W. T.,.....	November	7, 1878
MALI, PIERRE,.....	January	3, 1889
MALLORY, CHARLES,.....	March	2, 1892
MANGAM, DANIEL D.,.....	June	4, 1891
MANGAM, DANIEL D., Jr.,.....	June	4, 1891
MANNING, HENRY S.,.....	October	4, 1894
MANNING, JOHN B.,.....	January	2, 1890
MARTIN, WILLIAM R. H.,.....	October	3, 1889
MASON, EBENEZER S.,.....	March	2, 1893
MATTHIESSEN, FRANCIS O.,.....	January	8, 1885
MAURY, CHARLES W.,.....	February	6, 1890
MAXWELL, HENRY W.,.....	October	2, 1890
MAY, LEWIS,.....	November	6, 1873
MAYER, OTTO G.,.....	June	4, 1885
MEIGS, CHARLES A.,.....	April	4, 1889
MENDEL, S. PHILLIPS,.....	June	4, 1891
MEYER, HENRY C.,.....	June	3, 1875
MILLER, CHARLES D.,.....	May	3, 1888
MILLER, JACOB W.,.....	January	5, 1893
MILLER, WARNER,.....	June	5, 1890
MILLIKEN, SETH M.,.....	April	6, 1882
MILLS, ABRAHAM,.....	October	2, 1873
MILLS, ABRAHAM G.,.....	June	2, 1887
MILLS, ANDREW,.....	February	4, 1892
MILLS, DARIUS O.,.....	January	5, 1882
MILLS, JOHN T., Jr.,.....	April	4, 1895
MITCHELL, FRANCIS B.,.....	October	4, 1888
MOFFAT, GEORGE B.,.....	June	6, 1889
MOLINEUX, EDWARD L.,.....	December	6, 1866
MONTGOMERY, JOHN R.,.....	October	5, 1865
MONTGOMERY, RICHARD M.,.....	May	5, 1881

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
MOORE, CHARLES A.,.....	October	4, 1894
MOORE, FRANCIS C.,.....	April	2, 1891
MOORE, JACOB R.,.....	June	4, 1891
MOORE, JOHN G.,.....	March	6, 1890
MOORE, ROBERT,.....	June	7, 1894
MORGAN, J. PIERPONT,.....	December	4, 1862
MORGAN, J. PIERPONT, Jr.,.....	April	5, 1894
MORRIS, THEODORE W.,.....	February	7, 1895
MORRISON, CORNELIUS,.....	April	2, 1885
MORRISON, DAVID M.,.....	April	2, 1891
MORRISON, GEORGE A.,.....	January	8, 1889
MORSE, JAMES R.,.....	March	2, 1893
MORTON, LEVI P.,.....	September	4, 1856
MOSLE, ANTON M.,.....	June	3, 1875
MOSLE, GEORGE,.....	June	3, 1875
MOSS, FREDERICK W.,.....	April	5, 1894
MOTT, JORDAN L.,.....	April	6, 1871
MUNSON, GEORGE,.....	February	5, 1891
MURRAY, LOGAN C.,.....	October	6, 1887

N.

NAPIER, ALEXANDER D.,.....	April	5, 1894
NASH, HENRY VAN BERGEN,.....	March	4, 1886
NASH, WILLIAM A.,.....	May	7, 1891
NASON, CARLETON W.,.....	April	4, 1895
NATHAN, MAX,.....	April	2, 1891
NAUMBURG, ELKAN,.....	April	3, 1879
NAUMBURG, MAX,.....	November	7, 1889
NAUMBURG, WALTER W.,.....	April	4, 1895
NEERGAARD, FREDERICK A.,.....	April	3, 1890
NELSON, STUART G.,.....	March	6, 1890
NESMITH, HENRY E.,.....	December	2, 1875
NESMITH, HENRY E., Jr.,.....	November	7, 1889
NEWTON, ALBRO J.,.....	March	5, 1891
NEWTON, JOHN,.....	May	7, 1891
NICHOLS, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	5, 1894
NOYES, HENRY F.,.....	March	3, 1887

O.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	2, 1891
O'DONOHUE, CHARLES A.,.....	January	3, 1895
O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J.,.....	March	6, 1879
O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., Jr.,.....	March	1, 1883
OELBERMANN, EMIL,.....	December	2, 1875
OELRICHS, HERMANN,.....	October	3, 1889
OLOOTT, FREDERICK P.,.....	November	7, 1872

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
OLYPHANT, ROBERT,.....	June	1, 1883
O'NEILL, HUGH,.....	October	3, 1889
ORCUTT, CALVIN B.,....	February	4, 1892
ORR, ALEXANDER E.,.....	December	5, 1872
OTHEMAN, FRANCIS W.,.....	June	3, 1886

P.

PACKARD, EDWIN,.....	April	3, 1890
PAGE, HENRY A.,.....	April	3, 1873
PAGE, J. SEAVER,.....	October	7, 1886
PAINE, WILLIS S.,.....	June	5, 1890
PALMER, FRANCIS A.,.....	March	5, 1891
PALMER, NICHOLAS F.,.....	November	1, 1888
PARK, JOSEPH,.....	June	3, 1875
PARK, TRENOR L.,.....	June	7, 1894
PARKER, FORREST H.,.....	April	2, 1891
PARSONS, CHARLES,.....	November	4, 1880
PARSONS, CHARLES, Jr.,.....	February	2, 1888
PARSONS, EDWIN,.....	March	3, 1859
PARSONS, JOSEPH H.,.....	December	2, 1886
PARSONS, SCHUYLER L.,.....	February	7, 1884
PARSONS, WILLIAM H.,.....	January	10, 1884
PARSONS, WILLIAM H., Jr.,	March	5, 1885
PAULISON, JOHN P.,.....	November	7, 1878
PEABODY, GEORGE FOSTER,	October	7, 1886
PEET, JOHN NORTROP,	December	4, 1890
PENTZ, ARCHIBALD M.,.....	April	2, 1885
PERKINS, EDWARD H., Jr.,.....	November	4, 1880
PERKINS, GEORGE F.,.....	June	6, 1889
PERKINS, JAMES D,	April	1, 1886
PERKINS, WILLIAM H.,.....	October	4, 1888
PETERS, SAMUEL T.,.....	December	1, 1887
PICKARD, FREDERIC WILLIAM,	June	4, 1891
PICKHARDT, WILLIAM,.....	January	8, 1880
PIERSON, HENRY L.,.....	February	4, 1875
PINCHOT, JAMES W.,.....	June	7, 1877
PINKUS, FREDERICK S.,.....	March	2, 1882
PLUM, JAMES R.,	June	3, 1886
PLUMMER, JOHN F.,.....	April	1, 1880
PLUMMER, MYRICK,.....	April	4, 1895
PLYMPTON, GILBERT M.,.....	March	2, 1893
POOR, EDWARD E.,	November	2, 1871
PORTER, HORACE,.....	May	7, 1874
PORTER, WILLIAM H.,.....	January	5, 1893
POTTER, JAMES BROWN,.....	February	7, 1895
POTTS, WILLIAM R.,.....	April	4, 1895
PRAEGER, JOHN F.,.....	June	2, 1881

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
PRATT, CHARLES M.,.....	December 3, 1885
PRENTISS, GEORGE H.,.....	April 7, 1892
PRESTON, WILLIAM I.,.....	May 6, 1875
PRICE, EDWARD A.,.....	February 7, 1889
PROBST, JOHN D.,.....	January 4, 1894
PULLMAN, GEORGE M.,.....	June 4, 1891
PUSTAU, CARL VON,.....	March 6, 1890
PUTNAM, GEORGE HAVEN,.....	May 7, 1891
PUTNAM, GEORGE L.,.....	January 5, 1893
PUTNAM, WILLIAM A.,.....	June 4, 1891
PYLE, JAMES T.,.....	June 4, 1891
PYLE, WILLIAM S.,.....	February 5, 1891

Q.

QUINTARD, GEORGE W.,.....	July 6, 1865
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R.

RAMSAY, DICK S.,.....	June 4, 1891
RAND, ADDISON C.,.....	November 6, 1890
RAND, GEORGE CURTIS,.....	January 3, 1895
RAY, ALFRED,.....	December 1, 1881
RAYMOND, AARON,.....	June 3, 1875
RAYMOND, JAMES I.,.....	March 7, 1889
READ, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,.....	January 5, 1893
REYNOLDS, JAMES E.,.....	December 1, 1887
RHOADES, JOHN HARSEN,.....	May 6, 1875
RHOADES, LYMAN,.....	October 5, 1882
RICE, HENRY,.....	November 1, 1883
RICHARDS, JEREMIAH,.....	November 6, 1884
RICKERSON, CHARLES L.,.....	April 2, 1885
RIKER, JOHN L.,.....	May 1, 1879
RIPLEY, GEORGE H.,.....	October 5, 1893
ROACH, JOHN B.,.....	October 6, 1887
ROACH, STEPHEN W.,.....	October 6, 1887
ROBBINS, AARON S.,.....	June 3, 1840
ROBBINS, GEORGE A.,.....	March 17, 1864
ROBERTS, ELLIS H.,.....	April 2, 1891
ROBERTS, LEWIS,.....	July 2, 1857
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM H.,.....	October 6, 1881
ROBINSON, GEORGE H.,.....	December 3, 1874
ROCHOLL, HENRY,.....	November 4, 1875
ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D.,.....	March 7, 1889
ROCKEFELLER, WILLIAM,.....	January 5, 1888
ROGERS, HENRY A.,.....	November 1, 1883
ROGERS, HENRY H.,.....	June 4, 1885

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
ROLSTON, ROSEWELL G.,.....	June	4, 1891
ROOSEVELT, ROBERT B.,.....	April	2, 1891
ROPES, ALBERT G.,.....	April	7, 1892
ROPES, EDWARD W.,.....	June	4, 1891
ROPES, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	5, 1894
ROSENBERG, THEODORE,.....	December	5, 1889
ROSENWALD, ISAAC,.....	February	6, 1879
ROSEVEAR, THOMAS,.....	June	4, 1891
ROSS, WILLIAM A.,.....	November	2, 1871
ROWELL, GEORGE P.,.....	January	7, 1886
ROWLAND, THOMAS F.,.....	December	6, 1883
ROWLAND, WILLIAM,.....	March	2, 1882
RUCKGABER, MAX,.....	November	4, 1875
RUGGLES, JAMES F.,.....	December	7, 1876
RUTTER, JOHN R.,.....	December	6, 1888
RUTTER, THOMAS,.....	October	6, 1881

S.

SACHS, SAMUEL,.....	March	4, 1886
ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.,.....	October	6, 1881
SALOMON, WILLIAM,.....	January	7, 1886
SANGER, EUGENE B.,.....	January	6, 1887
SATTERLEE, DOUGLASS R.,.....	December	6, 1888
SCHANCK, GEORGE EDGAR,.....	December	4, 1890
SCHEFER, CARL,.....	November	7, 1889
SHELL, ROBERT,.....	March	5, 1891
SOHENCK, FREDERICK B.,.....	June	4, 1891
SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM H.,.....	May	4, 1882
SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM J.,.....	June	7, 1894
SCHIEREN, CHARLES A.,.....	January	5, 1888
SCHIFF, JACOB H.,.....	October	3, 1889
SCHLEY, GRANT B.,.....	April	2, 1891
SCHMIDT, OSCAR E.,.....	March	2, 1882
SCHMITZ, CHRISTIAN,.....	June	3, 1886
SCHREIBER, LOUIS,.....	June	7, 1888
SCHROEDER, FREDERICK A.,.....	November	5, 1874
SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.,.....	November	1, 1888
SCHWARZ, PAUL,.....	March	2, 1893
SCOTT, FRANK H.,.....	October	5, 1893
SCOTT, JAMES,.....	June	5, 1879
SCOVILLE, AMASA H.,.....	April	5, 1883
SEAMAN, SAMUEL H.,.....	October	3, 1878
SEARLES, JOHN E.,.....	May	4, 1882
SEED, JOHN H.,.....	November	6, 1890
SELIGMAN, ISAAC NEWTON,.....	January	5, 1888
SELIGMAN, JAMES,.....	November	7, 1872
SHAYNE, CHRISTOPHER C.,.....	November	4, 1886

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
SHELDON, GEORGE P.,.....	May	8, 1888
SHELDON, GEORGE R.,.....	January	4, 1894
SHEPARD, AUGUSTUS D.,.....	January	6, 1887
SHERER, WILLIAM,.....	June	4, 1891
SHERMAN, GEORGE,.....	October	6, 1887
SHERMAN, JOHN T.,.....	June	4, 1891
SHERMAN, WILLIAM W.,.....	February	4, 1892
SHETHAR, PRENTICE,.....	June	4, 1891
SHETHAR, SAMUEL,.....	April	1, 1875
SHRIVER, WALTER,.....	December	6, 1888
SIEDENBURG, REINHARD,.....	March	2, 1893
SIELCKEN, HERMAN,.....	October	4, 1894
SILVEY, JAMES A.,.....	April	4, 1895
SIMMONS, J. EDWARD,.....	February	3, 1888
SINCLAIR, JOHN,.....	February	2, 1882
SINCLAIR, JOHN J.,.....	December	6, 1883
SLADE, GEORGE P.,.....	February	5, 1880
SLOAN, SAMUEL,.....	June	1, 1852
SLOAN, WILLIAM S.,.....	March	2, 1893
SLOANE, JOHN,.....	April	1, 1875
SLOANE, WILLIAM D.,.....	May	7, 1874
SLOTE, ALONZO,.....	November	4, 1886
SMITH, ALFRED H.,.....	June	8, 1880
SMITH, AUGUSTINE,.....	April	1, 1886
SMITH, ELIJAH P.,.....	June	4, 1891
SMITH, G. WALDO,.....	November	5, 1885
SMITH, GEORGE W.,.....	December	6, 1883
SMITH, HOWARD C.,.....	April	5, 1894
SMITH, MATHIAS M.,.....	June	2, 1881
SMITH, OLIVER,.....	May	7, 1891
SMITH, ROBERT A. C.,.....	December	5, 1889
SMITH, STEWART W.,.....	December	1, 1887
SMITH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER,.....	December	2, 1886
SMITHERS, FRANCIS S.,.....	January	2, 1890
SNOW, AMBROSE,.....	April	1, 1858
SNOW, MICHAEL,.....	April	4, 1872
SOLOMON, SOLOMON B.,.....	March	7, 1889
SORZANO, JULIO F.,.....	October	3, 1889
SOUTHARD, GEORGE H.,.....	October	6, 1892
SPEYER, JAMES,.....	June	4, 1891
SPINGARN, ELIAS,.....	December	2, 1880
SPOFFORD, PAUL N.,.....	April	6, 1854
SPRAGUE, NATHAN T.,.....	February	3, 1887
STANTON, WALTER,.....	April	2, 1891
STARBUCK, WILLIAM H.,.....	August	5, 1858
STARIN, JOHN H.,.....	June	4, 1874
STARR, THEODORE B.,.....	November	7, 1889
STEARNS, JOHN N.,.....	June	3, 1880

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
STEBBINS, JAMES H.,.....	May	1, 1879
STEERS, HENRY,.....	June	4, 1885
STEIN, SOLOMON,.....	June	5, 1879
STEINWAY, WILLIAM,.....	January	3, 1889
STERN, ISAAC,.....	January	3, 1889
STERN, LOUIS,.....	January	3, 1889
STERNBACH, CHARLES,.....	March	6, 1890
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN,.....	October	2, 1856
STEWART, JOHN A.,.....	June	4, 1891
STILLMAN, JAMES,.....	November	4, 1886
STOCKWELL, GEORGE P.,.....	June	2, 1887
STOKES, ANSON PHELPS,.....	July	6, 1865
STOKES, JAMES,.....	February	6, 1873
STOUT, JOSEPH S.,.....	November	1, 1888
STRANAHAN, FITCH J.,.....	June	1, 1882
STRANAHAN, JAMES S. T.,.....	August	5, 1858
STRAUS, ISIDOR,.....	January	6, 1876
STRAUS, NATHAN,.....	November	7, 1889
STRAUS, OSCAR S.,.....	June	3, 1886
STREET, WILLIAM A.,.....	December	1, 1887
STROHN, ADOLPH,.....	January	8, 1885
STRONG, WILLIAM L.,.....	June	3, 1875
STROUT, ALBION P.,.....	January	4, 1883
STURGES, FREDERICK,.....	September	5, 1861
SUTTON, WOODRUFF,.....	November	5, 1874
SWANN, JAMES,.....	November	3, 1887
SWENSEN, SWANTE M.,.....	October	5, 1865
SWORDS, HENRY C.,.....	January	4, 1894
SYPHER, OBADIAH L.,.....	November	7, 1889

T.

TABER, HENRY M.,.....	April	3, 1862
TAG, CASIMIR,.....	February	6, 1879
TAILER, EDWARD N.,.....	February	7, 1867
TALCOTT, JAMES,.....	June	1, 1876
TALMADGE, HENRY,.....	February	7, 1895
TALMADGE, HENRY P.,.....	February	3, 1887
TAPPEN, FREDERICK D.,.....	November	5, 1874
TAPPIN, JAMES W.,.....	October	3, 1889
TAYLOR, FREDERIC,.....	February	1, 1887
TAYLOR, STEVENSON,.....	January	5, 1893
TEFFT, WILLIAM E.,.....	June	2, 1887
TELFAIR, JACOB R.,.....	February	6, 1868
TENNEY, CHARLES H.,.....	January	10, 1884
TERRY, JOHN T.,.....	May	3, 1855
THALMANN, ERNEST,.....	January	8, 1885
THEBAUD, FRANK F.,.....	February	7, 1889

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
THEBAUD, PAUL L.,.....	June	5, 1890
THOMAS, JOHN R.,.....	April	7, 1892
THOMAS, SAMUEL,.....	April	2, 1891
THOMAS, SETH E.,.....	December	1, 1881
THOMPSON, WILLIAM P.,.....	March	6, 1890
THORNE, JONATHAN,.....	December	3, 1885
THURBER, FRANCIS B.,.....	October	1, 1874
TIFFANY, CHARLES L.,.....	December	6, 1866
TILFORD, FRANK,.....	December	5, 1889
TILFORD, WESLEY H.,.....	March	7, 1889
TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM H.,.....	June	3, 1875
TILNEY, JOHN S.,.....	April	7, 1887
TOD, J. KENNEDY,.....	June	4, 1891
TOEL, WILLIAM,.....	November	4, 1875
TOTTEN, WILLIAM H. B.,.....	June	7, 1883
TOUSEY, WILLIAM,.....	March	2, 1893
TOWNSEND, CHARLES A.,.....	June	4, 1891
TOWNSEND, EDWARD M.,.....	June	4, 1891
TOWNSEND, JOHN P.,.....	December	2, 1875
TRASK, CHARLES H.,.....	December	6, 1853
TRASK, GUSTAVUS D. S.,.....	March	7, 1878
TREAT, EDWARD A.,.....	March	2, 1893
TRENHOLM, WILLIAM L.,.....	May	7, 1891
TUCK, EDWARD,.....	June	1, 1876
TURNER, J. SPENCER,.....	May	6, 1875
TWOMBLY, HAMILTON MCK.,.....	January	4, 1883

U.

UNDERHILL, ANDREW M.,.....	May	7, 1891
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V.

VAIL, HENRY HOBART,.....	May	7, 1891
VALENTINE, JOSEPH M.,.....	May	6, 1880
VANDEBILT, CORNELIUS,.....	June	1, 1876
VAN INGEN, EDWARD H.,.....	October	2, 1890
VAN NORDEN, WARNER,.....	December	1, 1887
VAN SANTVOORD, ALFRED,.....	June	5, 1890
VAN VLIET, FREDERICK G.,.....	February	7, 1895
VERDERY, MARION J.,.....	March	2, 1893
VICKERS, THOMAS L.,.....	December	6, 1877
VICTOR, GEORGE F.,.....	February	7, 1889
VILLARD, HENRY,.....	February	7, 1889

W.

WALKER, JOHN A.,.....	November	6, 1890
WALKER, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,.....	October	2, 1890

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
WALLACE, JAMES P.,.....	May	7, 1857
WALLACH, ISAAC,.....	June	8, 1880
WALTERS, RICHARD M.,.....	November	4, 1886
WARD, GEORGE GRAY,.....	April	5, 1894
WARD, HENRY C.,.....	February	7, 1895
WARD, JOSIAH O.,.....	May	2, 1872
WARD, RAYMOND L.,.....	January	7, 1892
WARDWELL, WILLIAM T.,.....	April	4, 1895
WARING, JOHN T.,.....	June	3, 1875
WARNER, LUCIEN C.,.....	November	4, 1886
WARREN, DORMAN T.,.....	October	6, 1881
WASHBURN, JOHN H.,.....	June	4, 1891
WATERBURY, JOHN J.,.....	January	8, 1895
WATROUS, WALTER W.,.....	October	6, 1881
WATSON, ARTHUR W.,.....	April	5, 1894
WATSON, GEORGE, JR.,.....	May	6, 1880
WATTS, DICKSON G.,.....	May	6, 1880
WEATHERBEE, EDWIN H.,.....	November	1, 1888
WEBB, WILLIAM H.,.....	August	5, 1851
WEBSTER, CHARLES B.,.....	January	6, 1881
WEED, GEORGE E.,.....	May	5, 1887
WELLINGTON, WALTER L.,.....	October	3, 1889
WENDELL, GORDON,.....	June	4, 1891
WENDELL, JACOB,.....	January	4, 1866
WENDT, BERNARD,.....	December	5, 1889
WERNER, ERNEST,.....	March	6, 1890
WETMORE, WILLIAM BOERUM,.....	June	6, 1878
WETZLAR, GUSTAV J.,.....	January	4, 1894
WHEELER, JEROME B.,.....	January	6, 1881
WHEELER, SCHUYLER S.,.....	April	5, 1894
WHEELWRIGHT, WILLIAM D.,.....	April	1, 1886
WHITE, ALEXANDER M.,.....	May	5, 1859
WHITE, STEPHEN V.,.....	October	1, 1885
WHITEHOUSE, J. HENRY,.....	October	4, 1894
WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM,.....	January	6, 1859
WHITMAN, NATHANIEL,.....	February	6, 1890
WHITNEY, ALFRED R.,.....	May	6, 1875
WICKES, EDWARD A.,.....	November	7, 1872
WICKHAM, WILLIAM HULL,.....	January	4, 1883
WILDER, ENOS,.....	November	5, 1885
WILLETS, EDWARD B.,.....	June	3, 1875
WILLETS, HOWARD,.....	April	7, 1892
WILLETS, JOHN T.,.....	May	7, 1891
WILLETS, ROBERT R.,.....	April	7, 1892
WILLIAMS, FRANK S.,.....	April	5, 1888
WILLIAMS, GEORGE G.,.....	June	4, 1891
WILLIAMS, RICHARD H.,.....	December	1, 1887
WILMERDING, LUCIUS K.,.....	December	1, 1887

Members of the Chamber of Commerce—1895.

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
WILSON, GEORGE,	July	6, 1865
WILSON, JOHN,.....	June	6, 1872
WILSON, JOHN W.,.....	February	5, 1880
WILSON, MARSHALL ORME,.....	October	2, 1890
WILSON, RICHARD T.,.....	November	7, 1878
WILSON, RICHARD T., JR.,.....	June	5, 1890
WILSON, WASHINGTON,.....	November	7, 1889
WIMAN, ERASTUS,.....	June	3, 1875
WINCHESTER, JAMES H.,.....	February	2, 1882
WINDMULLER, LOUIS,.....	December	3, 1874
WINSLOW, EDWARD,.....	April	4, 1895
WINSLOW, EDWARD F.,.....	January	5, 1888
WOLFE, JOEL BURKE,.....	November	2, 1871
WOLFF, ABRAHAM,.....	October	3, 1889
WOLFF, LEWIS S.,.....	October	3, 1889
WOOD, CORNELIUS D.,.....	June	3, 1886
WOOD, JOHN D.,.....	January	5, 1871
WOOD, JOHN H.,.....	December	1, 1887
WOOD, THOMAS H.,.....	June	5, 1884
WOODRUFF, TIMOTHY L.,.....	April	7, 1892
WOODWARD, JAMES T.,.....	October	4, 1877
WOODWARD, JOHN B.,.....	April	3, 1879
WORRALL, PETERA B.,.....	February	7, 1889
WORTHEN, MOSES E.,.....	May	7, 1891
WRIGHT, EBENEZER K.,.....	October	4, 1888
WRIGHT, JAMES A., JR.,.....	October	6, 1892

Y.

YALE, WILLIAM HENRY,.....	April	4, 1895
YATES, JOSEPH W.,.....	October	3, 1872
YOUNG, EDWARD F. C.,	April	7, 1887
YOUNG, GEORGE W.,.....	February	7, 1895
YOUNG, RICHARD,	June	4, 1891

Z.

ZABRISKIE, CORNELIUS,.....	April	4, 1895
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TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 1,000.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ELECTED SINCE APRIL 1, 1858.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
KING, CHARLES,	April	1, 1858
EVERETT, WILLIAM E.,	August	21, 1858
FIELD, CYRUS W.,	August	21, 1858
HUDSON, WILLIAM L.,	August	21, 1858
WOODHOUSE, WILLIAM HENRY,	August	21, 1858
BRUNET, JULES,	March	1, 1860
DIX, JOHN A.,	April	19, 1861
FISH, HAMILTON,	April	19, 1861
KING, JOHN A.,	April	19, 1861
LIEBER, FRANCIS,	September 5,	1861
STRINGHAM, SILAS H.,	September 5,	1861
ERICSSON, JOHN,	March	12, 1862
HARRIS, TOWNSEND,	November 6,	1862
EVARTS, WILLIAM M., *	March	5, 1874
MCALPINE, WILLIAM J.,	January	8, 1874
SCHURZ, CARL, *	November 4,	1875
FANCHER, ENOCH L., *	February	3, 1876
ARCHIBALD, EDWARD M.,	February	1, 1883
ARTHUR, CHESTER A.,	March	5, 1885
BIGELOW, JOHN, *	May	6, 1886
CLEVELAND, GROVER, *	March	7, 1889
EDISON, THOMAS A., *	November 7,	1889
SHERMAN, WILLIAM T.,	November 7,	1889
CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM,	March	5, 1891
SHERMAN, JOHN, *	March	5, 1891
REID, WHITELAW, *	April	7, 1892
BABCOCK, SAMUEL D., *	February	1, 1894
PHELPS, WILLIAM WALTER,	February	1, 1894
SMITH, CHARLES S., *	May	3, 1894

* Living in 1895.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 7, 1896.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP, <i>Vice-President.</i>	J. PIERPONT MORGAN, <i>Vice-President.</i>
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, "	RICHARD T. WILSON, "
HORACE PORTER, "	WILLIAM H. WEBB, "
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, "	D. WILLIS JAMES, "
JOHN SLOANE, "	JOHN A. STEWART, "
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, "	JOHN CLAFLIN, "
SOLON HUMPHREYS, <i>Treasurer.</i>	GEORGE WILSON, <i>Secretary.</i>

Executive Committee.

HENRY HENTZ, *Chairman.*

JOHN H. INMAN,	HUGH N. CAMP,
WOODBURY LANGDON,	CHARLES A. HOYT.

The President, two Senior Vice-Presidents and Secretary *ex-officio* members.

Committee on Finance and Currency.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM,	EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr.
HENRY W. CANNON,	AUGUST BELMONT.

Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,	STEPHEN W. CAREY,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,	JAMES McCREERY.

Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN,	GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON,
CONSTANT A. ANDREWS,	HENRY M. TABER.

Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL,	JOHN H. STARIN,
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,	VERNON H. BROWN.

*Committee on Insurance.*FRANCIS C. MOORE, *Chairman.*RICHARD A. McCURDY,
JACOB R. TELFAIR,GEORGE F. VIETOR,
JOHN W. COCHRANE.*Committee on the Charity Fund of the Chamber of Commerce.*ALEXANDER E. ORR, *Chairman.*SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
SETH LOW.*Board of Trustees having charge of the Real Estate of the Chamber of Commerce.**To serve until May, 1896.*JOHN D. JONES,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS.*To serve until May, 1897.*JOHN S. KENNEDY,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.*To serve until May, 1896.*JAMES M. CONSTABLE,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD.The President of the Chamber *ex-officio* member.*Commissioners of Pilots, elected by the Chamber of Commerce.**Elected October 15, 1893.**Term will expire Oct. 15, 1895.*

A. FOSTER HIGGINS.

*Elected April 12, 1894.**Term will expire April 12, 1896.*

AMBROSE SNOW.

*Elected March 11, 1895.**Term will expire March 11, 1897.*

WILLIAM B. HILTON.

Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses.

ELIJAH A. HOUGHTON.

*Court of Arbitration established by Act of the Legislature, passed April 24, 1874.*ENOCH L. FANCHER, ARBITRATOR,
GEORGE WILSON, ARBITRATION CLERK.

Sessions at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Officers of the Chamber of Commerce from its Organization, 1768.

PRESIDENTS.

<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>
1768, John Cruger,	1770	1842, James De Peyster Ogden,	1845
1770, Hugh Wallace,	1771	1845, James G. King,	1847
1771, Elias Desbrosses,	1772	1847, Moses H. Grinnell,	1848
1772, Henry White,	1773	1848, James G. King,	1849
1773, Theophylact Bache,	1774	1849, Moses H. Grinnell,	1852
1774, William Walton,	1775	1852, Elias Hicks,	1853
1775, Isaac Low,	1784	1853, Pelatiah Perit,	1863
1784, John Alsop,	1785	1863, Abiel A. Low,	1867
1785, John Broome,	1794	1867, William E. Dodge,	1875
1794, Comfort Sands,	1798	1875, *Samuel D. Babcock,	1882
1798, John Murray,	1806	1882, George W. Lane,	1883
1806, Cornelius Ray,	1819	1884, James M. Brown,	1887
1819, William Bayard,	1827	1887, *Charles S. Smith,	1894
1827, Robert Lenox,	1840	1894, *Alexander E. Orr,	
1840, Isaac Carow,	1842		

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>
1768, Hugh Wallace,	1770	1797, John B. Coles,	1817
1770, Elias Desbrosses,	1771	1798, George Barnewall,	1800
1770, Henry White,	1773	1800, Archibald Gracie,	1825
1771, Theophylact Bache,	1774	1817, William Bayard,	1819
1772, William Walton,	1774	1819, Robert Lenox,	1827
1773, Isaac Low,	1775	1825, William W. Woolsey,	1839
1774, John Alsop,	1779	1827, Isaac Carow,	1840
1775, William McAdam,	1780	1839, James Boorman,	1841
1779, Thomas Buchanan,	1783	1840, James De Peyster Ogden,	1842
1779, Hugh Wallace,	1781	1841, James G. King,	1845
1781, Jacob Walton,	1783	1842, Henry K. Bogert,	1846
1783, William Walton,	1784	1845, Stewart Brown,	1847
1783, Gerard Walton,	1785	1846, David S. Kennedy,	1847
1784, Isaac Sears,	1785	1847, Moses H. Grinnell,	1847
1785, William Constable,	1788	1847, William H. Macy,	1849
1785, Pascal M. Smith,	1788	1848, Moses H. Grinnell,	1849
1788, Theophylact Bache,	1792	1849, James De Peyster Ogden,	1851
1788, John Murray,	1798	1849, Prosper M. Wetmore,	1850
1792, Gerard Walton,	1793	1850, Charles H. Russell,	1852
1793, Comfort Sands,	1794	1851, Elias Hicks,	1852
1794, John Blagge,	1797	1852, Caleb Barstow,	1855

* Living in 1895.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1852, Samuel L. Mitchill,		1854	1887, *Cornelius N. Bliss,		1889
1854, George Curtiss,		1856	1889, *Alexander E. Orr,		1894
1855, Royal Phelps,		1862	1894, *William E. Dodge,		1895
1856, Abiel A. Low,		1863	1894, *Cornelius Vanderbilt,		1895
1863, William E. Dodge,		1867	1894, *William L. Strong,		1895
1863, Jonathan Sturges,		1867	1889, *Morris K. Jesup,		
1867, George Opdyke,		1875	1894, *J. Edward Simmons,		
1867, Simeon B. Chittenden,		1869	1894, *Horace Porter,		
1869, R. Warren Weston,		1870	1894, *Cornelius N. Bliss,		
1870, Walter S. Griffith,		1872	1894, *John Sloane,		
1870, William M. Vermilye,		1875	1894, *John Crosby Brown,		
1870, *Samuel D. Babcock,		1874	1894, *J. Pierpont Morgan,		
1878, *Solon Humphreys,		1874	1894, *Richard T. Wilson,		
1875, James M. Brown,		1884	1894, *William H. Webb,		
1875, George W. Lane,		1882	1895, *D. Willis James,		
1882, William H. Fogg,		1884	1895, *John A. Stewart,		
1884, *Charles S. Smith,		1887	1895, *John Claflin,		
1884, Josiah M. Fiske,		1889			

TREASURERS.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1768, Elias Desbrosses,		1770	1785, Joshua Sands,		1789
1770, Theophylact Bache,		1771	1789, Cornelius Ray,		1806
1771, William Walton,		1772	1806, Henry J. Wyckoff,		1840
1772, Isaac Low,		1773	1840, John J. Palmer,		1858
1773, John Alsop,		1774	1858, Augustus E. Silliman,		1860
1774, William McAdam,		1775	1860, *Edward C. Bogert,		1865
1775, Charles McEvers,		1780	1865, Francis S. Lathrop,		1878
1780, Robert Ross Waddell,		1784	1878, *Solon Humphreys,		
1784, John Broome,		1785			

SECRETARIES.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1768, Anthony Van Dam,		1784	1834, Jacob Harvey,		1838
1784, John Blagge,		1785	1838, E. A. Boonen Graves,		1841
1785, Adam Gilchrist, Jr.,		1786	1841, John D. Van Buren,		1843
1786, William Shotwell,		1787	1843, John L. H. McCracken,		1843
1787, William Laight,		1796	1843, Prosper M. Wetmore,		1849
1796, William W. Woolsey,		1801	1849, Matthew Maury,		1853
1801, Jonathan H. Lawrence,		1803	1853, *Edward C. Bogert,		1859
1803, John Ferrers,		1813	1859, Isaac Smith Homans,		1862
1817, John Pintard,		1827	1862, *John Austin Stevens,		1868
1827, John A. Stevens,		1832	1868, *George Wilson,		
1832, John R. Hurd,		1834			

* Living in 1895.

CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
WITH ACT OF RE-INCORPORATION.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth—To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS, a great number of merchants in our City of New-York, in America, have, by voluntary agreement, associated themselves for the laudable purposes of promoting the trade and commerce of our said province ; and whereas, JOHN CRUGER, Esq., the present President of the said Society, by his humble petition presented in behalf of the said Society, to our trusty and well-beloved CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq., our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon in America, and read in our Council for our said Province, on the twenty-eighth day of February, last past, hath represented to our said Lieutenant-Governor, that the said Society (sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce ; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries ; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates, as well as the general opulence of our said colony) have associated together for some time past, in order to carry into execution among themselves, and by their example to promote in others, such measures as were beneficial to those salutary purposes ; and that the said Society having, with great pleasure and satisfaction, experienced the good effects which the few regulations already adopted had produced, were very desirous of rendering them more extensively useful and permanent,

Recites that the Chamber had petitioned Lieut. Governor Colden,

the 28th February,

and more adequate to the purposes of so benevolent an institution ; and therefore the petitioner, in behalf of the said Society, most humbly prayed our said Lieutenant-Governor to incorporate them a body politic, and to invest them with such powers and authorities as might be thought most conducive to answer and promote the commercial and, consequently, the landed interests of our said growing colony ; which petition being read as aforesaid, was then and there referred to a Committee of our said Council, and afterwards, on the same day, our said Council, in pursuance of the report of the said Committee, did humbly advise and consent, that our said Lieutenant-Governor, by our letters patent, should constitute and appoint the petitioner, and the present members of the said Society, a body corporate and politic, by the name of "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, IN AMERICA," agreeable to the prayer of the said petition : Therefore, we being willing to further the laudable designs of our said loving subjects, and to give stability to an institution from whence great advantages may arise, as well to our kingdom of Great Britain as to our said province,

to incorporate
them.

by the name of
the "Corpora-
tion of the
Chamber of
Commerce in
the City of New-
York, in Amer-
ica."

KNOW YE, That of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have willed, ordained, given, granted, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, give, grant constitute, and appoint, that the present members of the said Society, associated for the purpose aforesaid, that is to say, JOHN CRUGER, ELIAS DESBROSSES, JAMES JAUNCEY, JACOB WALTON, ROBERT MURRAY, HUGH WALLACE, GEORGE FOLLIOT, WM. WALTON, JOHN ALSOP, HENRY WHITE, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, SAMUEL VERPLANCK, THEOPHYLACT BACHE, THOMAS WHITE, MILES SHERBROOK, WALTER FRANKLIN, ROBERT ROSS WADDELL, ACHERSON THOMPSON, LAWRENCE CORTWRIGHT, THOMAS RANDALL, WILLIAM M'ADAM, ISAAC LOW, ANTHONY VAN DAM, ROBERT WATTS, JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, GERARD WALTON, ISAAC SEARS, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, CHARLES M'EVERS, JOHN MOORE, LEWIS PINTARD, LEVINUS CLARKSON, NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, RICHARD YATES, THOMAS MARSTON, PETER HASSENCLIVER, ALEXANDER WALLACE, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, THOMAS BUCHANNAN, WM. NEILSON, SAMPSON SIMPSON, PETER KETTLETAS, GERARD W. BEEKMAN, JACOB WATSON, RICHARD SHARPE, PETER REMSEN, HENRY REMSEN, junior, WILLIAM SETON, EDW. LAIGHT, JOHN READE, ROBERT ALEXANDER, THOMAS W. MOORE, ABRAHAM LYNSON, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, HAMILTON YOUNG, THOMAS WALTON, JOHN THURMAN, JOHN WEATHERHEAD, GARBIT RAPELYE, GERARD DUYCKINCK, WILLIAM STEPPE, WILLIAM IMLAY,

AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE, HENRY C. BOGERT, GEORGE W. LUDLOW, JOSEPH BULL, LEONARD LISPENARD, THOMAS MILLER, JAS. BEEKMAN, SAMUEL KEMBLE, ALEXANDER M'DONALD and SAMUEL BAYARD, jun., all of our City of New-York, in our said province of New-York, merchants, and their successors, to be elected by virtue of this our present Charter, shall for ever hereafter be one body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name, by the name and style, "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, IN AMERICA," and them and their successors, by the same name, we do by these presents really and fully make, erect, create, constitute and declare one body politic and corporate, in deed, fact and name for ever; and will give, grant, and ordain, that they and their successors, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, by the same name, shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall and may by the same name, be persons capable in the law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and elsewhere, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands whatsoever, as fully and amply as any other of our liege subjects of our said province of New-York may or can sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, defend or be defended, by any lawful ways or means whatsoever; and that they and their successors by the same name, shall be for ever hereafter persons capable and able in the law to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any messuages, tenements, houses and real estates whatsoever, and all other hereditaments of whatsoever nature, kind and quality they may be, in fee simple, for term of life or lives, or in any other manner howsoever, and also any goods, chattels or personal estate whatsoever, as well for enabling them the better to carry into execution, encourage and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce, as to provide for, aid and assist, at their discretion, such members of our said Corporation as may hereafter be reduced to poverty, and their widows and children: *Provided always*, the clear yearly value of the said real estate doth not at any time exceed the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, lawful money of our Kingdom of Great Britain. And that our said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, by the same name, shall and may have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise and dispose of the same real estate and hereditaments whatsoever, for life, or lives, or years, or for ever; and all goods, chattels and personal estates

To have perpetual succession.

To sue and be sued in all manner of actions.

May be capable in law to purchase and enjoy real estate.

To promote and extend commerce, and assist distressed members.

Provided their clear yearly income does not exceed £3,000 sterl. per ann.

Power to lease or dispose of real estate, &c

whatsoever at their will and pleasure, according as they shall judge to be most beneficial and advantageous to the good ends and purposes aforementioned. And that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors for ever hereafter, to have a common seal, to serve for the causes and business of them and their successors, and the same seal to change, alter, break and make new from time to time at their pleasure. And also that they and their successors, by the same name, shall and may have full power and authority to erect and build out of their common funds, or by any other ways or means, for the use of the Corporation hereby erected, any house, houses or other buildings, as they shall think necessary and convenient. And for the better carrying into execution the purposes aforesaid, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby give and grant to the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that there shall be for ever hereafter belonging to the said Corporation, one President, one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary; and for the more immediate carrying into execution our royal will and pleasure herein, we do hereby assign, constitute and appoint the above named JOHN CRUGER, Esq., to be the present President; the above named HUGH WALLACE to be the present Vice-President; the above named ELIAS DESBROSSES to be the present Treasurer, and the above named ANTHONY VAN DAM to be the present Secretary of our said Corporation hereby erected, who shall hold, possess and enjoy their said respective offices until the first Tuesday in May now next ensuing; and for keeping up the succession in the said offices, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, establish, direct and require, and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that on the said first Tuesday in May now next ensuing, [and for the keeping up the succession in the said office, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, establish, direct and require, and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that on the said first Tuesday in May now next ensuing,] and yearly, and every year for ever thereafter, on the first Tuesday in May in every year, they and their successors shall meet at some convenient place in our said City of New-York, to be fixed and ascertained by some of the by-laws and regulations of our said Corporation, and there, by the majority of such of them as shall so meet, shall by ballot

And have a common seal, which may be altered.

May build any house or houses.

For ever to have one President, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurers, and one Secretary.

Appointment of J. Cruger, Esq., President; Hugh Wallace, Vice-President; Elias Desbrosses, Treasurer; Anthony Van Dam, Secretary.

On the first Tuesday in May in every year, to meet and choose officers.

or in such other manner and form as shall be regulated by the by-laws or regulations of our said Corporation, elect or choose one President, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary, to serve in the said offices for the ensuing year, who shall immediately enter upon their respective offices, and hold, exercise and enjoy the same respectively from the time of such election, for and during the space of one year, and until other fit persons shall be elected and chosen in their respective places, according to the laws and regulations aforesaid. And in case any of the said persons by these presents nominated and appointed to the respective offices aforesaid, or who shall hereafter be elected and chosen thereto respectively, shall die, or on any account be removed from such offices respectively before the time of their respective appointed services shall be expired, or refuse or neglect to act in and execute the office for which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, or is or are herein nominated or appointed, that then, and in any and every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the members of our said body corporate hereby erected to meet at such time and times, and at such place and places within our said City of New-York, and upon such notices and summons as shall for that purpose be established and directed by the by-laws or regulations of our said body corporate, and there, by the majority of such of them as shall so meet, elect and choose other or others to the said offices respectively in the place of him or them so dying, removing, neglecting, or refusing to act in manner and form, and after the same method to be observed in the annual elections of the like officers respectively, by virtue of these our letters patent, and the said by-laws or regulations of our said Corporation, hereby giving and granting that such person or persons as shall be so elected and chosen by the majority of such of the said members as shall meet in manner aforesaid, shall have, hold, exercise and enjoy such the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, from the time of such election until the first Tuesday in May then next ensuing, and until other or others be legally chosen in his or their place and stead, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the person or persons in whose place he or they shall be chosen might or could have done by virtue of these presents. And our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, direct and require, that every President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary to be elected by virtue of these presents, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to be to them administered by the President, or in his absence, by one of the

And elect one President, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurers, and one Secretary, for one year.

And until other fit persons be chosen.

In case any of the present or future officers shall die or be removed,

others may be elected,

upon notice given,

by a majority of votes,

who shall exercise the offices until the first of May following.

Officers to take an oath or affirmation before the President or Vice-President, for the faithful discharge of their duty.

The first Tuesday in May in every year.

The President or any one of the Vice-Presidents, with such a number of the members as the by-laws direct, to be a legal meeting to adjourn from day to day,

and transact business,

Vice-Presidents of the preceding year, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same,) for the faithful and due execution of their respective offices during their continuance in the same respectively. And we do further, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that besides the annual meeting of our said Corporation herein before directed and appointed to be held on the first Tuesday in May in every year, it shall and may be lawful for them, their heirs and successors, for ever hereafter, for promoting and carrying into execution the laudable intents and designs aforesaid, and for the transacting the business and concerns of our said Corporation, to meet together on the first Tuesday in every month, for ever, at such place or places in our said City of New-York as shall for that purpose be established, fixed, ascertained and appointed by the by-laws and regulations of our said Corporation; and that the members of our said Corporation being so met, or so many of them in number at the least as shall by the by-laws or ordinances of our said Corporation be for that purpose from time to time established, directed, ordained or appointed, shall, together with the President or any one of the Vice-Presidents of our said Corporation for the time being, be a legal meeting of our said Corporation; and they or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, or for any other time, as the business of our said Corporation may require, and to do, execute and perform all and every act and acts, thing and things whatsoever which the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, are or shall by these our letters patent be authorized to do, act or transact, in as full and ample manner as if all and every of the members of the said Corporation were present. And that at any such legal meeting of the said Corporation, they shall and may in writing, under the common seal, make, frame, constitute, establish and ordain, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, such laws, constitutions, ordinances, regulations and statutes, for the better government of the officers and members of the said Corporation, for fixing and ascertaining the places of meeting of our said Corporation as aforesaid, and for regulating all other their affairs and business as they, or the major part of them so legally met, shall judge best for the general good of the said Corporation, and profitable for the more effectually promoting the beneficial designs of their institution;—all which laws, constitutions, regulations, ordinances and statutes so to be made, framed, constituted, established and ordained as aforesaid, we will, command and ordain by these presents for

us, our heirs and successors, to be from time to time and at all times hereafter, kept, obeyed and performed in all things as the same ought to be, on the penalties and amercements in the same to be imposed and limited, so as the same laws, constitutions, regulations and statutes be reasonable in themselves, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws and statutes of that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called England, nor of our said province of New-York. And, for the keeping up and preserving for ever hereafter a succession of members for the said Corporation, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that at any of the stated legal meetings of the said Corporation, to be held on the first Tuesday in every month for ever hereafter, but at no other meeting of our said Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors for ever, to elect and choose, in such manner and form, and upon such terms and conditions, as shall be directed, ordained and established for that purpose by any of the said by-laws, statutes, constitutions or ordinances of the said Corporation, such and so many persons to be members of the said Corporation as they shall think beneficial to the laudable designs of the said Corporation; which persons, and every of them so from time to time elected and chosen, shall, by virtue of these presents and of such election, be vested with all the powers, authorities and privileges which any member of the said Corporation is hereby invested with. And in case any other extraordinary meeting or meetings of the said Corporation shall at any time or times be judged necessary for the promoting the interest and business of the said Corporation, we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, will, declare and ordain, that it shall and may be lawful for our said Corporation to meet from time to time, at such days and times, and at such places in our said City of New-York, and upon such notices or summons as shall for that purpose from time to time be settled, established, directed, ordained and appointed for that purpose, shall, together with the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents of the said Corporation for the time being, be a legal meeting of the said Corporation; and they, or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to act, transact, do and perform all and singular whatsoever may be transacted, done and performed at any of the hereby stated meetings aforesaid of the said Corporation, saving and except the electing members, making laws, ordinances and statutes, and disposing of the real estates of the said Corporation. And our will and pleasure is, that until the same shall be

and be obeyed.

so that they are not repugnant or contrary to the laws of Great Britain and New-York.

For the succession of members,

at stated meetings only,

to elect and choose,

who are to have all the privileges that any member is hereby invested with.

Extraordinary meeting,

to meet upon notice,

to be legal.

but not to elect members, make laws, or dispose of real estate.

To be held in
the Exchange.

No act done
in any meeting
to be valid [un-
less a given
number be pres-
ent.]

otherwise regulated as aforesaid, that the meetings of the said Corporation shall be held in the great room of the building commonly called the Exchange, situate at the lower end of the street called Broad-street, in the said City of New-York; and that until the same shall be also otherwise regulated as aforesaid, that no act done in any meeting of the said Corporation shall be legal, good or valid, unless the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and twenty others of the members of the said Corporation at the least be present, and the major part of them consenting thereto. And we do further give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, that it shall and may be lawful for the President of the said Corporation, at all times hereafter for ever, to appoint a door-keeper, one or more messenger or messengers, and all such other inferior officers as shall by him be thought necessary for the said Corporation, and to displace them, and any or every of them, at his will and pleasure. *Provided, nevertheless,* that no such door-keeper, messenger or other officer shall hold his or their office or offices by virtue of any such appointment longer than until the then next lawful meeting of our said Corporation, unless such person or persons so appointed shall be then approved of by the majority of such of the members of the said Corporation as shall then be met. And we do further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and ordain, that when and as often as the President, or any Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary of the said Corporation shall misdeemean himself in his or their said offices respectively, and thereupon a complaint or charge in writing shall be exhibited against him or them, by any member of the said Corporation, at any legal meeting or meetings of the said Corporation, that it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said Corporation then met, or the major part of them, from time to time, upon examination and due proof, to suspend or discharge such President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary, from their offices respectively, although the yearly or other time for their respective services shall not be expired, any thing before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And further, we do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that this our present Charter shall be deemed, adjudged and construed in all cases most favorably, and for the best benefit and advantage of our said Corporation, and for promoting the good intentions and designs hereinbefore expressed, inducing us graciously

to grant the same ; and that this our present grant, being entered on record as hereinafter is expressed, or the enrolment thereof, shall be for ever hereafter good and effectual in the law, according to our true intent and meaning hereinbefore declared, without any other license, grant or confirmation from us, our heirs and successors, hereafter by the said Corporation to be had or obtained, notwithstanding the not reciting or misrecital, or not naming or misnaming of the aforesaid offices, franchises, privileges, immunities or other the premises, or any of them, and although no writ of *ad quo damnum*, or other writs, inquisitions or precepts hath been upon this occasion had, made, issued or prosecuted, any statute, act, ordinance or provision, or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered on record in our Secretary's office, for our said province, in one of the books of patents there remaining.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esquire, our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said province of New-York and the territories depending thereon, in America, by and with the advice and consent of our Council for our said province, at Fort George, in our City of New-York, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and of our reign the tenth.

ACT OF RE-INCORPORATION

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A N A C T

TO REMOVE DOUBTS CONCERNING THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE, AND TO CONFIRM THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES
THEREOF.

Passed the 13th April, 1784.

Preamble. WHEREAS, GEORGE THE THIRD, King of Great Britain, did, on the thirteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, grant certain letters patent to the persons therein named, under the great seal of the then colony of New-York, which said letters patent are in the words following, that is to say :

(Here follows a recital of the preceding Charter.)

Reciting the
petitioners for a
revival of the
Corporation.

And whereas, SAMUEL BROOME, JEREMIAH PLATT, JOHN BROOME, BENJAMIN LEDYARD, THOMAS RANDALL, ROBERT BOWNE, DANIEL PHENIX, JACOB MORRIS, ELIPHALET BRUSH, JAMES JARVIS, JOHN BLAGGE, VINER VAN ZANDT, STEPHEN SAYRE, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, NATHANIEL HAZARD, THOMAS HAZARD, ABRAHAM P. LOTT, ABRAHAM DURYEE, WILLIAM MALCOLM, JOHN ALSOP, ISAAC SEARS, JAMES BEEKMAN, ABRAHAM LOTT, COMFORT SANDS, JOSEPH BLACKWELL, JOSHUA SANDS, LAWRENCE EMBREE, GEORGE EMBREE, GERARDUS DUYCKINCK, Jun., CORNELIUS RAY, ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, THOMAS TUCKER, JOHN BERRIAN, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, JOHN FRANKLIN, JOHN H. KIP, HENRY H. KIPP, ARCHIBALD CURRIE, DAVID CURRIE, and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, all of the said city, merchants, have by their humble petition set forth, that the said letters patent, and the powers and privileges exercised and enjoyed under the same, have greatly promoted the commercial interests of this State, and that great and daily inconveniences and injury are suffered by the suspension thereof, and have prayed that the said letters patent, with all and singular the powers and franchises therein contained, may be revived, confirmed and established :

1. *Be it therefore enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the said letters patent, and all and singular the powers, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities therein and thereby granted, shall be, and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed; and the said letters patent, and all and every other former rights, privileges, franchises and immunities therein and thereby granted, shall be and remain in full force and efficacy, notwithstanding any non-user or mis-user of any of the said powers, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities heretofore had, committed, done or suffered, between the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the day of the passing of this Act. And the said SAMUEL BROOME, JEREMIAH PLATT, JOHN BROOME, BENJAMIN LEDYARD, THOMAS RANDALL, ROBERT BOWNE, DANIEL PHENIX, JACOB MORRIS, ELIPHALET BRUSH, JAMES JARVIS, JOHN BLAGGE, VINER VAN ZANDT, STEPHEN SAYRE, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, NATHANIEL HAZARD, THOMAS HAZARD, ABRAHAM P. LOTT, ABRAHAM DURYEE, WILLIAM MALCOLM, JOHN ALSOP, ISAAC SEARS, JAMES BEEKMAN, ABRAHAM LOTT, COMFORT SANDS, JOSEPH BLACKWELL, JOSHUA SANDS, LAWRENCE EMBREE, GEORGE EMBREE, GERARDUS DUYCKINCK, Jr., CORNELIUS RAY, ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, THOMAS TUCKER, JOHN BERRIAN, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, JOHN FRANKLIN, JOHN H. KIP, HENRY H. KIP, ARCHIBALD CURRIE, DAVID CURRIE and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, shall and may for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be a body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name, by the name of "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK," and by that name to sue, plead and be impleaded, and to answer and to be answered.

Charter of the Chamber of Commerce confirmed,

notwithstanding any non-user, between the 19th of April, 1775, and the date of this Act.

Members of the present Chamber of Commerce.

Name of the present Chamber of Commerce.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said JOHN ALSOP shall be the present President, and the above named ISAAC SEARS the present Vice-President; that the above named JOHN BROOME, the present Treasurer, and the above named JOHN BLAGGE, the present Secretary of the said Corporation, who shall hold, possess and enjoy their said respective offices, until the first Tuesday in May now next ensuing; and in case any or either of the said persons hereby nominated and appointed to the respective offices aforesaid, shall happen to die, or shall neglect or refuse to act in or execute, or shall be removed from such office or offices respectively, before the said first Tuesday in May next, that then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said body corporate to meet at such time and times, and such place and places within the said

Names of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary.

Their continuance in office.

When and how other officers shall be elected to the Presidency, &c.

city as they shall for that purpose appoint, and upon such notices or summons as have heretofore been used and established by the said body corporate, and then and there, by the majority of such as shall so meet, to elect and choose other or others to the said office or offices respectively, in the place of him or then so dying, or neglecting or refusing to act, or being removed, in the manner heretofore used in the annual elections of the like officers, which person or persons so elected and chosen, shall enjoy and exercise the said office or offices, and all and singular the privileges and powers thereto belonging or appertaining, until the said first Tuesday in May next.

3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter, peaceably have, hold, use and enjoy all and every the rights, powers, liberties, privileges, franchises, usages, lands, tenements, estates and hereditaments, which have heretofore, by virtue of the above recited Charter, been given or granted unto the said Corporation, by the name of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America.

All former rights, &c., to be enjoyed by the present Corporation.

NOTE.—For amendments to the Charter of the Chamber of Commerce, see the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Chamber, Part I. pp. 206–214, and the Twentieth Annual Report, Part I., pp. 215, 216

BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

In Force May, 1895.

ARTICLE I.

OFFICERS AND THEIR ELECTION.

THE officers of the Chamber shall be a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be chosen by ballot, and a majority of the votes cast at each election shall be necessary in each instance to elect.

At the first regular meeting in May, 1894, all of the foregoing Officers shall be chosen, and they shall hold office for one year, except as hereinafter provided.

As soon as convenient after the election aforesaid, the Vice-Presidents so elected shall meet and divide into four classes, by allotment, of three to each class. The first class to serve for one year; the second class for two years; the third class for three years, and the fourth class for four years; after the expiration of their respective terms of office they shall be ineligible for re-election until one year has intervened.

At the first regular meeting in May, 1895, and annually thereafter, there shall be chosen a President, a Treasurer and a Secretary, to serve for one year, and three Vice-Presidents, to serve for the term of four years, in place of those whose terms of office shall then expire.

All persons elected to office shall take the oath or affirmation required by the Charter, and shall continue in office as above provided, or until their successors shall have become duly qualified according to the Charter.

Should any person so elected decline to serve, or resign his office, or his office become vacant by his death, the vacancy shall be filled by an election at the next regular meeting of the Chamber, held after such declination or resignation shall have been reported to the Chamber.

No person shall hold the office of President for more than three successive yearly terms, unless he shall be re-elected by a vote of three-fourths of the ballots cast at the election; and the same vote shall be necessary for each succeeding re-election of the same person to the same office thereafter.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Chamber for the transaction of business shall be held in the Hall of the Chamber on the first Thursday in each month, (the summer vacation only excepted,) at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M. When the first Thursday in any month shall fall on a legal holiday, the regular monthly meeting shall be held on the Thursday following, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the Chamber.

Special meetings may be held at such other places, and at such other times as the President, or in his absence, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, may designate, upon the written requisition of ten members; provided that one day's notice of the time, place and object of the meeting shall have been publicly given; and also provided, that no other business except that designated in such call and notice shall be acted upon.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERS AND THEIR ELECTION.

No persons shall be admitted members of this Corporation but merchants or others residents of this or contiguous States engaged in trade or commerce, or in pursuits directly connected therewith.

All nominations for membership of the Chamber must be made in writing, together with a statement of the occupation and qualification of the candidate, and be addressed to the Executive Committee for consideration.

If the Executive Committee approve the nomination, they shall report the same to the Chamber at the first regular meeting thereafter. The candidate shall be then balloted for; and if five or more negative ballots appear, he cannot be admitted a member, nor be again proposed until after the expiration of a year from the time of such rejection.

The Chamber may expel any member for dishonorable conduct or dealings, but only after a hearing of such member at a regular meeting, and by a two-third vote of the members present. *Provided*, that the Executive Committee shall recommend such expulsion, and that due notice be given by the Secretary of the Chamber, both to the accused member and to the Chamber at large, of the day when such hearing may be had; and also provided, that if the accused member do not appear for such hearing, in person or by proxy, the vote may be taken on his expulsion as though he had appeared.

The Secretary of the Chamber shall furnish to each member who may apply therefor, and who shall have paid his admission or annual

fees, an engraved certificate of membership, duly signed and authenticated.

When the number of members of the Chamber shall have reached one thousand, (exclusive of Honorary members,) no more shall thereafter be admitted, except to fill vacancies that may occur by death or otherwise ; when such vacancies shall be filled in the order of nomination as hereinbefore provided for.

ARTICLE IV.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Honorary members may be elected at any meeting of the Chamber, whether regular or special, on the nomination of the Executive Committee, and without ballot, unless called for. They shall be entitled to all the privileges of regular members, and be exempt from payment of any fees whatever.

The Secretary shall furnish each honorary member, thus elected, with a certificate of membership, duly signed and authenticated.

ARTICLE V.

FEEs.

Each member elected to the Chamber shall pay an admission fee of twenty-five dollars, which shall be in full for the calendar year in which he is elected. And each member of the Chamber shall pay annually, while he shall remain a member, a fee of twenty dollars.

The Executive Committee may, in its discretion, for reasons satisfactory to itself, remit the annual fees of any member ; and it may accept the resignation of any member, at any time, if the annual fees of such member, to the date of such resignation, shall have been paid or remitted.

If the fees of any member remain unpaid for a term of two years, the name of such defaulting member may be reported to the Chamber, and thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by the Chamber, be stricken from the rolls.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Of the President.—The President shall exercise a general supervision of the affairs and interests of the Chamber. When in the city, or not unavoidably absent, he shall preside at all meetings of the Chamber, regular and special. All motions of business and adjournment shall be addressed to him. He shall appoint all Special Committees, except where the Chamber shall otherwise order. He shall sign all official documents of the Chamber. He shall countersign the annual accounts of the Treasurer, when duly audited. He shall call special meetings of the Chamber, on the written requisition of not less than ten members, stating the object thereof, and shall

designate the time and place at which such special meeting may be held, and direct the due notification thereof.

Of the Vice-Presidents.—The Vice-Presidents, in the order of seniority, shall, in the absence of the President, have the same power and authority as the President, when personally present.

Of the Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall have the charge of all moneys collected or received for the use of the Chamber. He shall disburse the same, whenever not otherwise provided for by these by-laws, only upon the written warrants of the Executive Committee. He shall keep books of account of all receipts and disbursements, and the vouchers therefor, in the usual form, and shall produce a copy of the same, fairly stated, for the inspection of the members, at each annual meeting. Such a copy of accounts shall be duly audited by auditors appointed for the purpose by the Chamber, and be signed by them and countersigned by the President, on or before the Tuesday next preceding the annual meeting. The Treasurer shall deliver over to his successor the cash remaining in his hands, as also any certificates of stock or other securities, the property of this Chamber, together with the books of account, chest and key, and may require a receipt therefor. In the absence of the Treasurer elect, the same shall be delivered to the President.

Of the Secretary.—The Secretary shall devote himself entirely to the affairs of the Chamber. He is the custodian of the property of the Chamber, and shall have care of the rooms, furniture, library, pictures, and of all documents and correspondence belonging to the Corporation. He shall look to the insurance of such property against fire. He shall attend all meetings, and keep a fair and correct register of all proceedings, rules and regulations of the Chamber, which shall be regularly entered in the book of minutes, after the ancient usage. He shall also attend upon and keep minutes of the proceedings of the Executive and other Standing Committees, and shall assist the Special Committees as far as in his power. He shall, under direction of the President, conduct the correspondence of the Chamber. He shall duly notify members of their election, sign all documents jointly with the President, and have the custody of the seal of the Chamber for their proper authentication. He shall give due notice of all meetings, both regular and special. It shall be his duty, whenever the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall not appear at any meeting regularly called, and after reasonable delay, to declare such meeting irregular, and adjourn it *sine die*.

He shall see to the collection of all dues from members, and regularly return the same to the Treasurer, and shall render him all required assistance in the clerical part of his duties. He shall prepare the Annual Report of the Chamber, under the general guidance of the Executive Committee.

In the absence of the Secretary, the President shall appoint one of the members to take his place for the time being.

ARTICLE VII.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the Chamber shall be

An Executive Committee, of which the President, two Senior Vice-Presidents and Secretary shall be members *ex officio*.

A Committee on Finance and Currency.

A Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

A Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.

A Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.

A Committee on Insurance.

A Committee on the Charity Fund of the Chamber of Commerce.

Each of these Standing Committees shall consist of a Chairman and four members, and shall be elected at the regular annual May meeting, and shall continue in office until others are elected in their place. Vacancies occurring in any Committee may be filled at any regular meeting of the Chamber.

Three members of any Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of the Executive Committee.—The Executive Committee shall, under the direction of the Chamber, have a general control of the property and affairs of the Chamber. It shall act as an advisory committee to the Secretary, and direct the preparation of the Annual Report of the Chamber. It shall audit all bills and claims against the Corporation, and direct their payment, if approved, except bills for only salaries and rent, which shall be approved by the President, and paid upon his order, or that of one of the Vice-Presidents, in his absence. It shall fix the amount of all salaries and compensation for service. It shall consider all nominations for membership, for the Standing Committees and other elective officers of the Chamber, and report the same regularly to the Chamber. It shall have power to accept resignations and remit fees as hereinbefore provided by Article V.

Upon complaint of any member for dishonorable conduct or dealings on the part of any other member, it may, in its discretion, report the complaint to the Chamber, with recommendation to expel the offending member, but not otherwise; always provided that it give to the member complained of an opportunity for a prior hearing, either in person or by proxy, before making such report.

The Executive Committee shall hold a regular monthly meeting for consideration of nominations and audit of bills on the Tuesday next preceding the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber.

Of the Committee on the Charity Fund.—This Committee shall

take charge of the moneys and securities received from Mrs. JOHN C. GREEN, and from any other source, for the like benevolent purpose, and invest and re-invest the same from time to time, and shall have power to make distribution of the income thereof among the class intended to be benefited. The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number by death, resignation or otherwise.

OF OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES.

Their duties shall be to examine into and make report upon such subjects as may be referred to them by the Chamber, or they may originate and report to the Chamber such views as they may deem proper for its consideration.

They shall, respectively, keep regular minutes of their meetings and proceedings, in which the Secretary shall give them all required assistance, and they shall make an annual written report to the Chamber at its regular annual May meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

OF OTHER COMMITTEES UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

The Chamber shall elect, in conformity with the laws of the State, the following named officers :

Commissioners of Pilots.—There shall be elected by ballot, to serve for two years, at a special meeting called for the purpose, three members of the Chamber to act as Commissioners of Pilots. Whenever any vacancy shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, of either of such Commissioners so elected, the vacancy shall be filled at a special meeting of the Chamber, and the term of service of the member so elected shall date from the day of such election, [as by law of the State of New-York, passed June 28, 1853.]

Trustees of the Nautical School for the Harbor of New-York.—There shall be elected by ballot, at the regular meeting of the Chamber in May, 1876, and at the interval of every five years thereafter, three members of the Chamber to act as Trustees of the Nautical School for the Harbor of New-York, [as by law of the State of New-York, passed April 15, 1861.]

Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels.—There shall be elected by ballot, to serve for one year, at the regular meeting of the Chamber in May, a member of the Chamber to act as Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, [as by law of the State of New-York, passed March 21, 1866.]

Council of the Nautical School.—There shall be elected by ballot, to serve for one year, at the regular meeting of the Chamber in May, three members of the Chamber to act as the Council of the

Nautical School, [*as by law of the State of New-York, passed April 24, 1873.*]

Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the above named offices by death, resignation or otherwise, except in that of the Commissioners of Pilots, the same shall be filled at the regular meeting of the Chamber next following.

ARTICLE X.

QUORUM AND ADJOURNMENT.

Eleven members of the Chamber, of which number the President or one of the Vice-Presidents must always be one, shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business, or to ballot for members.

In case a quorum shall not be present at the time fixed for any regular meeting of the Chamber, the President, or, in his absence, the senior Vice-President present, may adjourn the meeting to such other day in the same month as he may judge proper; but in case there be no quorum present at the time fixed for any special meeting, such adjournment shall not be made, except by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

If there fail to be a quorum from the absence of the prescribed officers, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to declare the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ARTICLE XI.

RULES OF ORDER.

At all regular meetings of the Chamber, (except the annual meeting, for which a special order shall be prepared each year by the Executive Committee,) the regular order of business shall be :

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Report of the Executive Committee on nominations for membership.
3. Ballot for members.
4. Report of Executive Committee.
5. Reports of Standing Committees, in their order, on the call of the President.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

Members having any motion or remarks to make shall rise and address the Chair. All resolutions or propositions, of whatever nature, must be reduced to writing before they can be entertained. The time to be taken by any member in debate may be limited by the presiding officer at the request of the Chamber. Each member shall be entitled to the floor, without interruption, for such time as may be allowed to him. Where reports of Committees are sub-

mitted to debate, the Chairman of the Committee introducing such report may open and close the debate.

At special meetings called to hear and consider reports of Committees ordered by the Chamber, no new propositions or resolutions in the nature of substitutes, (except the report of the minority of the Committee, if any,) shall be introduced or debated until after final action shall have been taken upon the report of such Committee; when, if it be rejected, such new propositions or resolutions may be entertained, but no business other than that named in the requisition and call for the special meeting shall be entertained, even though unanimous consent be had.

Members having appeared in the Chamber shall not withdraw previous to adjournment, except by permission from the President.

Whenever any resolution shall be proposed in the Chamber which calls for the immediate expression of its opinion or action touching any public matter, and if the same be objected to by any member present, it shall be the duty of the President to state the objection, and to call upon those who sustain the same to rise, and if one-fourth of the members present rise in support of such objection, then such resolution shall be referred to a Standing or Special Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Chamber; and upon the presentation of such report, the same, and the original resolution, and the subject referred to, may then be acted upon without further right of such objection.

ARTICLE XII.

PRIVILEGES OF STRANGERS.

Members of the Chamber may, by ticket, introduce to the Rooms and the use of the Library, Newspapers and Magazines, any stranger, and such ticket shall be available for one month from date.

ARTICLE XIII.

POWERS OF DELEGATIONS.

Delegations or Committees, which may be appointed by this Chamber at any time to represent it at any meeting of *Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade*, or at any other Convention, meeting or Assembly whatever, shall have no authority, by virtue of such appointment, to bind this Corporation to concur in the action of any such body; but such Delegations or Committees shall report to the Chamber all propositions or actions of such body for its concurrence or dissent.

ARTICLE XIV.

All proposed amendments to the By-Laws shall be submitted in writing, at a regular meeting of the Chamber; but no such amendments shall be acted upon before the next regular meeting.

PART SECOND.

SPECIAL REPORTS

ON

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE,

WITH

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND FINANCE,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

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SPECIAL REPORTS

ON

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

THE SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Annual Review, showing the Import and Consumption of Raw Sugar in the United States, for the year ending December 31st, 1894, compared with the previous four years.

NEW-YORK STATEMENT.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Cuba..... tons,	575,842	322,962	391,320	310,300	297,898
Porto Rico.....	17,250	20,105	27,130	20,800	19,360
Demerara.....	36,870	51,240	37,360	46,300	47,819
Barbadoes.....	18,261	23,960	21,200	19,500	21,312
St. Croix.....	5,890	3,240	4,800	897	6,121
Martinique and Guadalupe.....	115	212	240	72	594
Trinidad Island, Jamaica and other British West Indies.....	58,518	70,430	63,560	69,800	71,451
Other West Indies, Peru and Mexico.....	22,015	27,960	17,310	18,560	14,621
Brazil.....	42,600	35,800	19,680	25,400	11,916
Manila.....	11,232	25,150	29,870	16,300	12,648
China.....					
Java.....	46,320	47,410	16,500	10,300	8,813
Other East Indies.....	8,630	4,980			
European and other foreign ports.....	114,800	168,190	86,380	196,000	170,767
Total receipts of foreign direct.....	958,843	801,679	715,320	738,739	680,315
Received from Texas.....	22,198	7,495	22,105	98,300	28,200
" Louisiana.....					
" Other coastwise ports.....					
Total receipts.....	980,541	809,174	737,425	837,039	708,515
Add stock, January 1.....	5,642	10,270	10,982	21,960	10,207
Total supply.....	986,183	819,444	748,407	858,999	718,722
Deduct exports to foreign ports.....	16,263	7,401	1,994	6,280	5,520
Deduct stock, December 31.....	969,920	812,043	746,413	847,709	713,202
Taken for consumption.....	942,815	806,401	736,143	836,727	691,242
Deduct exports of refined.....	4,810	7,211	3,842	17,242	18,391
Actual home consumption.....	988,005	799,190	732,301	819,485	672,851
Increase over previous year.....	138,815	66,889	87,184	146,634	1,912

GENERAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894, COMPARED WITH TEN PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS.

RECEIVED AT	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
New-York..... tons.	968,343	801,679	715,320	733,729	680,315
Boston.....	170,365	169,218	181,390	197,904	153,562
Portland, New-Haven, &c.....					
Philadelphia.....	467,980	452,154	484,692	485,215	359,641
Baltimore.....		2,190		26,188	
New-Orleans and other Southern ports.....	55,675	89,590	86,500	92,605	15,467
Pacific Coast.....	154,980	152,611	139,430	136,987	136,618
Total receipts.....	1,807,348	1,667,432	1,606,332	1,672,523	1,345,603
Add stock, January 1.....	13,129	14,210	14,864	47,434	16,182
Total supply.....	1,820,473	1,681,642	1,621,196	1,719,957	1,361,786
Deduct exports.....	21,246	8,373	1,994	6,970	6,721
	1,799,226	1,673,269	1,619,202	1,712,987	1,355,065
Deduct stock at all ports, December 31,....	43,709	13,129	14,210	14,864	47,434
Total consumption of foreign.....	1,755,517	1,660,140	1,604,992	1,698,123	1,307,631
Deduct exports of refined.....	6,294	7,466	6,912	28,116	28,192
Home consumption of foreign.....	1,749,223	1,652,674	1,598,080	1,670,007	1,284,439
Add Domestic Cane Product.....	272,690	206,767	167,790	233,390	186,494
" Molasses Sugar.....	15,109	13,885	38,556	32,108	55,000
" Maple Sugar.....	7,250	15,000	15,000	21,000	25,000
" Beet and Sorghum.....	21,800	20,648	12,000	6,200	4,300
Total consumption.....	2,066,072	1,908,474	1,823,426	1,962,705	1,506,233
Increase or decrease..... tons.	157,598	82,048	136,279	457,472	82,315
Increase or decrease..... % centage.	8.19	4.45	6.94	30.30	5.6

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The abundant supply of raw sugar that has been available throughout the year, considerably in excess of the requirements of consumption, has been the chief factor in shaping the course of trade and establishing values during 1894. With but few exceptions the cane crops of the world have been larger than ever before, notably the yield of the Island of Cuba, while the production of beet sugar, in Europe, has been nearly one million tons in excess of any previous season. With such an enormous and rapid expansion in the world's available supply, it is not surprising to find that the outlet has become congested, and that prices have become depressed and unsettled. It is true that the world's consumption has been steadily on the increase for a number of years, but it was not to be expected that it could keep pace with such a surprising development of the productive powers of nature, and hence the accumulation of unwieldy stocks and the establishing of comparatively low prices. The unsettling influences of a change in the tariff of the United States has also had its effect upon trade, but even this unfortunate incident was, to a great extent, neutralized by the overshadowing importance of enormous production. The extent to which this has operated upon values may be gathered from the fact that during the closing month of the year, December, fair refining sold at

the same price that it did the preceding January, notwithstanding that in the meantime a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* had been added to its cost, so that prices in this country were actually below the parity of European markets.

The struggle for supremacy between cane and beet sugar appears to be pursuing the even tenor of its way, but the beet industry still holds the palm, the yield of Europe last season having very nearly reached five million tons, while the cane product of the world has not yet exceeded three millions and a half. This supremacy is due entirely to the foresight and wisdom which has caused European Governments to throw around this great industry the fostering care of a liberal system of bounties and the protection of duties, so that, notwithstanding the abnormal prices that have prevailed, manufacturers and agriculturists have found sugar a profitable investment, for shareholders have realized 20 @ 40 per cent. dividends. This, of itself, explains the aggressive prosperity which has stimulated the beet industry of Europe and particularly of Germany, and at the same time is an important object lesson to the narrow minded statesmen of this country who exhibited such restless activity in depriving us of the beneficial provisions of the McKINLEY tariff, by imposing an unnecessary import duty and abrogating a bounty system in favor of domestic production, which, although in operation only two years, laid the foundation for the growth of a prosperous industry. A writer upon this subject, in a recent trade circular, very truly and pertinently remarks: "There is no good reason why the last increase of 1,000,000 tons in our consumption should not have been provided by our own agriculturists, under exactly the same stimulus as has been given by Germany; but Germany has now every confidence in the continued short sightedness of the United States in this direction, and is still extending field culture, building new factories and continuing bounties in order to supply us with the million more tons increase of the next ten years, while our farmers are throwing away their energies and their capital in raising wheat at 50 cents a bushel or less, for which there is no market. What we need in this country now is German statesmanship, not in the interests of Germany and free trade, but of the United States and protection. And we need to devise some binding plan by which a bounty contract, made by one political party to stimulate this industry, cannot be broken by the other party; otherwise there can be no stability and no safety or success to the enterprise."

That Germany is fully alive to the enormous advantage she has obtained in establishing this great industry, is shown by the proposal of the present administration to still further increase and equalize the bounty already paid. The proposal has very naturally caused a stir among those engaged in the sugar industry in other European countries, and especially in Great Britain, which has become the common dumping ground for the product of Europe, to the utter ruin of its own refining industry; but this outcry will not deter Germany from benefiting herself. Upon this question the *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* says: "Whether Germany is to

increase its export premium or not is the leading question of the day, for it is an accepted fact, that if such a course is pursued, the future price of sugar will depend upon the conduct of Germany, which has become the great regulator of the world's markets, and if the premium is increased, competition will be impossible by any other country. The system of premiums has a very ancient origin in Germany. Beet root sugar was discovered in Germany in 1745, by a German, named ACHARD, who established the first sugar factory in 1799, but the industry was of no real importance until 1840, and from this time dates the duty on sugar. The Prussian Government had, in 1840, put a light tax on beet roots transformed into sugar. In 1841 a tax was put on beet sugar.

"From 1844 to 1891, the policy to take heavy duties from sugar was carried out, and we know what was the result and how this made the German industry the first of the world.

"In general, we can say that the premium on sugar was increased from 1872 to 1888; after this time it decreased. The bill passed in 1887 followed a new policy; the duty had to be paid partly on beet roots and partly on sugar for consumption.

"In 1891 the Government took the duty on beet root away and replaced it by the consumption tax and export duties. The direct duties, put into action by the law of May 31, 1891, which are still in action, were considerably less heavy than the preceding duties. Besides, these premiums fixed in 1891 were decreasing, and would finish July 31, 1897. During the period of three years, from 1892 to 1895, the premium was for raw sugar 1.25 marks, for refined 2 marks, and for other sugars 1.65 marks per 100 kilos. From 1895 to 1897 the duties would be 1 mark, 1.75 marks and 1.40 marks."

The large increase in consumption shown in this country during the year under review is somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that the year has been one of commercial and industrial depression throughout our borders. It is a long time since labor has been so poorly employed, since wages have been so low and the army of the unemployed has been so large, and yet an increase of over eight per cent. is shown in consumption. This fact is unquestionably due to low prices, changing what was at one time a luxury to a household necessity, even with the poorest. Hence the unwisdom of the policy of an administration that sought to increase the cost of an article of food to the masses, merely out of enmity against an industrial enterprise which it had first sought to make unpopular by raising the cry of monopoly. Even if it were true that the American Sugar Refining Company is a monopoly, which it is not, its power to exact unreasonable prices was completely neutralized by the fact that foreign refined was a constant menace to any unreasonable advance in prices. In other words, while under the McKINLEY tariff raw sugar was free, the duty upon refined was placed at a point that rendered ample protection to refiners as well as consumers.

Notwithstanding the enormous yield of the beet crop in Europe, the importations of that description were comparatively small, owing to the fact that the offerings of cane sugar were almost sufficient to

supply our requirements. The Cuba crop, which exceeded a million tons, was all marketed in this country, came to hand liberally during the first six months of the year, and it was this fact as much as the prospect of a duty that led refiners to stock up so freely. The offerings from other cane growing countries were also liberal, so that when the duty of forty per cent. went into operation, August 28th, refiners had been enabled to lay in large supplies. The year 1894 closed with the world's visible supply much in excess of the four previous years, and consequently the extent of the sowings of beet in Europe for the next season was looked for with anxious solicitude, as being the key to the future situation, but thus far no indications have been given as to what this may be.

Importations of Foreign.—The total receipts of foreign raw sugar show a considerable increase compared with the previous year, the total importations at all ports being about 139,911 tons in excess of 1893. The increase has been chiefly in the receipts from the Island of Cuba, which have been almost 45 per cent. in excess of the quantity imported the previous year, due in a great measure to the enormous crop yield, which was the largest in the history of that productive island neighbor. The total exports hither from all Cuban ports in 1893 aggregates 702,000 tons, while in 1894 the total was swelled to 1,013,817, or an increase of 311,817 tons. Among the other foreign sources of supply the only one that shows an increase over last year is Brazil, while there has been a notable decrease in imports from all other producing countries, which is largely the result of changes in the tariff. For instance, the importations of beet sugar have fallen off 101,439 tons, notwithstanding that the crop yield in Europe was larger than ever before. According to the Bureau of Statistics, the total receipts for 1894 were 316,062,044 lbs., or 141,100 tons, against 242,539 tons in 1893. There was also a considerable decrease in the importations from the Philippine Islands, Demerara, Trinidad and Porto Rico, all of which have been in years past important sources of supply for this country, while in the case of Java and the British West Indies, a moderate decrease is shown. It still remains true, however, that the requirements of the United States are still supplied almost wholly from cane producing countries, and that the importations of European beet sugar are incidental to the fluctuating conditions of the market rather than a factor in regulating our supply. The importations east of the Rocky Mountains have come almost wholly through the three Atlantic ports, where the largest refineries are located, viz., New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, while in the Gulf States New-Orleans is the chief entrepot, but the importations there are not as large as last year—aggregating at New-Orleans, Galveston, and Pensacola, 53,956 tons. In addition to this supply of foreign the refinery at New-Orleans likewise handles a considerable quantity of the domestic crop produced in the Southern States. The importations of raw sugar at San Francisco, from which the requirements of the Pacific coast are supplied, have been slightly in excess of the previous year. The crop yield of the Hawaiian Islands was

larger, and a moderate quantity was received from Java and other East Indies.

There have been larger importations of foreign refined than in 1893, the total, according to the Bureau of Statistics, being 21,736 tons, against 18,229 tons in 1893, and 10,798 tons in 1892; of this quantity about 5,000 tons were imported at Puget Sound and San Francisco, and came wholly from the refinery located in Hong Kong. The remaining 16,000 tons were received through Atlantic ports, and consisted of the product of refineries in England, Germany and Austria. The changes in the tariff brought these sugars in close competition with the product of our own refineries, and is one source of danger which menaces our sugar industry so long as the present tariff law remains in force. That a larger supply of foreign refined has not been absorbed by the United States has been a source of disappointment to the refiners of Europe, who have looked upon this country as a favorable field for marketing their increasing surplus, and no doubt during the current year efforts will be made to force shipments through the channels of consumption under the favoring conditions of a tariff that was constructed for their benefit and as a direct attack upon our own industry.

The total receipts upon the Pacific Coast, which came chiefly through the port of San Francisco, amounted to 154,980 tons, which is slightly in excess of the previous year. The consumption of the territory dependent upon this source of supply is roughly estimated at 125,000 tons, and the excess usually finds its way eastward, sometimes as far as the Mississippi, and hence comes in competition with Eastern refined. The competition, however, is more apparent than real, since the largest California refineries are operated under the management of the Trust, and is dependent almost wholly upon the rates of freight which shippers are enabled to obtain from competing lines of railroad. The following table gives comparative receipts upon the Pacific Coast for the past six years :

1894..... tons,	154,980	1891..... tons,	136,987
1893.....	152,611	1890.....	136,618
1892.....	139,430	1889.....	160,334

The total importations of raw sugar into the United States for each calendar year for the past ten years has been as follows :

1885..... tons,	1,175,580	1890..... tons,	1,345,603
1886.....	1,295,242	1891.....	1,672,523
1887.....	1,228,850	1892.....	1,606,332
1888.....	1,218,612	1893.....	1,667,432
1889.....	1,189,691	1894.....	1,807,348

Louisiana Crop.—The domestic supply of cane sugar, which amounts to about 10 per cent. of the total consumption of the country, comes chiefly from the State of Louisiana. The grinding season begins late in September, and the product is marketed from

about the first week in October up to the succeeding March and April, and frequently even later. It is difficult, therefore, to estimate or apportion with any degree of accuracy the quantity that has passed into consumption during each calendar year, which necessarily includes a part of two crops. For statistical purposes, therefore, it is more convenient, and in the end just as accurate to take the entire yield of the crop year as having been distributed within the calendar year that closes the season. The yield of the crop year 1893-94 is, therefore, counted as having been consumed in 1894. The first receipts were placed upon the market October 7th, and up to December 31, 1893, about 169,212 tons had been received at New-Orleans. According to the statistics of Mr. A. BOUCHEREAU, whose investigations are of the most thorough character, the crop of 1893-94 yielded 265,836 tons, against 201,817 tons the previous year, and 163,358 tons in 1891-92, and 219,415 tons in 1890-91, which shows an increase for the last season of 64,019 tons, or about 31½ per cent. In the other Southern States where cane is grown, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, the yield is estimated at 6,854 tons, which, added to the above, gives 272,690 tons as the total product of the Southern States, against 204,767 tons the previous year. This heavy increase in yield was the result of the stimulating influences of the bounty provisions of the McKINLEY act, which unfortunately were repealed by the new tariff law that went into operation during August, 1894. It requires no argument to demonstrate that the adoption of such a suicidal policy towards a growing domestic industry was due alone to blind prejudice. Such a blow at the prosperity of our country is inexcusable upon any ground of political policy or plea of statesmanship, and sooner or later must react upon those who are responsible for it. Under these circumstances the yield of the current year, 1894-95, can hardly be expected to excel or even equal that of the year under review. Up to April 1, 1895, the total receipts at New-Orleans amounted to 239,065 tons, against 214,572 tons the previous year, a result that is as surprising as it is unexpected, and indicates that the beneficial results of the bounty have proved permanent.

Molasses Sugar.—This industry has been continued upon a moderate scale, and the quantity produced is a little in excess of the previous year. The removal of duty from molasses three years ago practically closed the large boiling houses at the three principal ports, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, and since then Philadelphia has monopolized what has been done in this direction. The yield, in comparison with previous years, has been as follows :

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
New-York,.....tons,	.....	1,395 ..	6,205 ..	9,590
Philadelphia,.....	15,000 ..	12,090 ..	22,830 ..	16,978
Boston,.....	.....	.....	4,521 ..	5,540
Portland,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,..... .. tons,	15,000 ..	13,385 ..	33,556 ..	32,108

Maple Sugar.—The weather during the sap season of 1894 was not altogether favorable for securing a large yield, but, nevertheless, the stimulus of the bounty operated in producing a fair crop. According to the returns of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, bounty was paid upon 7,633,036 lbs., but this cannot be accepted as a correct guide to the entire production, which those familiar with the industry estimate at about 7,250 tons. Vermont is, by far, the largest producer, but a considerable quantity is manufactured in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-Hampshire and several Western States.

Domestic Beet and Sorghum.—Notwithstanding that the repeal of the bounty was calculated to check the prosperity and further expansion of the infant beet industry of the West, the past season has been one of fair success, and the total yield is a little in excess of the previous year. This fact, however, does not prove that our beet sugar industry can flourish as well without as with the bounty, but it does show the confidence and perseverance of those who believe that a prosperous and lucrative beet industry can be established in this country. The operation of the bounty provision of the McKINLEY tariff imparted a great impetus to the development of this industry in California, Utah, Kansas and other States. Very large sums of money had been invested in building and equipping factories and planting crops, all of which could not be abandoned because of the repeal of the bounty. The result has been that farmers and manufacturers have had the courage to continue operations and seek for more permanent relief in other quarters. As a consequence a fair crop of beet roots has been turned into a marketable product, State Legislatures have offered encouragement to farmers by establishing bounties which the National Government deprived them of, and a new planting season has been entered upon, with the promise of increased acreage devoted to sowing. Furthermore, the experience of the past year has been most valuable in that all the factories report the beets received during the past season to have shown a higher saccharine quality than ever before. The present low price of wheat is likely to turn the attention of farmers to a more remunerative crop, which, it is claimed, is to be found in beet root at \$4.00 per ton, the price at which large contracts have been made for the coming season. With regard to State bounties, the Legislature of Nebraska has passed a law, which is to continue in force three years, providing for the payment of a bounty of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. on sugar produced within the State testing 90° and over, with an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. on the production of new factories. Colorado has a bill under consideration, which is likely to become law, providing for the payment of a bounty of \$2.00 per ton of beets produced in the State and sold to a sugar factory in the State. It is claimed that this will be equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. on sugar. During the past season the factories in operation in California, Utah and Nebraska produced 47,713,366 lbs., which is a slight increase compared with the previous year. In some instances the season was a good deal longer,

the quantity of beet manufactured larger, and in all, the saccharine test was higher. The season for sugar making commences as early as September in some localities, and usually continues until October or November, but at Watsonville operations did not cease until March 26th, 1895, giving a campaign of over seven months. The following table gives the production for the past three years in comparison :

	1892.		1893.		1894.
China,.....lbs.	7,908,541	..	15,068,357	..	9,471,672
Norfolk,.....	1,693,400	..	4,293,000	..	2,626,800
Oxnard,.....	2,110,100	..	1,650,000	..	5,621,394
Utah,.....	1,473,500	..	8,877,100	..	
Alvarado,.....	2,506,860	..	4,486,572	..	5,900,000
Western,.....	11,890,021	..	15,539,000	..	24,094,000
Stanton, Va.,.....	.....	..	48,995	..	....
Total,.....lbs.	27,077,422	..	44,953,024	..	47,713,366

Separated in States, the production for the past three years has been as follows :

	1892.		1893.		1894.
California,.....lbs.	21,801,322	..	35,088,929	..	39,465,672
Utah,.....	1,473,500	..	8,877,100	..	5,621,394
Nebraska,.....	3,808,500	..	5,943,000	..	2,626,300
Virginia,.....	.....	..	48,995	..	....
Total,.....lbs.	27,083,322	..	44,953,024	..	47,713,366
".....tons,	12,091	..	20,068	..	21,300

Enough has been accomplished within the past three years to demonstrate clearly that a profitable industry of enormous proportions is within our grasp. To develop it requires sagacity, wisdom and statesmanship, and it remains to be seen how soon and how completely these will be exercised in a patriotic and liberal spirit. Our Canadian neighbors appreciate its importance, for the Government pays a bounty of 2.09 cents per lb. on sugar produced from beets, and further protects it by an import duty of .64 cents per lb. on foreign sugar.

The cultivation and production of sorghum has undergone no important change during the past year, and sugar making must still be considered in the experimental stage. The total product, so far as ascertained, does not exceed 300 @ 400 tons.

Exports.—The exports of raw sugar from Atlantic ports consists of cargoes of foreign transhipped to Canada. During the year 1894 the quantity was far in excess of previous years, aggregating, according to the Bureau of Statistics, 21,246 tons, against 8,378 tons the year previous.

The exports of refined show a falling off compared with 1893, amounting only to 6,294 tons, against 7,466 tons the previous year. According to the Bureau of Statistics, the largest export was to Asia, including East Indies, and the West Indies have been the next largest consumers. We also supply the requirements of Mexico, Central America and South America.

Consumption.—The total consumption of all kinds of sugar, as detailed in the preceding tables, for the calendar year 1894, was 2,066,072 tons, an increase of 157,598 tons, or 8.19 per cent., compared with the previous year. This shows that notwithstanding the unfavorable influences that have prevailed all over the country, and seriously hampered the operations of nearly all industrial enterprises, the consumption of sugar has continued to increase. Such a result is unquestionably due to the low prices that have prevailed, and, if further testimony were needed, bears witness to the beneficial influences of the free sugar policy of the McKINLEY tariff, which the present administration has sought so persistently to abrogate. It is also noteworthy, that within the past twelve years consumption in this country has doubled, and is now next to the largest of any nation. Taking the population at sixty-seven and a half millions, the *per capita* consumption is 68.5 pounds, which is only exceeded by Great Britain.

The total consumption of the United States for the past ten years has been as follows :

1894,	tons,	2,066,072	1889,	tons,	1,422,908
1893,		1,908,474	1888,		1,469,997
1892,		1,826,426	1887,		1,897,356
1891,		1,962,705	1886,		1,589,079
1890,		1,505,233	1885,		1,245,574

The relative *per capita* consumption in this and other European countries for the last fifteen years is as follows :

	United States.		Great Britain and Ireland.		Germany.		France.		Switzer- land.
	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
1880,.....	39.9	..	65.0	..	13.8	..	19.0	..	22.8
1881,.....	42.5	..	68.6	..	13.7	..	21.6	..	23.4
1882,.....	45.3	..	71.6	..	14.1	..	22.9	..	24.8
1883,.....	47.4	..	73.2	..	17.9	..	23.6	..	25.4
1884,.....	49.7	..	74.1	..	17.0	..	24.5	..	31.8
1885,.....	48.9	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1886,.....	51.8	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1887,.....	52.2	..	70.4	..	20.1	..	26.4	..	24.0
1888,.....	53.1	..	73.0	..	20.0	..	24.4	..	26.2
1889,.....	50.3	..	72.6	..	17.6	..	25.2	..	29.9
1890,.....	53.8	..	77.0	..	22.0	..	28.6	..	32.3
1891,.....	67.6	..	80.73	..	23.56	..	30.46	..	31.90
1892,.....	62.94	..	77.24	..	22.85	..	27.80	..	30.54
1893,.....	65.73	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1894,.....	68.5	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....

The following statement shows the deliveries of foreign and domestic sugar at the port of New-York for the past ten years :

1894,	tons,	942,815	1889,	tons,	678,163
1893,		806,401	1888,		701,087
1892,		736,143	1887,		836,509
1891,		836,727	1886,		805,430
1890,		691,242	1885,		815,989

This shows an increase in the quantity melted by the New-York refineries of 136,414 tons, as compared with the previous year. At the other ports, Philadelphia shows an increase of about 45,000 tons; Boston melted about the same as in 1893; there was a falling off in the melting at New-Orleans, and at San Francisco the quantity was larger. The increase for the year is chiefly due to the operations of independent refineries, which are estimated to have turned out about 23 per cent. of the entire production of refined, while the remaining 77 per cent. represents the out-put of the Trust, otherwise known as the American Sugar Refining Company.

The following table exhibits the consumption of cane sugar in the United States on the Atlantic for the past ten years :

	Foreign.	Foreign and Domestic.		Foreign.	Foreign and Domestic.
1894,...tons,	1,553,068	.. 1,825,758	1889,...tons,	1,041,518	.. 1,195,429
1893,.....	1,506,278	.. 1,713,045	1888,.....	1,172,973	.. 1,340,787
1892,.....	1,458,650	.. 1,661,940	1887,.....	1,132,240	.. 1,217,634
1891,.....	1,533,020	.. 1,766,410	1886,.....	1,060,380	.. 1,195,466
1890,.....	1,145,711	.. 1,282,205	1885,.....	995,569	.. 1,097,445

Prices.—The year under review has been one of exceptional low prices, but only moderate fluctuations, the excess of supplies available from all important sources of production having prevented very much elasticity, and tending to depress rather than advance market values. Up to the time when the new duty was imposed, August 28th, the value of Cuba Muscovado ranged from $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents up to $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents, a trifle less than one-half cent, and after the duty of 40 per cent. was imposed the range narrowed to $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. During the first six months of the year the abundance of the offerings from cane producing countries prevented any substantial advance, while during the last half of the year the prospect of a heavy crop of beet sugar in Europe, the moderate demand for the requirements of consumption, and the consequent accumulation of stocks in first hands, had a depressing influence. In January fair refining sold at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and in December, with a duty of 40 per cent. added, it sold at $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents. The highest price for Centrifugals previous to the duty was $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents and the lowest $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents, while with duty added of August 28th prices ranged from $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents down to $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

The market value of refined has displayed much the same features with respect to fluctuations as detailed above. Granulated, which is the standard, sold at the same price in December as during the previous January, 3.74 cents, notwithstanding that in the meantime the duty has been added, and the highest price attained during the year was 4.72 cents. The average price for the year is nearly 1 cent below what it was in 1893, and lower than at any time for the past ten years. The low level of prices thus established has not been confined to this country, but has prevailed in all the markets of the world, the disturbed relations of supply and demand by reason of over-production having forced prices down in every producing and consuming country.

Average yearly price of fair refining or 89° test Cuba Muscovado sugar for each of the past ten years :

1894,	\$2 73	1889,	\$5 69
1893,	8 22	1888,	5 08
1892,	2 87	1887,	4 70
1891,	*3 02	1886,	4 85
1890,	4 95	1885,	5 18

Average yearly price of granulated (refined) for each of the past ten years :

1894,	\$4 08	1889,	\$7 89
1893,	5 16	1888,	7 18
1892,	4 50	1887,	6 20
1891,	†4 69	1886,	6 28
1890,	6 27	1885,	6 52

A review of the market is scarcely compete without some reference to the course of prices in London, for although this country draws its supplies chiefly from the West Indies and other cane-producing countries, the English and Continental markets are nevertheless frequently the most important factors in the fluctuations of values. At the opening of the year the price of 88 per cent. beet sugar was 12s. 6d. It then followed an uncertain course between 12s. 4½d. and 13s. 1½d., the latter figure being its value at the end of February. In March the value kept between 13s. and 12s. 9d., but in April it receded to 11s. 3d. In May the fluctuations were between 11s. 4½d. and 11s. 10½d. Shortly before the commencement of the latter half of the year reports began to circulate concerning the probabilities connected with the result of the tariff discussion in Congress, and from that time onward to its final passing in August every variety of opinion was hazarded as to the outcome of the discussion. According as these opinions tended so did values fluctuate. In June prices ranged from 11s. 7½d. to 12s. 9d., and at the close of that month they had again dropped to 11s. 9d. For July and a greater part of August 11s. 10½d. was the highest and 11s. 3d. the lowest point, but towards the end of the latter month a "squeeze" occurred, and bear sellers who had too long left their accounts uncovered were obliged to pay up to 12s. 9d. By this time the beet root crop had made considerable progress towards maturity, and the advices received concerning it leaving little doubt as to an abundant yield, values steadily declined. In September the price declined from 12s. 7½d. to 10s. 10½d., in October from 10s. 3d. to 9s. 10½d., in November from a fraction over 10s. to 9s., while at the close of the year the value was 8s. 7½d. The following table gives the highest and lowest quotations in sterling for ten years :

* After April 1, 1891, when duty was reduced.

† After April 1, 1891, when duty was reduced.

Price of 88 per cent. Beet Root per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg.				Price of Java Sugars, No. 14-15, floating terms.			
Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.
1885	16 9	10 0	1885	19 0	18 10½		
1886	15 9	10 1½	1886	17 4½	12 9		
1887	16 0	10 6	1887	17 9	12 9		
1888	16 8	12 6	1888	17 9	15 0		
1889	28 4½	11 7½	1889	25 8	14 3		
1890	14 8	11 4½	1890	16 6	14 3		
1891	14 9	12 4½	1891	16 6	14 6		
1892	15 6	12 6	1892	16 9	15 0		
1893	19 3	12 8	1893	20 9	15 6		
1894	18 1½	8 6	1894	15 9	11 6		

Crop Estimates.—The controlling feature in establishing market values, the crop outlook, or in other words the prospective supply of the chief producing countries, is watched with such keen interest from week to week that no review of the market is complete without reference to this subject. The steady increase in consumption that has been in progress for years past has necessarily stimulated production, added to which is the struggle between beet and cane sugar, which has been also an important factor in increasing the world's supply of raw sugar. Very naturally, therefore, market values have been more sensitive in their response to the varying relations of supply and demand than to almost any other influence. At one time consumption has been anxiously seeking for supplies with which to satisfy requirements, at another production has sought for an outlet. It is only a few years ago that the fear of inadequate supplies established relatively high prices, but during the past year the fear of inadequate markets has caused prices to decline to the lowest point touched within recent years. The United States draws its supplies almost wholly from cane producing countries, chiefly the Island of Cuba, which, during 1894, swelled its available crop to over one million tons, but nevertheless the equally abundant beet crop of Europe has been an important factor in fixing prices and regulating the fluctuations of market values throughout the world. Of course crop estimates are always liable to be very materially altered by the changing conditions of weather during the growing and maturing season, but improved methods of cultivation and the scientific character of the examinations of the progress of a crop render crop estimates much more accurate and reliable, and, therefore, from month to month the available supply can be determined with satisfactory accuracy. Last year the supply of both beet and cane sugar was abnormally large, and hence the large surplus that is being carried, but the present outlook does not promise any material reduction in the available supply.

Beet.—According to the latest estimates of Mr. LICHT, of Magdeburg, who is an accepted authority, the beet crop of 1894-95, which is now drawing to a close, is the largest ever produced, exceeding that of the previous season by over one million tons, and further-

more, exceeding the world's production of cane sugar by one million and a half tons. The greatest increase is shown in Germany, which turns out a crop 500,000 tons in excess of last year, while Austria and France each exhibit an increase of about 200,000 tons each. Russia is the only country where the crop is less than last year. Increased acreage of beet and an exceptionally favorable season for growing and maturing explain this enormous production.

The following table gives LICHT's latest estimates for the campaign now drawing to a close, together with the actual results of of previous crops, according to official data :

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Germany,..... tons,	1,875,000 ..	1,881,603 ..	1,225,331 ..	1,198,156
Austria,.....	1,075,000 ..	841,809 ..	802,577 ..	786,558
France,.....	810,000 ..	579,111 ..	588,838 ..	650,337
Russia,.....	620,000 ..	658,070 ..	455,000 ..	550,994
Belgium,.....	285,000 ..	240,317 ..	196,699 ..	180,377
Holland,.....	90,000 ..	75,015 ..	68,070 ..	46,815
Other Countries,....	156,000 ..	113,610 ..	92,000 ..	88,685
Total,.....tons,	4,911,000 ..	3,889,535 ..	3,428,515 ..	3,501,920

The prospect of increased Government bounties in Germany was expected to have a stimulating influence in further expanding the next crop, but the latest advices indicate that no new legislation is likely to be accomplished this year, and accordingly there will be no material increase in the acreage sown for the next crop. Of course the out-put depends upon the conditions that prevail during the growing and maturing season, which includes the months of July and August.

Cuba.—The United States is the natural outlet for the crop of cane sugar produced in this island, almost the whole of which is exported hither, and which supplies about 45 per cent. of our annual requirements. The last crop was by far the largest ever marketed, the most reliable authorities placing the yield at 1,090,000 tons, almost the whole of which was exported to this country. The cane juice was exceptionally high as regards its saccharine value, the acreage of cane was larger than ever before, and the grinding season very favorable for manufacturing operations. The following table gives the actual yield of the crop for the past ten years :

1894,..... tons,	1,090,000	1889,..... tons,	532,344
1893,.....	840,000	1888,.....	647,860
1892,.....	975,000	1887,.....	626,420
1891,.....	815,000	1886,.....	692,678
1890,.....	649,288	1885,.....	627,771

With respect to the present crop, when grinding was first commenced estimates of the yield were high and a crop of over one million tons was confidently predicted, but at this date (April) the best authorities say that the crop will fall below that of 1894 on account of the smaller yield of cane and lower test of juice. The island has been disturbed by insurrection, but the most reliable information is to the effect that the sugar crop will not be materially

effected thereby. Conservative estimates for the present yield vary from 900,000 to 950,000 tons, and unless some unforeseen contingency presents itself, the higher figures seem to be a safe guide as to the quantity that will be available for this year.

Other West Indies.—The advices respecting the present are generally favorable, and so far as can be ascertained the supply available from these sources will equal that of last year, and full crops are predicted. Demerara and Hayti, from which liberal shipments are made hither, have already commenced to send forward their supply, but the crops of Barbadoes, Porto Rico, Trinidad and Jamaica mature later, and large shipments are not made until the late spring and early summer.

Brazil.—The receipts from this country last year were large, and indicate that this important crop is steadily increasing. Latest advices promise a full supply, and shipments thus far justify that prediction.

East Indies.—Java is an important source of supply for this country, about 30 per cent. of the yield being sent hither. Last year we received about 120,000 tons, and an equal quantity is available from the crop that is now being harvested, but shipments usually reach here during the summer and autumn months.

Hawaii.—The supply is about 150,000 tons.

The estimated production of the world, so far as the quantities available for export are concerned, may be tabulated as follows, with comparisons of the actual yield of previous years:

CANE SUGAR.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Cuba,..... tons,	950,000 ..	1,090,000 ..	840,000 ..	975,000
Porto Rico,.....	53,000 ..	60,000 ..	48,714 ..	68,779
Trinidad,.....	50,000 ..	49,662 ..	50,764 ..	46,156
Barbadoes,.....	45,000 ..	58,092 ..	65,383 ..	57,008
Martinique,.....	32,000 ..	35,864 ..	33,226 ..	18,944
Guadaloupe,.....	43,000 ..	45,000 ..	41,296 ..	45,867
Demerara,.....	106,000 ..	108,897 ..	99,092 ..	95,957
Brazil,.....	272,000 ..	275,000 ..	245,000 ..	195,000
Java,.....	430,000 ..	430,000 ..	483,000 ..	485,000
Philippine Islands,.....	200,000 ..	210,000 ..	273,988 ..	240,610
Mauritius,.....	100,000 ..	139,751 ..	70,732 ..	109,761
Reunion,.....	37,000 ..	37,000 ..	35,991 ..	39,168
Jamaica,.....	30,000 ..	30,000 ..	27,000 ..	29,000
Lesser Antilles,.....	40,000 ..	38,000 ..	40,000 ..	30,000
Peru,.....	68,000 ..	65,000 ..	60,000 ..	35,000
Egypt,.....	97,000 ..	85,111 ..	55,000 ..	60,000
Hawaii,.....	150,000 ..	140,000 ..	125,000 ..	115,000
Hayti and San Domingo,.....	38,000 ..	40,000 ..	20,000 ..	.....
British India,.....	50,000 ..	50,000 ..	50,000 ..	.....
Louisiana, &c.,.....	260,000 ..	272,690 ..	205,000 ..	167,800
Total cane sugar,..... tons,	3,051,000 ..	3,260,057 ..	2,878,188 ..	2,814,045
Total beet sugar,.....	4,911,000 ..	3,889,535 ..	3,428,515 ..	3,501,920
Grand total,..... tons,	7,962,000 ..	7,149,592 ..	6,306,703 ..	6,315,965

PRICES OF RAW SUGAR AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

MONTHS.	1894.		1893.	
	Cuba Muscovado, 88° test.	Centrifugals, 96° test.	Cuba Muscovado, 89° test.	Centrifugals, 96° test.
January.....	2½ @ 2½	2¾ @ 3	3 @ 3.06	3.44 @ 3.50
February.....	2 11-16 @ 2 15-16	3 1-16 @ 3 5-16	3 @ 3.06	3.37½ @ 3.44
March.....	2½ @ 2 13-16	2¾ @ 3 3-16	2.87½ @ 3.12½	3.37½ @ 3.62½
April.....	2 5-16 @ 2½	2¾ @ 2¾	3.25 @ 3.50	3.75 @ 4
May.....	2 5-16 @ 2½	2¾ @ 2 15-16	3.50 @ 3.75	4 @ 4.25
June.....	2½ @ 2 11-16	3 @ 3¼	3.75 @ 3.87½	4.25 @ 4.50
July.....	2 11-16 @ 2¾	3¼ @ 3 3-16	3.25 @ 3.75	3.75 @ 4.37½
August.*.....	2 11-16 @ 3½	3½ @ 3¾	3 @ 3.25	3.50 @ 3.75
September.....	3½ @ —	3¾ @ —	3 @ 3.37½	3.50 @ 3.87½
October.....	3 @ 3½	3½ @ 3¾	3.25 @ 3.87½	3.87½ @ 4
November.....	3 @ —	3½ @ —	2.62½ @ 2.87½	3 @ 3.25
December.....	2¾ @ 3	3½ @ 3½	2.62½ @ —	2.87½ @ 3
Average for the year..	2.739	3.186	3.22	3.72

PRICES OF REFINED SUGAR AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

MONTHS.	1894.		1893.	
	Cut Loaf.	Granulated.	Cut Loaf.	Granulated.
January.....	4¾ @ 5½	3.74 @ 4.10	5.50 @ —	4.87 @ —
February.....	5 @ 5 3-16	3.98 @ 4.17	5.41 @ 5.50	4¾ @ 4¾
March.....	5 @ 5 3-16	3.98 @ 4.17	5.37½ @ 5.56	4¾ @ 5
April.....	5 @ —	3.98 @ —	5.67 @ 5.81	5.12½ @ 5.37½
May.....	4¾ @ 4 15-16	3.86 @ 3.91	5.81 @ 5.94	5.37½ @ 5.50
June.....	4¾ @ 5 1-16	3.80 @ 3.98	5.81 @ 6	5.37½ @ 5.56
July.....	5 1-16 @ 5 5-16	3.98 @ 4.23	5.81 @ 6.06	5.87½ @ 5.62½
August.....	5 5-16 @ 5 7-17	4.35 @ 4.72	5.81 @ —	5.37½ @ —
September.....	5¼ @ 5 9-16	4.41 @ 4.72	5.81 @ —	5.37½ @ —
October.....	5 3-16 @ —	4.35 @ —	5.81 @ —	5.37½ @ —
November.....	4 15-16 @ 5 1-16	3.98 @ 4.10	5.18 @ 5.44	4.75 @ 5
December.....	4¾ @ —	3.74 @ 3.80	5.18 @ —	4.75 @ —
Average for the year..	5.08	4.08	5.66	5.16

* Including duty of 40% imposed August 28th.

*Annual Review, showing the Import and Consumption of Molasses
in the United States for the year ending December 31st, 1894.*

Year 1894.		Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM					
Cuba,.....	16,738	2,150,190	
Porto Rico,.....	4,350	652,500	
Barbadoes,.....	4,295	618,920	
Demerara,.....	810	121,500	
Trinidad Island,.....	840	123,650	
St. Croix,.....	60	7,800	
Martinique and Guadeloupe,.....	895	59,250	
Antigua,.....	550	82,500	
Nevis,.....	2,170	483,900	
St. Kitts,.....					
St. Domingo, Surinam and other foreign countries,.....					
Total receipts of foreign direct,.....	30,208			4,300,210	
Received from Louisiana,.....		116,220	5,811,000	
" other coastwise ports,.....					
Total receipts,.....	30,208		116,220	10,111,210	
Add stock, January 1, 1894,.....				
Total supply,.....	30,208		116,220	10,111,210	
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada,.....	450		196,080	
	29,758		116,220	9,915,130	
Deduct stock, December 31st, 1894,.....	
Taken from this port for consumption,.....	29,758		116,220	9,915,130	
Consumption in 1894, as above,..... galls.	9,915,130	— of which foreign,..... galls.		4,104,130	
" " 1893,.....	8,018,160			3,649,110	
Increase in 1894,.....	1,896,970	Increase in 1894,.....		455,020	

1894.	Nominal.	1887.	\$20 06
1893.	\$11 10	1886.	17 19
1892.	11 27	1885.	19 41
1891.	*12 58	1884.	18 83
1890.	20 44	1883.	27 74
1889.	26 11	1882.	34 50
1888.	20 84	1881.	33 47

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NEW-YORK STATEMENT—1898.

Year 1893.		Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM					
Cuba.....	21,983	....	....	....	3,507,668
Porto Rico.....	5,533	....	....	....	74,620
Barbadoes.....	1,716	....	....	....	242,040
Demerara.....	....	....	....	....	....
Trinidad Island.....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Croix.....	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique and Guadalupe.....	....	....	....	....	....
Antigua.....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevis.....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Kitts.....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Domingo, Surinam and other foreign countries.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts of foreign direct.....	29,231	....	....	....	3,824,328
Received from Louisiana.....	....	....	87,381	....	4,369,060
“ “ other coastwise ports.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts.....	29,231	....	87,381	....	8,193,378
Add stock, January 1, 1893.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total supply.....	29,231	....	87,381	....	8,193,378
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada.....	1,251	....	....	....	175,218
Deduct stock, December 31, 1893.....	27,980	....	87,381	....	8,018,160
Taken from this port for consumption.....	27,980	....	87,381	....	8,018,160
Consumption in 1893, as above..... galls.	8,018,160—of which foreign..... galls.	....	....	....	8,649,110
Total consumption in 1892.....	7,963,630	....	....	....	4,187,410
Increase in 1893..... galls.	54,530	Decrease in 1892..... galls.	....	....	538,300

DELIVERIES OF MOLASSES FOR CONSUMPTION AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK
FOR THE PAST THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Foreign and Domestic.</i>		<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Foreign and Domestic.</i>
1894.....galls.	4,104,130	9,915,130	1877.....galls.	9,835,641	14,572,657
1893.....	3,649,110	8,018,160	1876.....	12,441,637	14,192,377
1892.....	4,187,410	7,963,630	1875.....	12,065,407	13,182,742
1891.....	4,939,150	9,689,030	1874.....	11,400,212	14,147,344
1890.....	7,257,151	11,780,776	1873.....	12,942,384	14,885,675
1889.....	8,303,063	18,604,297	1872.....	15,585,533	17,454,053
1888.....	9,007,245	13,749,900	1871.....	17,066,656	19,248,616
1887.....	11,597,947	15,175,627	1870.....	16,408,371	18,464,451
1886.....	10,536,595	15,415,651	1869.....	19,509,790	20,810,750
1885.....	5,008,015	8,962,975	1868.....	20,836,636	21,950,924
1884.....	9,085,002	12,827,697	1867.....	19,729,680	20,639,904
1883.....	10,925,281	15,319,886	1866.....	18,313,132	18,878,052
1882.....	11,350,475	15,681,410	1865.....	16,535,130	16,752,130
1881.....	9,053,906	13,409,591	1864.....	14,155,642	16,843,785
1880.....	10,615,101	15,206,081	1863.....	10,280,673	18,162,293
1879.....	12,032,239	17,672,359	1862.....	9,003,848	12,026,808
1878.....	9,058,717	16,313,857	1861.....	6,249,797	8,406,269

GENERAL STATEMENT—1894.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.

Year 1894. RECEIVED AT	Hhds and Punch's.	Tcs.	Bbls	Total Gallons.
New-York.....	30,208	.....	.....	4,300,210
Boston—from Cuba.....	16,066	.....	.....	.....
" " Porto Rico.....	10,533	.....	.....	4,276,120
" " English Islands.....	3,303	.....	.....	.....
Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.....	7,225	574	501	1,117,544
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, &c.....	1,854	.....	.....	278,078
New-London and Norwich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia—from Cuba.....	64,750	.....	.....	.....
" " Porto Rico.....	490	.....	.....	8,865,705
" " English Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore—from Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " Porto Rico.....	267	.....	.....	65,110
" " English Islands.....	147	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c.....	750	.....	.....	100,812
New-Orleans—from Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah and Charleston.....	510	.....	.....	78,367
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....	136,103	574	501	19,081,946
Add stock at all the ports, January 1, 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total supply.....	136,103	574	501	19,081,946
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1894.....	450	.....	.....	186,080
.....	135,653	574	501	18,885,866
Deduct stock at all the ports, December 31, 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total consumption of foreign in 1894.....	135,653	574	501	18,885,866
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1894, as above.....	.....	.....	.....	18,885,866
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1893.....	.....	.....	.....	14,737,468
Increase in 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	4,148,398
Total consumption of foreign in 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	18,885,866
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas and other Southern States, of 1893-94, the bulk of which was distributed in 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	26,908,726
Would make the total consumption of cane molasses in 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	45,794,592
Total consumption in 1893.....	.....	.....	.....	33,618,400
Increase in 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	12,176,192

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PAST
TEN YEARS.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1894.....	45,794,592 of which foreign.....	.....	18,885,866
1893.....	33,618,400 " ".....	.....	14,737,468
1892.....	38,134,213 " ".....	.....	20,354,345
1891.....	44,972,744 " ".....	.....	17,920,640
1890.....	51,105,927 " ".....	.....	28,723,939
1889.....	45,014,633 " ".....	.....	26,470,181
1888.....	60,363,379 " ".....	.....	33,731,878
1887.....	49,761,793 " ".....	.....	37,392,799
1886.....	57,986,358 " ".....	.....	36,477,626
1885.....	41,363,043 " ".....	.....	26,709,435

GENERAL STATEMENT—1893.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.

Year 1893. RECEIVED AT	Hhds. and Punch's.	Tcs.	Bble.	Total Gallons.
New-York.....	29,231	...	...	3,834,328
Boston—from Cuba.....	12,177	...	...	3,868,170
" " Porto Rico.....	13,027	...	...
" " English Islands.....	2,867	...	...
" " Surinam and other foreign countries.....	...	...	...
Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico and English Islands.....	6,146	...	...	880,440
New-Haven—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.....	1,980	...	...	257,831
New-London and Norwich—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.....	...	...	...	...
Providence and other Eastern Ports—from Cuba, &c.....	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia—from Cuba.....	41,660	...	...	5,808,800
" " English Islands and Porto Rico.....	...	...	...
Baltimore—from Cuba.....	...	...	...	36,510
" " Porto Rico.....	110	...	...
" " English Islands.....	151	...	...	...
New-Orleans—from Cuba.....	...	...	...	...
Savannah and Charleston.....	360	...	...	47,580
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c.....	1,385	...	...	194,215
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba, &c.....	280	...	...	39,300
Total receipts.....	109,374	...	...	14,957,174
Add stock at all the ports, January 1, 1893.....	...	...	...	...
Total supply.....	109,374	...	...	14,957,174
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1893.....	1,570	...	...	219,706
Deduct stock at all the ports, December 31, 1893.....	107,804	...	...	14,737,468
Total consumption of foreign in 1893.....	107,804	...	...	14,737,468
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1893, as above.....	galls.	...	...	14,737,468
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1892.....	galls.	...	...	20,354,345
Decrease in 1893.....	galls.	...	...	5,616,877
Total consumption of foreign in 1893.....	galls.	...	...	14,737,468
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas and other Southern States, of 1892-93, the bulk of which was distributed in 1893.....	galls.	...	...	18,860,932
Would make the total consumption of cane molasses in 1893.....	galls.	...	...	33,618,400
Total consumption in 1892.....	"	...	...	33,134,213
Decrease in 1893.....	galls.	...	...	4,515,813

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE MOLASSES TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The abandonment of the molasses boiling industry in this country, with the exception of one establishment in Philadelphia, has necessarily curtailed the importation of the grades of foreign molasses used for such purposes, but of the kinds adapted for table use the receipts for the year under review have been considerably in excess of the year 1893. In reviewing the operations of the year, therefore, it will be more convenient to consider these two distinct branches of the trade separately, or, first, the trade in such kinds as are used for manufacturing, and second, those imported for direct consumption.

Before molasses was placed upon the free list by the provisions of the McKINLEY tariff, a large industry was carried on at the four Atlantic ports, Portland, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, in the re-boiling of high test West India molasses, chiefly the product of the Island of Cuba, and rescuing therefrom the bastard sugar it carried, which was the source of considerable profit. The quantity so used has, in some years, exceeded 200,000 hlds., from which over 50,000 tons of low grade sugar has been obtained. As soon as molasses was placed upon the free list, the profit of re-boiling was reduced to such a narrow margin, that with the exception mentioned above, the industry was abandoned and the boiling houses dismantled, and much of the equipment was sent to Cuba, where re-boiling could still be carried on with profit. In the case of the boiling house in Philadelphia, which has been continued in operation, the owner has been enabled to utilize his product by erecting and operating a sugar refinery, and reducing the cost of transportation in the use of tank steamers. A moderate quantity of low test molasses has been also brought hither for distilling purposes, and thus converted into New-England rum.

The new tariff, which went into effect August 28th, 1894, materially changed the previous situation of boiling molasses, since it imposes a duty of 2 cents per gallon on all molasses testing above 40 degrees polariscope and below 56 degrees; if testing above 56 degrees, the duty is 4 cents per gallon. Molasses testing 40 degrees or below, is free. The standard of test thus fixed includes what are usually termed boiling grades, and, therefore, restores them to a duty which is advantageous for boiling operations. The change thus made in the tariff was too late to influence the trade in 1894, since what is usually termed the boiling season extends through the spring and early summer months, but the boiling season of 1895 will probably exhibit some change, although the extent to which it can be taken advantage of is necessarily curtailed by reason of the dismantling of so many of the old boiling houses.

The quantity of molasses imported for direct consumption during 1894 was much in excess of the previous year, but even this branch of the trade has been slowly drifting into new channels. For instance, the importations at New-York have been smaller than heretofore, and indicate that there is no longer an active market for foreign molasses at this port, while an increased quantity has been received at the principal New-England and some of the Southern ports. This is due to the fact that the taste of consumers in certain localities which are well defined have become so fixed, that dealers are obliged to recognize this difference in purchasing their supplies. Thus the better grades of West India molasses, such as the product of Porto Rico and several of the British West Indies, find their best market, and are most extensively consumed in the New-England and several of the Atlantic Southern States. The Middle States afford a good market for New-Orleans, while in the West corn syrups and sorghum supply the bulk of consumers with liquid sweets. New-Orleans molasses finds its largest consumption in the South and Southwest, while liberal shipments are sent to

New-York and find an outlet here, as already mentioned. What was formerly known as "straight molasses" has become a rare article in the trade, because of the modern methods of improving and mixing, by which profits are very materially increased and the requirements of consumers satisfied. This has been brought about by the production of glucose from corn at a cost so low, that it affords a cheap and satisfactory adulterant for molasses and sugar syrups. It improves the color and imparts a much heavier body to thin and watery molasses, and, furthermore, is now so universally used in treating straight molasses, that so far as the consumer is concerned the term has become a misnomer. The trade in the City of New-Orleans loudly protest every season that no adulteration is practiced there, and yet the large quantity of glucose shipped thither from the West every summer, as well as to other points near sugar plantations, shows very conclusively, that those who deny adulteration are, at least, not well informed.

With respect to the molasses trade of the several ports, the most noticeable feature has been the great falling off in the importation of foreign molasses at New-York, less than 10,000 hhds. of grocery grades having been received during 1894. Philadelphia is the chief port as a receiver, because of the boiling operations carried on there, but increased importations are shown at Portland, New-Haven, Wilmington and some of the Southern ports.

Supply.—By reference to the statistical tables on the preceding pages it will be observed that the total importations of foreign molasses during 1894 show an increase compared with the previous year of 26,729 hhds., or 4,124,772 gallons. Of the total receipts 97,554 hhds. came from the Island of Cuba, and 38,549 hhds. from the other West India Islands. As already pointed out, the decrease in total importations of Cuba molasses was due to the falling off of the quantity used for boiling and distilling purposes at the ports of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Of the importations of Cuba molasses 3,832,941 gallons were received by tank steamers at Philadelphia and used for re-boiling, 1,368,000 gallons were imported at New-York by tank steamers, and used for distilling, and 16,066 hhds. received at Boston by sail vessel, and used for distilling.

The yield of New-Orleans molasses for the crop year 1893-94 shows a considerable increase compared with the previous season in consequence of the larger cane crop and larger quantity of sugar produced therefrom, the largest in the history of the Southern States. The stimulating influences of the bounty that was in force up to the 1st of July, 1894, together with the use of improved modern machinery upon nearly all plantations, was the stimulating cause of increased production. According to the statistics of Mr. A. BOUCHEREAU, of New-Orleans, the total yield of the State of Louisiana amounted to 18,469,529 gallons, an increase of 1,443,532 gallons over last year. In the other Southern States the yield is estimated at 8,439,197 gallons, against 4,502,000 gallons the previous year, an increase of about 90 per cent. This gives a total production for all the Southern States of 26,908,726 gallons, against 21,525,997 gallons the previous season.

Sorghum.—No important change is reported in the production of this agricultural crop. The area where it is grown is confined to a few Western and Southwestern States, where farmers have learned to utilize this excellent growth of cane, the large percentage of seed produced being used for fodder and the stalks ground up for the juice, from which an excellent table syrup is obtained. Under these circumstances it forms a profitable crop for farmers, but thus far scientists have not succeeded in taking advantage of its saccharine qualities for the production of crystalized sugar in marketable quantities. The experimental stations established by the Government under the control of the Department of Agriculture are still in operation, but the experiments conducted thus far have not sufficiently overcome the difficulties that prevent capitalists from taking hold of the enterprise. The total yield of syrup as estimated by those familiar with the industry is about 20,000,000 gallons for the year under review.

Glucose.—The production of this liquid sweet from Indian corn has become a most important industry, its cheapness having recommended it to the attention of manufacturers, who find it a profitable substitute for sugar, and it is continually finding a new use both at home and abroad. Under the name of corn syrup it is used upon the table, and it is extensively used for mixing with cane molasses and cane syrups; its use by confectioners has steadily increased within the past few years, it forms a large proportion of the artificial honey that is found in the markets, it is extensively used by the manufacturers of beer, and as an article of export it has taken a leading position in the export trade. The fact that it can be submitted satisfactorily to the process of boiling, that it will not invert, is clear in color and in consistency, is what is known as heavy bodied, have been among the recommendations that have increased its consumption, while foreign consumers have found it far superior to the glucose made upon the Continent from potatoes, and with which it has successfully competed. These reasons sufficiently explain the phenomenal strides that have taken place within recent years in the export demand. According to the Bureau of Statistics the export has been as follows for the year ending June 30th :

1885.....lbs.	1,825,795	1890.....lbs.	38,256,161
1886.....	2,572,090	1891.....	58,149,427
1887.....	4,476,931	1892.....	96,486,953
1888.....	6,293,751	1893.....	101,546,814
1889.....	31,235,220	1894.....	124,796,288

The keen competition between the several companies engaged in this industry makes it difficult to arrive at anything like a definite estimate of the annual production, since they are unwilling to make public the details of their operations, but a rough estimate can be made of the probable production by taking the purchases of corn and the known capacity of the six largest factories. Upon this basis it is estimated by competent authorities that 850,000 barrels,

or 42,500,000 gallons, was the out-put last year. The export for the calendar year for the past four years has been as follows :

1891,	lbs.	70,105,984	1893,	lbs.	138,330,953
1892,		96,576,239	1894,		110,325,524

The effort to control production by combination has not always proved successful, but during the past year the combination among manufacturers has been evenly maintained, and this fact, probably, accounts for the falling off in production.

Consumption.—According to the preceding tables the total consumption of cane molasses during the year 1894 amounted to 45,794,592 gallons, against 33,618,400 gallons in 1893, an increase of 12,176,192 gallons. The increase has been due to large sugar crops in the principal West India Islands and low prices. Although the boiling of Cuba molasses has been very much curtailed, there has been an increased quantity of West India molasses distilled for the manufacture of New-England rum. Deducting from the receipts of foreign the quantity used in boiling and distilling and adding to the remainder the estimated yield of sorghum, 20,000,000 gallons, and the production of glucose, 42,500,000 gallons, the total will show the approximate consumption of liquid sweets for the whole country to have been about 95,000,000 gallons, against 99,719,000 gallons in 1893, and 81,634,000 gallons in 1892.

The following statement gives in detail the results of the boiling operations of the several ports in comparison with previous years :

	1894.		1893.		1892.	
	Hhds. Boiled.	Tons. Sugar.	Hhds. Boiled.	Tons. Sugar.	Hhds. Boiled.	Tons. Sugar.
New-York.....	..	..	4,423	1,295	30,395	6,205
Philadelphia,	53,000	15,000	41,666	12,068	73,402	22,830
Boston, .....	..	..	..	..	22,776	4,521
Portland, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	53,000	15,000	46,089	13,363	126,573	33,556

In the foregoing tables the importations are grouped for convenience under the heading of a few of the more important seaports ; for instance, the receipts at Portland include 109,684 gallons entered at Bangor and 144,138 gallons at Passamaquoddy, while the receipts at Wilmington, N. C., include 22,735 gallons landed at Pamlico. According to the Bureau of Statistics, the total importations for the whole country aggregated 19,197,289 gallons, but this included a small quantity imported at San Francisco.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, the total export of foreign molasses for the year was 196,080 gallons, against 219,706 gallons the year previous. This comprised shipments of West India cargoes that come here with an optional port and were forwarded to Canada.

The total export of sugar syrups for the year aggregated 8,740,787 gallons, against 8,647,580 gallons in 1893, 10,244,730 gallons in 1892 and 6,145,321 gallons in 1891.

Prices.—The market value of all kinds of foreign as well as domestic has been on a lower plane. There has been no market at this

port for Cuba boiling, and as no sales have been made, prices are entirely nominal. Of the other West India grades, the average price of Porto Rico is 22.9 cents, against 23.20 cents last year. Fancy new crop sold at 28 @ 29 cents during the winter, but as the season advanced it was difficult to obtain more than 27 cents for the best descriptions, and after the domestic crop became available, 26 cents was the highest price. The average value of English Islands has been 17.41 cents, against 17½ cents the previous year, and importations generally have been of common kinds, used chiefly for distilling. The market for domestic has exhibited only moderate fluctuations, and the average for the year is a trifle higher than in 1893. Old crop open-kettle New-Orleans ruled pretty steady through the first five months of the year at 31 @ 36 cents, and as the season drew towards a close, at 27 @ 34 cents. The new season opened in October, and the first sales of new cane syrup were made at 31 @ 36 cents, while in November new open-kettle molasses sold at 27 @ 36 cents and Centrifugal at 12 @ 25 cents.

Crop Prospects.—The supply of molasses is not altogether governed by the proportions of the sugar crop, the condition and quality of the cane being the most important factor, while the kind of machinery and process used in converting cane is still another important consideration. The methods of converting cane are being constantly improved, plantations are continually superseding old with new machinery, and the more perfect the process of crystalization can be performed, the smaller the by-product. Hence, any increase in the supply of molasses is due almost wholly to increased acreage, but the export demand depends entirely upon the extent to which it can be utilized in this country either for manufacturing purposes or direct consumption. The Cuba sugar crop of 1893 was the largest ever made, and the present one promises to very near equal its predecessor in proportions. The domestic sugar crop is also a full one, and thus far the receipts of molasses have exceeded those of last year.

RANGE OF PRICES OF MOLASSES AT NEW-YORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.

1894.

MONTHS.	NEW-ORLEANS.		Porto Rico.	Eng. Island.
	Centrifugal.	Open-Kettle.		
January.....	13 @ 26	31 @ 38	18 @ 32	13 @ 25
February.....	13 @ 26	31 @ 36	18 @ 32	13 @ 25
March.....	13 @ 26	31 @ 36	18 @ 30	13 @ 25
April.....	13 @ 26	31 @ 36	18 @ 30	13 @ 25
May.....	13 @ 26	31 @ 36	18 @ 30	13 @ 25
June.....	8 @ 22	27 @ 34	18 @ 30	13 @ 25
July.....	8 @ 22	27 @ 34	16 @ 28	10 @ 25
August.....	8 @ 20	27 @ 34	16 @ 26	10 @ 21
September.....	8 @ 20	27 @ 34	16 @ 26	10 @ 21
October.....	— @ —	— @ —	16 @ 26	10 @ 21
November.....	* 12 @ 25	27 @ 36	16 @ 26	10 @ 21
December.....	12 @ 25	30 @ 32	16 @ 26	10 @ 21
Average for the year.....	17½c.	32c.	22.9c.	17.41c.

* New Crop.

THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Annual Review showing the Import and Consumption of Coffee in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1894, compared with the previous two years.

NEW-YORK STATEMENT.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	1894.		1893.		1892.	
	<i>Bags, &c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bags, &c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bags, &c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brazil,*	2,863,914	168,465	2,649,074	155,820	3,240,721	190,630
Maracaibo.....	318,219	17,679	249,886	13,880	299,592	16,644
Laguayra.....	36,891	2,050	2,067	115	74,525	4,140
Central America.....	220,611	13,788	183,516	8,975	136,896	8,556
Savanilla.....	54,156	3,004	44,590	2,480	94,388	5,340
Angoetora.....	1,040	57	1,124	63	1,306	73
Island of Hayti.....	23,167	1,448	1,371	80	63,056	3,941
Jamaica.....	33,615	4,302	31,522	3,940	23,877	2,964
Porto Rico.....	2,350	196	325	27	1,020	86
Curacao.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manila.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java and Sumatra.....	149,645	4,156	213,069	5,990	161,871	4,497
Singapore.....	5,839	348	5,394	337	2,475	69
Macassar.....	11,057	323	47,567	1,321	10,117	281
Ceylon.....	2,329	145	988	60	921	58
Holland.....	56,212	3,396	33,007	1,941	64,057	3,861
Other Europe,†	31,241	2,374	31,661	2,261	47,359	3,300
Mexico, &c.....	97,633	8,675	82,979	7,544	52,462	4,684
Total receipts.....	3,910,522	230,420	3,528,040	204,134	4,274,643	249,044
Add stock, January 1.....	314,292	16,154	308,411	16,580	273,817	14,849
Total supply.....	4,224,804	246,574	3,836,451	220,714	4,548,460	263,893
Deduct exports.....	33,204	1,954	56,308	3,262	77,002	4,813
Deduct stock, December 31.....	4,191,600	244,620	3,780,243	217,452	4,471,458	259,080
Taken for consumption.....	3,914,677	229,008	3,465,961	201,298	4,163,047	242,500
Increase.....	.....	27,710	.....	.....	.....	32,647
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	41,202	.....	.....

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 POUNDS IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET OF
NO. 7 EXCHANGE STANDARD BRAZIL COFFEE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

1894.....	\$16 41	1889,†	\$18 30
1893.....	17 27	1888.....	15 26
1892.....	14 43	1887.....	18 04
1891.....	16 40	1886.....	10 32
1890.....	18 03	1885.....	9 01

* Rio, 1,810,852; Santos, 946,268; Bahin, 59,627; Ceara, 7,176.

† Mocha, 25,266; African, 7,975.

‡ Fair Rio, or No. 3 Exchange Standard, which is 150 points above No. 7.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1892-'93-'94.

RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS AT	1894.		1893.		1892.	
	<i>Bags, &c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bags, &c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bags, &c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
New-York.....	3,910,532	290,420	3,528,040	304,134	4,274,648	349,044
Boston.....	10,423	615	16,464	435	12,225	833
Philadelphia.....	1,125	70	1,469	45	1,930	113
Baltimore.....	214,035	12,595	237,429	13,965	180,457	10,615
New-Orleans.....	283,350	19,600	316,229	21,973	248,212	16,281
Galveston.....					12,757	760
San Francisco.....	185,436	11,408	135,054	7,321	167,203	9,837
Other ports.....						
Total receipts.....	4,604,891	274,708	4,234,705	247,871	4,897,427	287,463
Add stock, January 1.....	355,743	18,613	368,506	20,103	330,333	17,649
Total supply.....	4,960,634	293,321	4,603,211	267,974	5,228,360	305,112
Deduct exports.....	33,204	1,954	56,208	3,262	77,002	4,813
	4,927,430	291,367	4,546,803	264,712	5,151,358	300,299
Deduct stock, December 31.....	303,600	17,161	355,743	18,613	336,306	20,103
Total consumption.....	4,623,830	274,206	4,191,060	246,099	4,783,052	280,196
Increase.....		28,107		34,097		34,455
Decrease.....						
Per centage.....		11.4		12.17		13.1

STOCK AT ALL PORTS IN DETAIL.

Stock at all Ports, 1st January, 1895.

Stock at all Ports, 1st January, 1894.

At New-York, of Brazil,..... bags.	235,203	At New-York, of Brazil,..... bags.	222,939
" of Maracaibo.....	8,083	" of Maracaibo.....	3,221
" of Laguayra.....	901	" of Laguayra.....	.....
" of Mexican.....	.....	" of Mexican.....	1,743
" of Savanilla.....	3,777	" of Savanilla.....	471
" of Central American.....	700	" of Central American.....	1,904
" of Jamaica.....	2,511	" of Jamaica.....	2,338
" of Java.....	.....	" of Java.....	.....
" of Macassar..... mats.	.....	" of Macassar..... mats.	.....
" of Sumatra.....	25,746	" of Sumatra.....	81,616
" of Java.....	.....	" of Java.....	.....
" Mocha.....	.....	" of Mocha.....	.....
Total at New-York..... pkgs.	276,923	Total at New-York..... pkgs.	314,283
At Baltimore.....	10,061	At Baltimore.....	18,001
New-Orleans.....	10,789	New-Orleans.....	17,840
Galveston.....	.....	Galveston.....	.....
Other ports, including San Francisco.....	5,827	Other ports, including San Francisco.....	5,620
Total..... pkgs.	303,600	Total..... pkgs.	355,743
Total weight..... tons.	17,161	Total weight..... tons.	18,613
Stock, January 1, 1894.....	18,613	Stock, January 1, 1893.....	20,103
Decrease in stock..... tons.	1,452	Decrease in stock..... tons.	1,490

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The importations of Brazil and West India coffee for the calendar year 1894 have been much larger than during the previous year, and this fact, together with a lower level of prices, has resulted in a more liberal distribution of supplies and consequently increased consumption. Notwithstanding these favorable features, the markets, both at home and abroad, continued comparatively dull throughout the year; there was an absence of speculation which necessarily curtailed the volume of business, and these facts, in connection with the financial and industrial blight, which, to a greater or less extent characterized all commercial operations, caused a shrinkage in profits, and naturally imparted a feeling of indifference and discouragement. Increased importations have been due to the larger crop yield of Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and Central America, each of which have contributed towards swelling the available supply, but there has been an absence of any features calculated to stimulate trade, which, for the most part, has been controlled by the ordinary relations of supply and demand. During the spring months the speculative spirit was dampened by the unexpected failure of a prominent operator, whose foreign correspondents failed to protect their interests, which had a depressing influence upon prices, and the decline thus established was only recovered towards the close of the year, when the operations of a bull clique on the Continent commenced to attract attention. Furthermore, trade has been handicapped by the exceptional low prices at which important agricultural products, such as wheat and cotton, have ruled, by labor disturbances of a more or less serious character, and by the unsettled feeling resulting from the uncertain and unsatisfactory financial policy of the present administration. Under these adverse circumstances it is not a little remarkable that deliveries have been maintained, and so large an increase is shown in the distribution of supplies, as compared with the previous year. The crop yield of Brazil, which is always an important controlling factor in the coffee markets of the world, has been closely foreshadowed by the estimates given out from time to time, political affairs in the Republic have continued tranquil, and supplies have come forward with fair regularity, the only disturbance having been caused by an epidemic of cholera, which, together with heavy rains, delayed to some extent the marketing of the 1894-95 crop. The yield of the 1893-94 crop was comparatively small, but the succeeding crop, although much more abundant, has been held back by the above mentioned causes, and consequently the shipments during the last six months of the calendar year 1894 were not as large as they would have been otherwise, but the shipments have been amply sufficient for all requirements. The crop now maturing will be, according to the latest estimates, of more moderate proportions than its predecessor, but not small enough to materially disturb the usual course of trade. In times of financial prosperity coffee has been usually more or less attractive to speculative dealers, but during

the year under review, the desire to indulge in speculative operations has been of such a moderate character as to deprive trade of its stimulating influence. Excepting the speculative deal that resulted so disastrously during the month of May, option trading has been confined to buying and selling against actual supplies, as a means of protecting invoices and cargoes while they are in transit.

Still another factor in creating the low range of prices has been a further depreciation in currency values in Brazil, as exhibited by the low rates of foreign exchange, thereby lessening the cost to foreign buyers. During the first six months of the year sterling exchange steadily declined, dropping from 10½*d.* to 9¼*d.* in July, the lowest point having been reached in August, when private bills were quoted as low as 9¼*d.*, but during the remaining four months there was only a slight recovery, so that the average for the whole year has been exceptionally low. To what extent this depreciation has affected values, so far as foreign buyers are concerned, may be gathered from the fact that the par of exchange is 27*d.* The power and stability of the Government has not inspired confidence, notwithstanding the enormous resources of the vast territory that it controls. The outlook for the future is not altogether encouraging so far as the commercial prosperity of the country is concerned, and the coffee trade must necessarily be menaced by the feeling of uncertainty thereby engendered.

A very small proportion of the coffee consumed now reaches the hands of consumers in a green condition. The greater convenience and economy in handling has recommended roasted coffee to consumers, and supplies are distributed to retailers almost wholly in this shape. The result is that the functions of the jobber have been usurped by the roaster, who, in most instances, conducts his operations on a large scale, is an importer as well as jobber, establishes his own standard of quality, and directly supplies the requirements of consumers more satisfactorily than under the old methods, which have become so gradually but so generally obliterated. Still another result of the adoption of the present regime is, that the distribution of particular growths, such as Maracaibo, Mexican, Central American, Java or Mocha, is confined more to the requirements of roasters than to the tastes of consumers, the latter having become accustomed to the various blends and brands that have gained deserved popularity, and the former purchasing with a view to maintaining their several standards of style, price and quality. The great roasting establishments at the seaboard and important interior distributing cities conduct their operations upon such a large scale, that they are enabled to control, in a great measure, the direct distributive trade. The demand for straight Mexican, Java and Mocha, which are held in such high esteem because of their peculiar spicy and delicate flavor, is comparatively limited, and except in a few large cities, these kinds are unobtainable from local dealers, but almost every roaster has a blend in which the name if not the special growth is used, and generally speaking, that appears to satisfy the requirements of consumers.

The abrogation of the reciprocity stipulations which were enforced by the McKINLEY Act has led to increased importations from Venezuela and the United States of Colombia. During 1893 the refusal of those countries to enter into reciprocity treaties with our own government resulted in the imposition of a prohibitive import duty upon their growths, and consequently the yield had to be marketed in Europe, but the repeal of the Act under which these duties were levied opened the way for a renewal of shipments hither, and for the year about 400,000 bags have been received from that source of supply.

As already pointed out, speculative trading, or the buying or selling of contracts for future delivery, has been of an unusually quiet character, and the operations upon the floor of the Exchange exhibit a further shrinkage compared with the previous year. The total business in options for the year 1894 amounted to 4,618,750 bags, which is a falling off of 1,261,500 bags compared with 1893. The following table gives the transactions for the past six years :

1894.....bags,	4,618,750	1891.....bags,	7,738,000
1893.....	5,880,250	1890.....	9,733,000
1892.....	6,926,000	1889.....	14,878,500

The fluctuations in value were comparatively wide, options having ruled highest during the month of June, when deliveries for that month sold at 17.15 cents, and lowest during the month of October, when May sold at 10.45 cents. There was delivered on the Exchange 110,000 bags, against 161,000 bags in 1893. Margins to the extent of \$11,649,760 were deposited, against \$8,602,000 the previous year.

Supply.—The total importations at the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the year show an increase of 22,750 tons compared with the previous year, and, including the Pacific Coast, the receipts are 26,837 tons in excess of the previous year. The total receipts from all Brazil ports, which amounted to 3,169,028 bags, or about 76 per cent. of the entire importations, are about 70,729 bags in excess of 1893. The increase is due altogether to the large and expected shipments sent hither from the port of Victoria, as well as increased shipments from Bahia. In estimating the probable supply from the crop of 1893-94 the shipments from these ports, which heretofore have been insignificant, were not taken into account, and hence as the crop supply was on the wane, shipments aggregating nearly half a million of bags from that quarter was a genuine surprise.

The importations from Venezuela and United States of Colombia show a large increase compared with last year, which is due to causes already explained. In 1893 the supply from that quarter did not exceed 134,979 bags, while during the year under review the receipts aggregated 400,000 bags.

The supply received from Central America was in excess of the previous year, having amounted to 382,095 bags, against 247,587 bags in 1893, and the same remark applies to Mexico, from which

country the importations aggregate 194,589 bags, against 191,318 bags in 1893. From the other West India islands the only other notable change is a slight increase in the quantity shipped hither from the Island of Jamaica.

There has been a further falling off in the supply received from the East Indies. These kinds are not as much in demand as heretofore, and this fact, in connection with the falling off in crop yield, has had a tendency to materially curtail importations, which amounted to only 180,000 mats, against 268,000 mats in 1893. The term of old Government Java has lost its significance, so far as the retail trade is concerned, and the actual consumption of pure Java is of very narrow proportions. The same remark applies to pure Mocha, which at one time was justly held in such high esteem because of its flavor, but, within recent years, the mixture of other growths that resemble it in appearance, but are much cheaper in value, has rendered it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the pure article. The consumption of Mocha as indicated by the sales of that kind by retailers is many times in excess of the quantity actually imported of pure Mocha. The receipts aggregate about 32,500 bales, against 31,000 bales in 1893.

Consumption.—For statistical purposes, the only safe guide for estimating the quantity used up from year to year is to be found in the warehouse deliveries at the various ports of entry, and although actual consumption is subject to the control of other contingencies, such as the general prosperity of the country, the financial conditions that environ trade and the relative level of prices, all of which have an important bearing upon the proportions of the invisible or working stocks carried by roasters and retailers; still warehouse deliveries afford a reliable basis for such calculations. The facilities that are now available for bringing supplies from the primary markets render the carrying of large and unwieldy stocks unnecessary. The experience of the past few years indicates that a rough estimate of annual consumption of this country is about 375,000 bags monthly, and of Europe about 540,000 bags. The actual deliveries for consumption in the United States for the year 1894 amounted to 274,206 tons, an increase of 28,107 tons, or 11.4 per cent., compared with the previous year. This apparent increase in consumption is due to a variety of causes, each of which had their influence—increased population, low prices, more extensive general use of coffee as a beverage and the carrying of larger stocks, both visible and invisible. The consumption of the country for the past ten years has been as follows :

1894.....	tons,	274,206	1889.....	tons,	234,042
1893.....		246,099	1888.....		235,418
1892.....		280,196	1887.....		193,818
1891.....		247,741	1886.....		236,968
1890.....		233,266	1885.....		249,532

The average consumption for the past five years has been 250,300 tons, which may be taken as a fair basis upon which to esti-

mate what is annually used up by the present population, the variations shown by the above table being the result of varying contingencies that, from year to year, have influenced the outflow of supplies.

Crop Prospects.—There is always considerable difficulty in arriving at a conservative estimate of the probable supply. There is but little difference of opinion as to general results, that is, whether specific crops will be large or small, whether the supply will be over-abundant or comparatively short, but aside from such generalities, it is difficult to foreshadow more definite results. The condition of growing crop is subject to so many varying contingencies of temperature, moisture and other climatic influences that sudden and unexpected changes frequently make the most carefully prepared estimates of but little value a month after they have been made. At this season of the year, however, (May,) it is possible to hazard a much more accurate estimate of the most important crops, for the reason that they have arrived at such maturity that they have practically passed the danger line of destructive influences. This is especially true of the Brazil crop, which, in less than two months, will be upon the market, and the advanced shipments are already in course of preparation. The Colombian and Venezuelan crops are already being gathered and sent forward, while supplies from the Mexican and Central American crops have been coming forward for several months and are now on the decrease. It is possible, therefore, to give, with a fair degree of accuracy, the prospective supply of the world.

Brazil.—As about one-half of the world's actual supply comes from this Republic, the yield of its crop is of first importance. Estimates are based upon the crop year, which begins July 1 and embraces the twelve months that follows, therefore ending with June 30 of the succeeding crop year. Under these circumstances it is necessary, in reviewing the operations of a calendar year, to take into consideration three crop years or seasons, two of which have contributed towards the actual supply that has come forward, and the third furnishing the prospective supply. From January to June 30 we receive supplies from the last half of one crop, while from July to December the first half of the succeeding crop is shipped hither. A third crop necessarily comes into consideration in estimating the prospective supply that will become available July 1, 1895.

FIRST.—With respect to the last completed crop, that of 1893-94, which was foreshadowed as a small one, the estimates were exceeded because of the large shipments made from the port of Victoria, and which had not been taken into account previously. The receipts for the crop year ending June 30, 1894, at the chief shipping ports, were as follows, with comparisons for previous years :

	1894.		1893.		1892.
Rio,.....bags,	2,587,000	..	2,989,000	..	3,722,000
Santos,.....	1,722,000	..	3,214,000	..	3,675,000
Total, .....bags,	4,309,000	..	6,203,000	..	7,397,000

The export for the crop year ending June 30, 1894, was as follows :

From Rio to the United States,	bags,	1,631,492	
“ “ Europe,		573,654	
“ “ Other countries,		124,386	
			2,329,532
From Santos to the United States,	bags,	794,264	
“ “ Europe,		976,568	
“ “ Other countries,		3,233	1,774,065
Total,	bags,		4,103,597

In addition to the above about 400,000 bags were received from the port of Victoria and Ceara, making the total export about 4,500,000 bags.

SECOND.—The present crop, that of 1894–95, is a much more abundant one than its predecessor, and from present appearances will yield about 7,000,000 bags, of which 3,000,000 bags will be available from Rio, Victoria and Ceara, and 4,000,000 from Santos. The total receipts up to January 1, 1895, for the past three years have been as follows :

	1893.		1894.		1895.
Rio,	bags,	1,448,000	..	1,295,000	.. 1,749,000
Santos,		2,742,000	..	1,340,000	.. 1,990,000
Total,	bags,	4,190,000	..	2,635,000	.. 3,739,000

As already remarked, the receipts during the first six months of the year were retarded by a cholera epidemic and the irregularity of railroad transportation on account of rains, which resulted in frequent wash-outs, so that on the 1st of January only about 60 per cent. of the crop had come forward.

THIRD.—The estimates of the growing crop which is now maturing, and the marketing of which will commence next July, point to a comparatively moderate yield, and the most reliable authorities indicate a total supply of about 5,500,000 bags, or 1,750,000 bags Rio, and 3,250,000 bags Santos.

Venezuela.—The yield of the last crop was about 800,000 bags, of which about one-half was shipped to this country. For the present season a supply of 1,000,000 bags is credited to Venezuela and the Colombian States, which will mean increased importations by the United States.

Mexico and Central America.—The last Mexican crop was not a full one, but a larger yield is very confidently predicted for the present year. In fact, the receipts for the past four months show that not less than 400,000 quintals will be available. The Central American crop will be a full average, and from the two countries a supply of 1,350,000 bags is estimated.

West India Islands.—The Haytian crop is estimated at 450,000 bags, and Porto Rico and the British West Indies will produce about 225,000 bags.

East Indies.—The supply will be a trifle larger than last year, but no important change is indicated. The supply of Government and private grown Java is estimated at 750,000 packages : Padang, 50,000 ; Macassar, Timor, &c., 40,000 ; Menado, 5,000.

Taking the sources of supply from which shipments are made to Europe and the United States, the quantity available for the crop year 1895-96 will be about as follows :

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Rio, Victoria, Ceara and Santos,.....bags,	5,500,000 ..	6,800,000
Bahia,.....	350,000 ..	300,000
Venezuela and Colombia,.....	1,000,000 ..	800,000
Mexico and Central America,.....	1,350,000 ..	1,250,000
Porto Rico, Hayti and British West Indies,.....	675,000 ..	600,000
Java, Padang, Macassar, &c.,.....	845,000 ..	889,000
Ceylon,.....	40,000 ..	40,000
India and Manila,.....	300,000 ..	250,000
Mocha and Africa,.....	200,000 ..	200,000
Total,.....bags,	10,260,000 ..	11,129,000

RANGE OF PRICES OF BRAZIL COFFEE, No. 7 EXCHANGE STANDARD, IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET, DURING THE YEAR 1894.

1894.	1st.	10th.	20th.	Average for the month.
January.....	— @ 18 ³ / ₄	— @ 18 ¹ / ₈	— @ 17 ⁷ / ₈	18.125
February.....	— @ 17 ¹ / ₂	— @ 17 ¹ / ₈	— @ 17 ¹ / ₈	17.25
March.....	— @ 17 ³ / ₈	— @ 17 ³ / ₈	— @ 17 ³ / ₈	17.50
April.....	— @ 17 ⁵ / ₈	— @ 17 ⁵ / ₈	— @ 16 ⁵ / ₈	17.33
May.....	— @ 17 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄ @ 16 ¹ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄ @ 16	16.25
June.....	15 ³ / ₄ @ 15 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄ @ 15 ³ / ₄	— @ 16 ³ / ₄	16.00
July.....	— @ 16 ³ / ₄	— @ 16 ³ / ₄	— @ 16	16.33
August.....	— @ 16 ³ / ₄	— @ 16 ³ / ₄	— @ 16	16.16
September.....	— @ 15 ³ / ₄	— @ 15 ³ / ₄	— @ 15 ³ / ₄	15.75
October.....	— @ 15 ¹ / ₂	— @ 15	— @ 15	15.16
November.....	— @ 15 ¹ / ₂	— @ 15 ¹ / ₂	— @ 15 ¹ / ₂	15.45
December.....	— @ 15 ³ / ₄	— @ 15 ³ / ₄	— @ 15 ³ / ₄	15.66
Average for the year,.....				16.41

REVIEW OF THE TEA TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE prominent features of the tea market during the year under review have been abundant supply and comparatively low prices. As will be observed from the succeeding tables, the export from China and Japan to this country, including Canada, is the largest on record, being a little over a million pounds in excess of the previous season and nearly ten million pounds in excess of the export five years ago. This steady increase in the export to this country, which necessarily indicates a relative increase in consumption, is probably due, first, to the continued shrinkage in the value of silver, and, second, to the natural increase in population. The available supply in China and Japan from season to season is altogether a question of price. Unlike other agricultural products, such as the great cereal crops, or sugar or coffee, the shrub from which tea leaves are picked is not affected by climatic influences to any great extent, so far as its productiveness in leaves is concerned. It requires but little cultivation, the first cost consisting chiefly in the outlay for labor in picking, preparation and packing, and for years' this cost has undergone but slight, if any, change, but a very significant change has taken place in the price at which native tea men have been enabled to sell their supplies to foreign buyers by reason of the shrinkage in the commercial value of silver. Thus ten years ago the average price at which the Formosa Oolong crop was sold was \$35.12 per picul, whereas during the year 1894 the average price in China was \$48 per picul, an advance of 40 per cent., which has gone entirely into the pockets of native tea men. It is very easy to understand, therefore, why the native was furnished with a strong stimulus to increase production whenever and wherever it could be accomplished, especially as the cost to foreign buyers was also relatively lower so long as the commercial value continued to decline. It is well known that silver is the basis of all currency values in both China and Japan, and the Mexican dollar is practically the standard in both countries, but the purchasing power of this standard has not been materially affected by fluctuations in the commercial value of silver, so far as the natives are concerned, because, with but few exceptions, nearly everything consumed in the country is of native origin. A Mexican dollar is just as much to a Chinaman to-day, with silver at 27*d.* per ounce, as it was twenty years ago, when it was worth 60*d.*, but a decline of over 50 per cent. in the exchange medium would mean a great deal to foreign buyers were it not that wily native tea men have secured to their own advantage the lion's share of these material fluctuations. In other

words, with every decline in silver the native has demanded a higher price for his tea, while the foreign buyer has reluctantly paid it, because advantageous exchange enabled him to pay more. It is also true that consumers in this country have been supplied with cheaper tea, and this fact probably explains, to some extent, the larger quantity consumed.

During the year 1894 the commercial value of silver was lower than ever before. According to reliable tables prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, the lowest price of bar silver in the London market was 27*d.* per ounce, the highest 31½*d.*, the average for the year 28½*d.*, compared with an average of 35½*d.* in 1893 and 39½*d.* in 1892. The average value in United States currency was 63.479 cents per ounce.

Upon the outbreak of war between China and Japan, the probable effect of hostilities upon the tea market was a question of no little interest to those engaged in the tea trade, especially as the Island of Formosa was a possible point of attack, while the naval character of the early engagements gave good grounds for fearing some serious interruption to commerce. As a result of these forebodings, liberal buying orders were sent out to China during the month of August, the execution of which caused a sharp advance in prices, but as soon as buying ceased the market lapsed into dullness, which continued well into the month of October, when a break in the value of silver again induced foreign buying. Native tea men, during this interval, had been holding their supplies with firmness, and when the demand revived buyers had to pay the advance which they had resisted a month earlier. So far as Japan was concerned, the effect of war was materially neutralized as regards the commercial and industrial situation by the fact that the scene of hostilities was in another country, while in the case of China, the Northern provinces, where the strife raged so fearfully and disastrously, were such a distance from the tea-growing country and tea-shipping ports that scarce a ripple disturbed the usual progress of commercial activity. This fact is easily understood and appreciated when the vast area of the Chinese Empire is taken into consideration, as well as the teeming millions who populate her numerous provinces. It is probably true that away from the seaports, not one in ten of the population knew that a war was in progress, and it is also true that through all the stirring events of the autumn and winter months trade and commerce was undisturbed at the various ports where foreign trade is carried on.

Shipments to the United States from China consist almost wholly of Oolong and Green teas, nearly the entire production of these kinds finding a market here, while the entire product of Japan is also shipped hither. Great Britain and Europe are the great consumers of Congou descriptions, only a very moderate quantity being sent to the American Continent. This is the reason why India grown teas have failed to find a market here, not being suited to the taste of consumers, who prefer the descriptions enumerated above.

Imports.—The most practical as well as satisfactory way of deal-

ing with the supply is, first, by tabulating the entire export to this country from China and Japan without regard to the port of destination, as has been done in the tables printed below, and, second, by the entire import as returned to the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington. The keen competition between trans-continental lines of railroad has led to wide distribution of supplies entering Pacific ports to destinations east of the Rocky Mountains, and consequently the tea trade of New-York, or San Francisco, or Tacoma, cannot be separated from the tea trade of the whole country. It is also necessary to take into account the direct shipments to Canada, for the reason that a considerable proportion of the export from China and Japan has an optional destination for Canada or the United States, which, although declared, is not determined until after the goods are landed, and hence it is difficult to trace out the invoices that find a final resting place on either side of the boundary line, and to apportion with any exactness the distribution that is actually consumed in the United States or the Dominion of Canada. In dealing, therefore, with the supply, the exports to the whole North American continent are considered.

The tea season in China and Japan commences June 1st, as that is the date when each new season's growth comes upon the market in quantity, and lasts until the end of May of the succeeding year.

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF OOLONG FROM ALL CHINA TO AMERICA.

SEASON.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Formosaeas,	16,858,816	18,223,534	15,230,565	15,171,938	14,286,457
Amoyas,	2,748,923	2,754,354	2,815,107	1,737,775	1,785,298
Foochowas,	3,625,695	4,081,280	3,704,919	2,683,309	2,447,300
Total,	23,233,434	25,059,118	21,750,591	19,593,022	18,519,055

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF JAPAN TEA TO AMERICA.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND HIOGA.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
To New-York, Eastern, Middle and Southern Cities and Canada,	41,981,570	41,460,539	43,537,772	43,904,401	42,885,441
To San Francisco,	3,702,530	4,842,916	4,230,499	5,700,747	4,233,518
Total,	45,684,100	45,803,455	47,768,271	49,605,148	47,118,959

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF GREEN TEA FROM ALL CHINA TO AMERICA.

1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
18,722,845 ..	17,679,567 ..	15,943,927 ..	13,634,492 ..	15,781,500

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF CONGOU TEA FROM ALL CHINA TO AMERICA.

1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
11,844,138 ..	9,093,124 ..	8,509,640 ..	5,492,902 ..	8,042,601

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT OF CHINA AND JAPAN TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Oolonge,.....	22,223,434	25,059,118	21,250,591	19,593,022	18,519,055
Japans,.....	45,634,100	45,808,455	47,788,271	49,605,148	47,118,959
Greens,.....	18,722,645	17,679,567	15,943,927	15,634,492	15,781,500
Congous,.....	11,344,138	9,093,124	8,509,640	5,492,902	8,042,601
Total,.....	98,934,517	97,635,261	93,492,429	90,325,564	89,462,115

The actual imports of all kinds for the calendar year 1894, with comparisons for two previous years, have been as follows :

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total imports,.....lbs.	102,082,162	82,411,496	91,574,672
Deduct exports,.....	1,673,782	1,138,146	484,720
Net imports,.....lbs.	100,408,380	81,273,350	91,089,952

Consumption.—As no accurate statistics of stocks are kept, the only way of arriving at an estimate of consumption is by taking the average imports for several years. Taking the net imports for the three years given above, this gives an average consumption of 90,923,894 pounds, which is equal to a per capita consumption of 1.32 pounds.

Japans.—Supply about the same as last season, quality as good, and very little change in prices.

Foochow.—The supply and the quality was about the same as last season.

Congous.—Supply of this year shows an increase of about 25 per cent. over the previous season, and by far the largest import we have had to this country. The market opened at Hankow, May 5th ; the crop was large and of good quality. Prices for the finer grades ruled higher than the previous year, while the medium and low grades have sold on the basis of previous seasons.

Formosa.—Supply for season, 426,116 half chests, nearly 10 per cent. less than last season.

The war scare had little effect, and in the supply the shortage is chiefly due to the fact that less dust and flake leaf was mixed with the teas.

The market opened in May, and as to quality there was an improvement in low grades and rather inferior for the fine grades.

In August the hostilities between China and Japan, and the possibility of Formosa being made a point of attack, created a demand for first crop at full prices, which lasted only for a short period.

Owing to the general demoralization of trade throughout the country during the past twelve months, it was impossible to get up a speculation in tea.

Amoy.—The supply of the season figures at 71,000 half chests, 8,000 half chests of which are said to be very common quality, and it is a question whether they pass Government inspection. There have been, up to the present time, 3,000 to 4,000 half chests rejected. The quality of the crop is very inferior, grading from common to fair. It is reported that the tea men made no profit on the crop, therefore, next season must show a further shrinkage in supply.

India.—There is very little change to report since last season. Consumption is estimated at 700,000 pounds.

Greens.—Supply for season shows an increase of about 6 per cent. over last year. Market opened 8th June by two American houses at prices fully 10 per cent. over previous seasons.

Quality of the crop was about the same in liquor but defective in make, and most of the chops were pale and unattractive in color.

REVIEW OF THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE wine and spirit trade of 1894 was not a prosperous one from the standpoint of the volume of business done. Still the many drawbacks it experienced will bring prosperity in the near future. The trade in whisky was noted for a moderate production, the extension of the bonded period, and the placing of its affairs upon a sound business foundation.

The importing houses and the producers of native wines may well be pleased with the re-adjustments of the tariff in a way that must ultimately be for the benefit of both; and the jobbing trade, strong in its present position, may turn with pleasure from the long night of past depression to the dawn of the day of prosperity.

On January 31, the tariff bill passed the House of Representatives. In spite of the efforts which were made to keep it out, an *ad valorem* clause in the still wines schedule crept in. The bill as passed provided for a tax of \$1.00 per gallon on whisky and a three-year bonded period. There were many amendments made in the Senate. The tax on whisky was made \$1.10, and the bonded period eight years, and the *ad valorem* clause in the still wine section was stricken out, and the bill, thus amended, became a law. Taken altogether, the bill was a good one for the wine and spirit trade, and contained many good provisions. While the trade did not obtain all its desires, still the main points were carried, and the bill was generally satisfactory.

Bordeaux and Burgundy.—The reduction in the duty on still wines has had a most beneficent effect upon the trade in Bordeaux wines. Up to the time that the tariff went into effect, there had been imported during the year about 131,000 gallons in wood and 45,700 cases, against 235,000 gallons and 84,000 cases for 1893. Since that time, about September 1, the importations have so increased, that the total gallons in wood for the year are some 9,000 gallons ahead of last year. This shows, as well as anything can, that the people of this country will drink wine if they can get a good quality at a reasonable price. When it is considered that last year was a remarkably bad one, the showing is excellent, and during 1895, we confidently expect to see a more prosperous business done in these wines. There can be no doubt that had the tariff been reduced on wines in cases, the importations of these would also have shown a marked increase. Wines of the vintage of 1893, that marvellous year, are now coming over here, and will doubtless find a ready market.

The following are the imports for the last six years :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1889.....	447,580	101,235	1892.....	391,020	101,689
1890.....	582,940	124,200	1893.....	368,220	107,429
1891.....	419,260	112,634	1894.....	377,280	83,971

Champagne.—The importations of champagne for 1895 show up as well as could be expected, when everything is taken into consideration. The sales of champagne are the first thing in the wine business to be affected by business depression. The figures given below are interesting. In 1884, a year following a severe business depression, the importations were only some 180,000 cases. Last year, also a year following a very bad one, the importations were 228,000 cases and over, a gain of almost 50,000 cases. Of course the business has increased here of late, but not as much as this difference, as may be shown by comparing two good years, 1883 and 1889, which latter year shows a gain of but 27,500 cases over 1883. This represents, probably, the increase in the consumption of champagne during that time. Of course 1890 must be left out of the question for purposes of comparison. From the above it would seem 1894 is about 23,000 cases to the good when compared with other poor years.

There is nothing to be downcast about in this retrospection, and all indications point to 1895 as a very good year for the business.

The following are the importations for the last six years :

1889.....dozens,	284,918	1892.....dozens,	308,106
1890.....	342,867	1893.....	286,970
1891.....	272,884	1894.....	228,855

Cette.—Cette wines have not for a number of years occupied a prominent position here among foreign wines. In spite of the fact of the reduction in the tariff the importations last year were less than for a number of years. We do not look for any great increase in the business, for, as we said last year, domestic wines have almost entirely supplanted them in popular use, and will, doubtless, do so altogether, unless untoward circumstances interfere with the business of the Californians. The following are the importations for the last six years :

1889.....galls.	68,630	1892.....galls.	34,780
1890.....	125,765	1893.....	31,120
1891.....	82,895	1894.....	26,600

Madeira.—The smallness of the importations of Madeira for 1894 is pitiful in the extreme. They amount practically to nothing. Why this lack of appreciation of a wine of so much merit it is hard to determine. To-day the future of Madeira as a popular wine is highly problematical. The receipts at this port for the last six years were as follows :

1889.....galls.	10,468	1892.....galls.	4,182
1890.....	9,126	1893.....	5,826
1891.....	3,751	1894.....	3,548

Sherry.—The importations of sherry at this port continue to fall off from year to year. This state of affairs is not common to this country alone, for the consumption of this wine has been decreasing for a number of years.

The following are the receipts at this port :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>
1889.....	657,998	.. 1,182	1892.....	688,670	.. 1,327
1890.....	834,595	.. 1,082	1893.....	574,112	.. 1,894
1891.....	661,388	.. 1,369	1894.....	475,926	.. 1,129

Port.—The importations of port at New-York for 1894 are almost exactly the same in quantity as those for 1893. This may be regarded substantially as a gain. The amount imported, 77,480 gallons in wood and 1,409 cases, is not so far behind that of other years, except 1891, and always, of course, 1890 ; 1894 and its predecessor were two unusually poor years, and now that we look back it is scarcely to be expected that affairs had been better. Upon the whole the trade in port wine has held its own as well as that in any other imported wine, with one or two exceptions. There is now no reason for predicting a gloomy future for these wines.

The receipts at New-York for the last six years were as follows :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>
1889,	81,290	.. 1,014	1892.....	84,600	.. 1,425
1890.....	111,787	.. 2,330	1893.....	77,592	.. 1,481
1891.....	92,943	.. 1,464	1894.....	77,480	.. 1,409

German and Hungarian.—The same facts regarding the tariff which we mentioned above in connection with Bordeaux wines apply to the importation of German and Hungarian wines.

Since September 1, the importations have been 351,040 gallons in wood and 26,706 cases, against 333,920 gallons in wood and 23,475 cases for the corresponding period last year. Before September the importation for 1894 in wood were some 140,000 gallons behind those of the corresponding months in 1893, and the number of cases was about 36,000 less.

Last January we remarked in this connection that "should Congress eventually reduce the tariff on still wines there is every reason to anticipate a largely increased consumption of these wines in this country." These figures, we believe, bear us out. The following table gives the figures at New-York only :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>
1889.....	883,051	.. 79,701	1892.....	964,080	.. 99,869
1890.....	1,121,960	.. 79,766	1893.....	834,880	.. 92,074
1891.....	1,010,320	.. 88,545	1894.....	717,720	.. 60,734

Italian Wines and Vermouth.—As will be seen by reference to the figures below, there has been a great falling off in the importations of Italian wines in bulk. The fact that the number of cases

shows an increase would seem to indicate that the higher grades of these wines are coming into more general use in this country. The unsettled condition of the tariff question during the major portion of the year and the scarcity of money for spending in drinks are, perhaps, the two factors which have contributed most largely to the great decrease in the importation of bulk wines, which are this year not half of what they were last.

The stocks in this country now are not large and, doubtless, 1895 will leave a much better record.

We give the following figures of receipts at the port :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>
1889.....	90,340	31,376	1892.....	154,730	71,579
1890.....	100,490	42,890	1893.....	186,010	54,702
1891.....	84,850	34,000	1894.....	91,540	56,412

Spanish Red.—The importations of Spanish red wines cut but a sorry figure. They are less than half of those for 1893. The competition with our native wines has been too much for them and they have succumbed. It is another case of the survival of the fittest. A marked improvement in this line is not to be expected, although, perhaps, the lower tariff may encourage importations somewhat. But California and other native red wines have so firm a control that they will, in all probability, maintain it.

The following are the importations for the last six years :

1889.....	galls.	171,905	1892.....	galls.	141,984
1890.....		247,790	1893.....		151,227
1891.....		194,759	1894.....		72,422

Brandy.—Immediately after the WILSON Tariff Bill became a law the importations of brandy responded at once, and the quantity in wood and the number of cases received in the last four months of the year were larger than they were for the previous eight months. In 1893, up to the end of August, we received some 87,000 gallons in wood and 20,000 cases. This year the importations during the same time were less than 50,000 gallons and a little over 14,000 cases. Since Sept. 1, we have, therefore, received nearly 60,000 gallons in wood and some 16,000 cases, making the total as below. With the unusually good vintage in Cognac in 1893 and the prospect of the others to follow, together with the material reduction in the tariff, the consumption of brandies in this country should be much larger in the future than it has been in the past six or eight years. The outlook is promising, and should trade revive the figures for 1895 should show a large increase over those given herewith :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>
1889.....	196,970	45,189	1892.....	160,369	35,754
1890.....	250,603	52,149	1893.....	116,842	30,986
1891.....	168,679	37,263	1894.....	108,828	29,871

British Gin.—The reduction in duty has had a most beneficial effect upon the business done in British gin. The importations in bulk, 41,348 gallons, have been exceeded but once, and that in 1890, when importers were hurrying everything out of bond to avoid the exorbitant duty of the McKINLEY Bill. In 1890 there were 41,913 gallons imported, scarcely more than last year. Taking into consideration the good times of 1890 and the depression of 1894, the comparison stands decidedly in favor of the latter year. A still larger business next year is to be looked for.

The receipts at New-York for the past six years were as follows :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>
1889.....	38,608	19,167	1892.....	35,076	19,388
1890.....	41,913	19,426	1893.....	38,654	22,869
1891.....	34,688	20,182	1894.....	41,348	17,680

Holland Gin.—Since September 1, 63,700 gallons in wood, or thereabouts, and about 5,800 cases of Holland gin have come to this country. Or, as will be seen by reference to the totals below, more than half the Holland gin imported in 1894 was imported in the last third of the year. This may form a basis for surmising what the importations will be next year under the new rate of duty. Should the importations continue at the same rate, a very fair assumption, next year would show importations of some 191,100 gallons in wood and 17,400 cases. The number of cases will probably not run so high, but it is quite possible that the amount in wood may be much larger.

From 1889 to 1894 the importations at New-York were as follows :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Cases.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Cases.</i>
1889,	243,479	15,234	1892.....	139,627	11,181
1890,	265,006	15,486	1893.....	131,810	9,658
1891,	137,033	5,804	1894,	117,072	11,047

St. Croix Rum.—From the beginning to the end of the year 1894, month by month, with only two exceptions, the importations of St. Croix rum at New-York grew less and less, until in November and December there was practically none shipped here. Its day now seems to have passed.

The following show the receipts for the last six years :

1889.....	galls.	14,545	1892.....	galls	21,640
1890.....		20,092	1893.....		13,925
1891.....		15,803	1894.....		10,074

Jamaica Rum.—After the passage of the McKINLEY Bill the importations of Jamaica rum, together with all other spirits, immediately showed a marked decrease. Since that time the quantity received has gradually diminished, and our domestic rums have almost superseded them. We shall have to wait to see what effect a lower tariff will have. Our figures show the importations since 1889 :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1889,.....	45,238	736	1892,.....	35,840	942
1890,.....	59,424	1,577	1893,.....	25,760	510
1891,.....	32,441	546	1894,.....	26,745	450

Scotch and Irish Whisky.—Last year we said: "The most marked feature in the importations of Scotch and Irish whiskies is the steady growth and demand for goods of a high grade. While ordinary bulk whiskies show a decrease, the receipts of cased goods of the better class increase in spite of the dull times and the general falling off in the importations of foreign spirits. It has become quite the fad in our leading clubs to drink Soda and Scotch or Soda and Irish, and from present indications it looks as though the fashion would spread."

The prediction has been more than verified. Scotch whiskies especially have grown in popular favor, and the fad has become a fashion. In all of our leading clubs, hotels and restaurants, Scotch whisky is largely consumed, and the demand is constantly growing. The receipts of cased goods during 1894 were larger than they ever have been before. Below are the figures for six years:

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1889,.....	35,650	10,618	1892,.....	34,302	11,993
1890,.....	37,866	14,562	1893,.....	27,602	14,284
1891,.....	36,921	13,360	1894,.....	22,358	17,948

Whisky, Domestic.—The receipts of domestic whisky at New-York City for the past six years are given below. The figures show but slight variation:

1889,.....	bbls.	100,640	1892,.....	bbls.	97,237
1890,.....		87,433	1893,.....		94,950
1891,.....		88,360	1894,.....		93,788

Alcohol.—Since 1889 the yearly receipts of domestic alcohol at New-York City were as follows:

1889,.....	bbls.	92,831	1892,.....	bbls.	114,170
1890,.....		107,695	1893,.....		72,320
1891,.....		112,110	1894,.....		75,348

California Wine.—The railroad facilities and the cheap freight rates prevailing during the past year to other points throughout the country have materially decreased the receipts of California wine to New York. Received at New-York by sea:

1889,.....	galls.	3,279,565	1892,.....	galls.	4,298,567
1890,.....		3,608,640	1893,.....		3,542,640
1891,.....		4,268,487	1894,.....		1,722,206

California Brandy.—New York City received but a very small quantity of California brandy during the past year. This is owing to the fact that brandies are now shipped directly to their point of

destination without first coming to this city, as in former years. The receipts by sea at New-York were :

1889.....galls.	154,474	1892.....galls.	248,668
1890.....	230,018	1893.....	285,531
1891.....	271,676	1894.....	57,440

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

BRANDS.	1894. Doz.	1893. Doz.	1892. Doz.	1891. Doz.	1890. Doz.	1889. Doz.
Bouché Sec.....	1,850	2,235	1,747	2,329	2,584	2,403
Cliequot, Ponsardin-Veuve....	8,795	9,819	14,972	13,507	22,699	17,950
Delbeck & Co.,.....	2,586	3,225	4,390	3,705	5,377	4,521
Duc de Montebel o.....	1,508	1,397	1,787	1,564	2,262	2,124
Giesler & Co.,	1,125	1,796	2,482	1,325	2,545	2,630
Goulet, Geo.....	3,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heidsieck, Piper,	28,973	23,324	39,896	37,742	47,610	44,010
Heidsieck & Co.,.....	17,163	15,174	14,601	12,069	12,844	8,808
Heidsieck, Charles,.....	1,191	1,451	1,880	3,952	2,007	3,243
Irroy, E. & Co.,.....	3,525	8,135	9,032	6,761	5,588	4,897
Mët & Chandon,	33,364	36,908	44,441	30,247	19,118	15,957
Mumm, G. H. & Co.,.....	72,109	61,641	65,375	50,775	76,130	54,900
Mumm, Jules & Co.,.....	2,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perrier-Jouët & Co.,.....	6,076	12,649	20,120	19,915	24,365	28,510
Pommery & Greno.,	28,999	34,750	49,477	45,882	71,808	57,929
Roederer, Louis,.....	3,421	3,450	3,787	5,008	10,177	10,250
Ruinart, Père, et fils.....	7,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marceaux,.....	1,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundry Brands,.....	3,392	21,018	29,379	37,603	37,753	31,786
Totals,	228,355	236,970	303,106	272,384	342,867	284,918

REVIEW OF THE CHEESE AND BUTTER TRADES OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF CHEESE, WITH RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW-YORK, DURING THE YEAR 1894.

MONTHS.	Receipts. Pkys.	Exports. Lbs.	RANGE OF PRICES FOR FINEST GRADES, IN CENTS, PER LB.		
			State Factory. Large Size.	State Factory. Small Size.	State. Full Skins.
January,	47,117	1,831,308	11½ @ 11¾	12¼ @ 12¾	3
February,	36,494	1,696,448	11¾	12¾ @ 12¾	2½ @ 3
March,	50,127	2,469,041	11¾ @ 12	12¾ @ 13	2½ @ 3
April,	49,892	1,726,304	12 @ 12¼	12½ @ 12¾	2½ @ 3
May, (new make,)	153,912	5,421,104	10 @ 11¼	10¼ @ 11¼	3
June,	288,866	12,191,384	8¾ @ 9¼	8¼ @ 9¾	2 @ 3
July,	292,680	10,636,185	8¾ @ 9¼	8¼ @ 9¼	2
August,	183,596	8,273,144	8¾ @ 10¾	9¼ @ 10¾	2½ @ 3
September,	139,827	4,807,427	10¼ @ 10¾	10¼ @ 10¾	3½
October,	126,401	3,253,386	10¼ @ 10¾	10¾ @ 11	3
November,	127,811	2,182,996	10¾ @ 11¼	11 @ 11½	3
December,	81,254	2,789,162	11¼	11¼ @ 12	3
Totals for 1894,	1,562,477	57,277,839	Av'g 105-7c.	Av'g 111-7c.	Av'g 2¾c.
Totals for 1893,	1,569,779	58,934,823	" 104-5c.	....	....

An examination of the statistics of receipts and exports shows that the remarkable decrease in the volume of business reported for the year 1893 has not been recovered during 1894. The severe and long continued drought which, beginning in July, extended until early in October, curtailed the make seriously in this State, and cut receipts down during August and September to a point far below the normal. The comparatively light production after July gave a relatively high range of values, supported by speculative operations and demand from local trade, so that the average price for the year was fully equal to that of the previous year, and a very large part of the export demand was again turned to Canadian markets. The recent rapid growth of cheese manufacture in Canada, and the diversion of British demand to that country during the past two years, lead to the conclusion that under normal receipts in this market prices would have to fall much lower during the height of production than has been the case during the past two years, in order to open an adequate export outlet in competition with Canadian manufacturers.

A somewhat stronger tone followed the publication of the moderate extent of visible supplies at the opening of the year 1894.

Local dealers were buying moderately of fancy full creams at 11½c. for large sizes and 12 @ 12½c. for small, but these prices were advanced ¼c. during the first week in January. Exporters were buying under grades with more or less freedom, taking summer and fall made full creams at 10 @ 11c., light skims at 9¾ @ 10¼c., and more closely skimmed goods at irregular prices down to 4 @ 5c. These conditions prevailed with little variation until early in March, the export demand for under grades being generally good and effecting a steady and satisfactory reduction of stock, and local dealers buying fancy goods enough to keep the tone generally firm on the basis of 11½c. for large sizes and 12½ @ 12¾c. for small. Early in March a sale of about 3,000 boxes to a local dealer was considered to have cleaned up most of the important country holdings, and the market for full cream fancy was pushed up to 12c. for large and 13c. for small. These prices were well sustained during March on business with local trade and were raised another ¼c. on large sizes during April, but small sizes fell off a little during the latter month. The season for new cheese opened unusually early, however, a good many lots arriving during the last half of April, and this caused at times a little pressure to unload stocks of old cheese. Exporters wanted all the under grades available at well sustained prices, taking anything of reasonably good value from 11½c. down, but they would not bid over 11½c. for fancy, and an occasional lot was secured by them at that price late in March. The season for old cheese, however, wound up in good shape, and English markets were lightly stocked and ready to absorb liberal shipments of new goods.

Small lots of new part skims began to arrive early in April, which met ready sale at 5 @ 9c., and the first early arrivals of full creams were placed in range of 9 @ 11½c. Arrivals increased to an unusual extent during April, the demand continued active, and by May 1st, business in new goods was in full swing. English markets were practically bare of old cheese, and prices were sustained with only slight fluctuations until about the middle of May, when rapidly increasing receipts turned the market downward. The decline was quite constant until about the middle of June, when full cream had fallen to 8½ @ 8¾c., small sizes, which were entirely too plentiful for the demand, selling at the inside and large at the outside figure. Canadian factorymen were making softer cheese than usual to attract more of the early summer export demand, and the general outlook here was for low prices. But about the 1st of July a little speculative buying set in under firmer reports from the interior, and with comparatively moderate arrivals the market recovered to 9 @ 9½c.—latter for large sizes. Foreign markets did not respond to the advance, however, and later in July the improvement was mostly lost on large sizes. Small cheese, however, were more active on speculative buying by home trade operators, and advanced to a point ¼ (a ½c. above the export value of large sizes, the quotations on August 1st standing at 8½c. for large and 9½c. for small. During August receipts rapidly decreased under the influence of hot dry weather and a marked reduction in the make, speculative

demand continued, and prices were forced steadily upward; although exporters bought very sparingly sellers maintained a generally confident control of values until about September 1st, when large sizes had advanced to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and small to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. A slight reaction followed which was recovered by the middle of September, and subsequently we had an irregular and slightly fluctuating market for large sizes up to about the middle of November. During this period small sizes maintained a steady position, and were gradually worked up to 11c., but large cheese made frequent slight changes between 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the business in them was of a generally unsatisfactory character. Country prices were held above a parity with the rates which could be obtained here on foreign orders, the cheaper freights from Canada and the relatively lower prices there turning most of the export business that way, and other outlets were generally dull and inadequate to produce a wholesome situation. Later in November some increase of demand, both on local and export account, stiffened the market a little and prices were worked up to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for large sizes, fancy small cheese reaching 12c. early in December. These prices were maintained up to the close of the year, but the demand again fell off early in December, and the latter month brought about as dull and unsatisfactory a business as is often experienced, with a heavy stock to go over into the new year.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS OF CHEESE IN STORE ON JANUARY 1ST.

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
N. Y. City,.....boxes,	106,019	92,244	107,866	99,581
N. Y. State,.....	42,000	53,000	51,000	57,000
Albany, Troy and Rochester,.....	6,500	7,000	7,500	6,232
Boston,.....	28,000	33,000	29,000	30,000
Philadelphia,.....	28,000	25,000	25,000	23,000
Baltimore,.....	20,000	14,523	23,170	16,485
Pittsburgh,.....	18,000	13,000	22,000	18,000
Cincinnati,.....	4,000	3,700	8,200	7,200
Chicago,.....	59,000	43,000	100,000	75,000
St. Louis,.....	3,500	4,000	6,900	5,700
Ohio,.....	23,000	20,000	35,000	37,500
Wisconsin and vicinity,.....	34,000	22,500	45,000	47,000
Pennsylvania, (full cream,).....	800	1,000	1,000	900
Canada,.....	200,000	110,000	100,000	160,000
Liverpool,.....	122,900	83,500	124,800	105,600
London,.....	140,000	*112,500	*165,000	*95,000
Afloat,.....	37,459	47,000	57,000	53,000
Totals, .....boxes,	873,178	684,967	907,436	837,198

* Without Smithfield.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF BUTTER, WITH RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW-YORK, DURING THE YEAR 1894.

MONTHS.	Receipts. Pkgs.	Exports. Lbs.	RANGE OF PRICES FOR FINEST GRADES, IN CENTS, PER LB.			
			Creamery.	State Dairy. Tubs & Pails.	Western. Dairy.	Western. Factory.
January.....	129,390	640,296	25½ @ 27	22 @ 25	17 @ 21	15½ @ 20
February.....	109,394	979,222	26½ @ 27	22 @ 24	17	16
March.....	112,135	1,625,101	21 @ 25	19½ @ 23	14 @ 16	12 @ 16
April.....	95,889	1,088,194	20½ @ 24	18½ @ 23½	14 @ 16	12 @ 14
May.....	139,977	808,430	17	16½ @ 17	12	11
June.....	213,313	604,735	17 @ 19	16½ @ 18	12 @ 15	11½ @ 14½
July.....	165,487	311,513	17 @ 23½	17 @ 20½	14 @ 16	14 @ 15
August.....	190,304	387,262	23 @ 24½	21 @ 23½	16 @ 17	15½ @ 16
September.....	109,760	219,753	24 @ 26	22 @ 23	17	16
October.....	180,435	722,456	24 @ 26	22½ @ 23½	16 @ 17	14½ @ 16
November.....	107,064	386,345	23½ @ 26	22 @ 23½	16	14 @ 14½
December.....	120,775	304,080	24 @ 26	19 @ 23½	16	15 @ 18
Totals for 1894...	1,564,243	8,067,377	Av'g 22¾c.	Av'g 21c.	Av'g 15½c.	Av'g 14¾c.
Totals for 1893...	1,627,205	5,541,849	" 27 1-5c.	" 25½c.	" 21c.	" 20 3-5c.

Butter.—This has been a season of low prices. With the exception of a period extending from the middle of July through the month of August, when the drouth materially affected the supply of milk in all sections of the country, the production of butter has been fairly liberal, and a larger proportion than usual has come to our market, shippers evidently making this the dumping ground when other distributing markets could give no relief. Hence our supply has been burdensome much of the time, and the necessity of finding new and wider outlets for the goods has been a constant pressure on the selling interest. Had the general business of the country been prosperous the consumptive demand would have been larger, but with constant disturbances in labor circles, one of the most gigantic strikes that this country has ever seen, and hundreds of thousands of people out of employment, the purchasing power of the large consuming classes has been greatly reduced. In many homes butter and similar articles of diet had to be dispensed with entirely. Then, too, we have had practically no export demand. Great Britain has drawn her supplies almost wholly from other countries, and the markets of Continental Europe have been too low to use our stock at any price within reason. The extension of the creamery system is opening new territory for dairying purposes, and we are now getting some pretty good butter from the Dakotahs, and very much more than heretofore from all the trans-Mississippi sections. Quality has improved with new and better methods, and the promiscuous lots of "farmers' butter" of all sorts of flavors, colors and character comprise a much smaller proportion of the supply that comes to Eastern markets. Freshness of flavor is now sought for by our buyers the year round, and this demand is being met to a surprising extent. Farmers have been changing to winter dairies during the last few years, and we find new milk flavor in the

December and January butter as well as in spring and summer. High character has been lacking this fall and winter largely because of a scarcity of feed in many sections. The system of refrigeration now in use will also result in some changes in the marketing of table butters. It is found by careful and successive experiments that butter carried in refrigerators at a low temperature—below 20 degrees—retains the quality and much of the freshness for months. Creamery that has been put in freezers in June has come out as late as November and brought within 2c. per lb. of the highest grade of fresh goods.

Reviewing the course of the market a little more in detail, we find that the year opened with a large accumulation of butter in public and private refrigerators, fresh receipts were averaging about 30,000 packages a week, and the trade was exceedingly dull and discouraging. Sellers had held to the hope that with the turn of the year business would revive and there would, at least, be demand sufficient to absorb current arrivals, with a possibility of effecting some reduction of the stocks in store. But the conditions affecting the market did not improve as the days went by, and sharp and decisive measures were finally decided on, the execution of which resulted in a drop of fully 2c. per lb. on the highest grade of fresh butter, with a corresponding reduction on other qualities. At the very opening of the year, gilt edge fresh creamery from the best sections was selling at 27½c., the finest of the summer made creamery at 24c., fancy State dairy, fall made tubs, at 25 @ 25½c., extra dairy firkins at 24 @ 24½c., high grade fresh imitation creamery at 20 @ 22c., and the standard packings of fresh factory from best sections at 19 @ 20c. The very poorest stock on the market did not go below 15 @ 16c. The cut of 2c. from these figures, previously referred to, seemed to awaken more interest among buyers, but supplies continued to arrive rather freely, and we passed the 23d of January before prices turned upward. Then followed a gradual but steady advance to 27½c. for the best of the fresh made creamery, and during this rise holders were able to work off quite a quantity of the stock that had so long been seeking custom. Possibly the fact that both the English and Continental exporters made some experimental shipments stimulated freer buying by home trade operators, and for a short time the market was apparently in good condition. But jobbers gradually became stocked, and with a lessening demand came an easier feeling, which developed into a decline all along the list. By the close of February we were down to 25c. for the best of the fresh table butter, and the old goods, such as summer creamery and State dairy, had fallen 7c. per lb. The latter grades were in fairly liberal supply, the season for such stock was rapidly drawing to a close and holders determined to find a place for them regardless of values. In the meantime a serious reduction had occurred in the Western packings, both fresh and old, and the low grades were offering freely at 11 @ 12c. The downward course of the market failed to open new outlets, and during the first ten days of March prices fell another 3c. per lb. on the higher priced goods. This was an ex-

perience never before known in the month of March, but it brought out clearly the narrowness of the consumptive demand and the conservative feeling that prevailed in the trade. At the low figures then current a little speculative demand sprung up, and with some of the fresh goods diverted to other markets by the low quotations from here, the market had a little stronger tone for a few days, but only to turn downward again during the last week in the month. April opened with the fanciest grade of fresh creamery selling at 21c., but that rate in the wholesale market forced a reduction in retail prices to 25 @ 27c., according to locality, and the consumptive demand improved at once. This soon resulted in a very marked change in the temper of the market. The depression and sluggishness that had characterized the trading for weeks gave way to freer buying, a more confident feeling on the part of all classes of operators and a strong tone to values. In fact, the fresh goods soon began to be so scarce that sellers were able to get an advance almost every day, and by the 9th of the month the top quality was up to 25c. firm. Supplies had run down to less than 25,000 packages a week, including the new State dairy, which found a good place in the trade at 20 @ 22c. The improvement held fully a week, and then, under the influence of increasing receipts, the market commenced to decline, but it took nearly all the remainder of the month to work the price down to 20c.

The spring season opened about two weeks early, and the warm weather that came with the first days of May foreshadowed grass butter soon after the middle of the month. This caused strong pressure to move out the light bodied fodder stock promptly, and sellers accepted reduced bids without serious protest. Quotations were marked down steadily, and 17c. was the average price for fancy creamery for the month. On one or two days that figure was shaded $\frac{1}{2}$ c. We had a remarkably steady market throughout June, the variations in price being only 1c. per pound. Receipts footed up 228,506 packages, the heaviest since 1891, and the average price of finest creamery was $1\frac{1}{4}$ c., the lowest since the memorable year of 1890, when 15c. was the average for the month. Speculative buyers felt that at 18c. for standard marks of heavy bodied creamery and 16 @ 17c. for choice quality, there was reasonable hope of a profit, and upward of 75,000 tubs were put in cold storage to hold for later markets. The railroad strike in the West cut our supplies very short for a few days early in July, and prices went up 2c. per pound in consequence, but the transportation lines soon got in better shape, and with the first arrivals of the delayed stock, the advance was entirely lost; constant fluctuations followed, but before the close of the month advices of a serious shrinkage in the Western make, owing to dry weather, came from such reliable sources, that a strong upward tendency was soon developed which carried prices up to 23c. for fancy creamery from any section, and 21c. for best State dairy tubs by August 1st. In the meantime the Western packings, such as imitation creamery, dairy and factory, came into more favor, and advanced 1 @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., fine ladle tubs selling up to 15c. The speculative movement became so free that the

offerings were absorbed quickly. No solid boring stock of any description had to sell below 12c. The first half of August brought no changes of importance in the line of values. Supply and demand were pretty evenly balanced, and sellers made no effort to secure an advantage which there was any doubt of being able to hold. If we had to rely entirely on fresh receipts a marked advance must have followed, as the arrivals were averaging less than 35,000 packages a week, but a good deal of the freezer butter was brought out, and these goods showed such excellent quality as to commend them to many buyers who usually took only fresh made stock. Besides we were passing through a period of extremely hot, dry weather, and the consumption was probably at the lowest point. Soon after the middle of the month prices jumped 1½c. on the real merits of the situation, and held until nearly the close.

The fall trade was slow in starting, and it was well into September before the demand began to show any force. Receipts had fallen gradually to 26,000 to 29,000 packages a week, but buyers showed an unusual degree of apathy, and the market dragged along so wearily that sellers were a good deal disheartened. Finally business commenced to improve, both local and out of town jobbers calling for more butter, and gradually the situation changed a little. High grade fresh table grades were first to feel the improvement, and extra creamery advanced to 26c., other sorts sharing to a less extent, but sufficient to make a higher range of quotations necessary. But the advantage secured on this turn was of short duration. Jobbers found that with the advance in retail prices the consumption was materially lessened at once. Among the laboring classes—and they are the large consumers of butter—money was scarce, and there was forced economy in so many homes that butter became more of a luxury than a necessity. Hence, with the outlets narrowing and supplies increasing, a break came that carried values downward 2 @ 3c. per pound. And it became necessary to keep prices of best fresh goods down to 23½c. for several weeks, or, say, until November 5th. That rate was so low for that season of year, that it threw nearly all the trade on to fresh butter, and before the middle of November a recovery to 26c. was made, which held throughout the month. But we had to go over the same experience again during December. It was found that prices were too high to consume the fresh goods, while the pressure from holders of summer and fall made stock was very strong. Concessions followed, then a little recovery, and another backset, and the year closed on the basis of 24½ @ 25c. for extra fresh creamery, 19 @ 20c. for the finest summer made goods, 19c. for fancy fall made State dairy tubs, 17c. for fancy dairy firkins, 16 @ 18c. for choice brands of imitation creamery, 15c. for standard marks of fresh factory, and 9 @ 10c. for low grades. A careful estimate of the stock in store here on December 31st was 110,000 packages, and the outlook was bad.

REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

No material change is perceptible in comparing the tobacco trade statistics of New-York for the years 1894 and 1893.

Though business was regarded as uncommonly depressed by various familiar causes throughout the country in 1894, about as much tobacco in its several forms seems to have been handled for home and foreign use as in 1893, the latter a poor year for trade and commerce. In value rather than volume of traffic in 1894 change was visible, and even in value the change was slight. Kentucky, or so-called Western leaf quotations, except in a few instances, were steady during the year, and those for domestic cigar leaf varied on the downward grade only where undesirable supplies came in competition with popular Sumatra leaf tobacco.

The receipts of leaf in hogsheads were as annexed :

	<i>Hhds.</i>
Western,	89,676
From Baltimore,	3,666
From Virginia,	19,433
Total,	112,775

The increase in receipts was 23,409 over those of the previous year.

The exports of leaf in hogsheads were as follows :

	<i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Stems.</i>
Great Britain,	19,481	..
Germany,	11,431	825
Spain,	23,301	..
Portugal,	94	..
France,	23,672	..
Italy,	13,570	..
Belgium,	3,305	42
Holland,	1,669	20
Denmark and Sweden,	616	125
Mediterranean,	604	..
Africa,	948	..
Australia,	1,386	..
Other home and foreign ports,	2,141	1
Totals,	102,218	1,018

In 1893 the exports of leaf in hogsheads amounted to 90,921, and in 1894 to 102,218, an increase the latter year of 11,297 hogsheads.

On January 1, 1895, stocks in inspection warehouses were as appended :

	<i>Hhds.</i>
Jarvis & Co.,	16,379
Brooklyn,	676
Stranahan,	211
Total,	17,266

At the same date in 1894 there were in the same places 15,722 hogsheads, an increase at the end of 1894 of 1,544 hogsheads.

The estimated sales of this leaf in this market in 1894 amounted to about 18,000 hogsheads, but official records of sales, for some reason or other, are not now available in this great branch of the tobacco industry any more than in the great cigar leaf branch. This is a misfortune felt equally by tradesmen and compilers of annual trade statistics, both being deprived of data vitally essential to the successful prosecution of their respective pursuits. In view of the importance and magnitude of the tobacco industry of the port of New-York, it would seem well to have a trade statistician appointed under salary who would every month publish in circular form receipts, sales, exports and quotations for all kinds of leaf and manufactured tobacco in this market.

Prices asked and received here January 1, 1895, and still prevailing, for leaf in hogsheads, are indicated in this table :

	<i>Kentucky Light.</i>		<i>Heavy Western and Clarkeville.</i>		<i>Virginia Shipping.</i>
Common Lugs,.....	2½ @ 3½	..	3 @ 4	..	3½ @ 4½
Good "	4 @ 5	..	4½ @ 5½	..	5 @ 5½
Common Leaf.....	5 @ 7	..	6 @ 7½	..	7 @ 8
Medium "	7½ @ 8½	..	8 @ 9½	..	8 @ 9
Good "	9 @ 10½	..	10 @ 11	..	9 @ 10
Fine "	11 @ 12	..	12½ @ 12½	..	11 @ 12
Selections "	13 @ 14	..	13 @ 15	..	12 @ 13

The quoted prices for Virginia leaf, above recorded, embrace dark and light colors, the latter ranging higher than the former.

The Regie orders for 1894 were not reported, as they were in 1893 and 1892, in official form, and the annexed list of exports of hogsheads for Regie use furnishes the only obtainable clue to transactions on that account.

The shipments were, to

	<i>Hhds. Leaf.</i>
France,	23,672
Spain,	23,301
Italy,	13,570
Total,.....	60,543

How much of this quantity was bought in 1894 cannot be ascertained, nor is it revealed what portion was selected from supplies in this market, it being the custom of buyers for both home and foreign consumption to secure the bulk of their stocks at the break markets and deliver from year to year only as contracted for or ordered.

Cigar Leaf, of the growth of 1892, which was in scant supply in 1894, was in good demand at fair prices the latter year, but that of 1893 was not generally liked, and sold slowly, at low prices, as a rule. On account of the seeming indifference of buyers to the crops of 1893 and 1894, New-England tobacco growers are now formulating plans in the hope of obtaining better prices to sell their productions at public auction.

The majority of cigar manufacturers are constrained, by the demand of their patrons, to substitute Sumatra for domestic wrappers for their cigars, and as Sumatra leaf is annually imported in large quantities into this country the home product is not bought in the field or warehouses of packers and dealers with the alacrity or liberality of former years, when the competitor from the far East had no foothold here.

No account of receipts or sales of domestic cigar leaf in this city in 1894 is procurable from former reliable tobacco brokers, as they have become weary of preparing and publishing at their own expense statistics designed for and valuable for public use.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC CIGAR LEAF IN 1894.

	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>
Great Britain,.....	2,566	Gibraltar,.....	4,655
Germany.....	26,578	Australia.....	410
France.....	113	West Indies,.....	1,033
Spain,.....	1	South and Central America,...	153
Italy.....	8	Other Ports,.....	324
Belgium,.....	7,248		
Holland,.....	4,108	Total,.....	47,260
Denmark,.....	63		

This summary includes a few cases of cuttings. The total exports of tobacco, in pounds, and varieties from this port in 1894 is shown in the Custom House statistics to follow.

Prices for domestic cigar leaf in 1894, for 1892 and 1893 crops, and which now prevail, ranged as follows :

	1892 CROP. <i>Cents</i> per pound.	1893 CROP. <i>Cents</i> per pound.
NEW-ENGLAND—		
Seed Leaf, Wrappers.....	25 @ 30	9 @ 12½
Running lots,.....	.....	6 @ 10
Havana Seed, Wrappers,.....	20 @ 45	9 @ 15
Running lots,.....	.....	6 @ 10
Seconds,.....	18 @ 22½	9 @ 12
NEW-YORK—		
Havana Seed, Wrappers,.....	15 @ 20	8 @ 13
Running lots,.....	.....	6 @ 8
PENNSYLVANIA		
Seed Leaf, Wrappers,.....	.....	8 @ 10
Running lots,.....	.....	5½ @ 8
Havana Seed, Wrappers,.....	.....	10 @ 14
Running lots,.....	.....	6 @ 8
B's Seed or Havana Leaf,.....	.....	9 @ 11
OHIO—		
Seed Leaf, running lots,.....	.....	5 @ 6
Zimmer's Spanish,.....	.....	11 @ 12½
Little Dutch,.....	.....	6 @ 9
WISCONSIN—		
Havana Seed, running lots,.....	10 @ 12½	6 @ 9

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN LEAF IN 1894.

	<i>Bales.</i>
Havana,.....	156,980
Yara,.....	409
Cuba,.....	938
Cienfuegos,.....	1,372
Total,.....	159,649

These are trade classifications of tobacco received from the Island of Cuba.

From Sumatra the receipts were 36,930 bales. Quotations for these varieties of tobacco, January 1, 1895, were, per pound :

HAVANA FILLERS, DUTY PAID.

Fine,.....	95 @ 1.05
Good,.....	82 @ 90
Common,.....	68 @ 80

SUMATRA IN BOND, DUTY \$1.50 PER POUND.

Dark Colors,.....	40 @ 50
Medium.....	65 @ 95
Medium to fancy light colors,.....	1.15 @ 3.00

As a matter of history in connection with Sumatra leaf, it must be here mentioned that on November 12, 1894, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in a long pending suit brought by SCHROEDER & BON in behalf of themselves and other importing firms in this city against JOEL B. ERHARDT, Collector of Customs at the Port of New-York. SCHROEDER & BON commenced this suit against Collector ERHARDT, May 6, 1889, for the recovery of \$32,040.60 paid by their firm under protest as duty on their importations of Sumatra tobacco under the rates prescribed by the tariff law enacted March 3, 1883.

The contesting firm maintained that the bale was the unit to which the 85 per cent. test applied, and as the contents of the bales in controversy had not in them 85 per cent. of leaf suitable for wrappers, they were subject only to a duty of 35 cents per pound. The Treasury Department held that the test was to be found in the character of the contents of a bale, and by examining hands of leaf drawn from it. Collector ERHARDT assessed the rate of duty on whole invoices of foreign leaf, taking hands from several bales when invoices were to be appraised.

Importers and tradesmen generally coincided with the view expressed by SCHROEDER & BON in their protest, they having similar claims for duty overpaid.

The first trial resulted in favor of the contesting firm, but on appeal the Government was winner. SCHROEDER & BON then appealed their case to the United States Supreme Court, where a decision was handed down November 12th, reversing the findings of the Courts below, and ordering the case back to trial by jury. Justice SHIRAS delivered the opinion of the Court, which was lengthy and comprehensive in detail.

The opinion declares in substance, that the proper unit for appraisement is not the bale and its contents, but the *character* of the contents of the bale or invoice, as shown by the examination of leaves drawn from various bales, and subjected to the laws prescribed test of *size, fineness of texture, weight per pound*, and the 85 per cent. measure.

The decision was a disappointment to many importing firms all

over the country, as from three to four million dollars were involved in the expected refund of over-paid duty when the test case was commenced.

For plug tobacco, the demand in 1894 compared favorably with that of the previous year in volume and prices. Sales are not reported, but quotations per pound, in bond, January 1, 1895, were as follows :

Blacks— $\frac{1}{4}$'s, $\frac{1}{2}$'s, $\frac{3}{4}$'s, $\frac{1}{8}$'s, $\frac{1}{16}$'s, $\frac{1}{32}$'s and $\frac{1}{64}$'s—12 @ 25c. per pound.
Brights— $\frac{1}{4}$'s, $\frac{1}{2}$'s, $\frac{3}{4}$'s, $\frac{1}{8}$'s, $\frac{1}{16}$'s and $\frac{1}{32}$'s—16 @ 50c. per pound.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL REPORT.

<i>Imports in 1894.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Wrapper, leaf,.....	5,566,315 ..	\$6,984,101
Filler, ".....	10,817,437 ..	4,044,440
Cigars and Cigarettes,.....	256,564 ..	1,198,037
Tobacco manufactured,.....	.... ..	15,083
Total,.....	16,640,316 ..	\$12,241,661

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN TOBACCO IN ALL FORMS.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Wrapper, leaf,.....	922,827 ..	\$814,484
Filler, ".....	550,503 ..	184,459
Cigars and Cigarettes,.....	752 ..	1,853
Tobacco manufactured,.....	.... ..	4,466
Total,.....	1,474,082 ..	\$1,005,262

IN WAREHOUSE JANUARY 1, 1895.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Wrapper, leaf,.....	6,278,872 ..	\$7,135,320
Filler, ".....	8,882,325 ..	2,790,509
Cigars and Cigarettes,.....	1,170 ..	7,824
Tobacco manufactured,.....	.... ..	292
Total,.....	15,162,367 ..	\$9,933,945

DOMESTIC TOBACCOS EXPORTED IN 1894.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Leaf Tobacco,.....	155,567,120 ..	\$13,743,092
Cuttings and Stems,.....	3,913,388 ..	172,685
Total,.....	159,480,508 ..	\$13,915,777

The exports of cigars were 679,000, valued at \$27,645, and of cigarettes 405,357,000, valued at \$1,066,551. The value of all other domestic manufactured tobacco was \$2,352,672.

PRODUCT OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURES IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1894.

According to official returns from the Second and Third Internal Revenue Districts of New-York, the manufactured products of tobacco in 1894, from January 1 to December 31, amounted to the subjoined totals :

Second District—Cigars,.....	138,641,980
Third District—Cigars,.....	558,668,580
Total,.....	697,310,560
Second District—Cigarettes,.....	923,308,340
Third District—Cigarettes,.....	308,035,880
Total,.....	1,226,344,220

SMOKING, FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
Second District,.....	2,019,423
Third District,.....	6,379,624
Total,.....	8,399,047
Second District—Snuff,.....	2,341
Third District—Snuff,.....	68,443
Total,.....	70,784

The Tariff Act of August 28, 1894, provides for the establishment of bonded cigar manufactories at this and other ports of entry in the United States in which cigars intended exclusively for export may be made, and into which foreign leaf tobacco may be received free of duty for conversion into cigars in combination with domestic leaf or by itself. This is a provision for many years sought and promised, but never granted until the Act named became a law. Leading cigar manufacturers in this City have long claimed that if the customs duty were eliminated from the cost of their productions they could successfully compete in foreign markets with the best of foreign producers in the sale of cigars. To obtain this concession succeeding Congresses have been appealed to, and finally they have secured the object of their desire. Bonded cigar manufactories may be opened when and where needed, and applied for under Custom House regulations.

For these factories full regulations have been promulgated, and with the inauguration of the first one they will be made applicable.

REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE passage of the free wool tariff bill by Congress in August 1894 constitutes an epochal event in the history of the wool trade, not only of this country but of the whole world. It is no small event when seventy million of preëminently industrial people abandon the policy of a generation, after long discussion and against the bitter opposition of classes greatly concerned in the maintainance of a condition of things in which their interests were heavily involved, and in which they were entrenched by years of favorable legislation. The culmination of protection came with the McKINLEY bill of 1890, and its repeal quickly followed. Since last autumn, therefore, we have had to face the novel experiment of free wool and moderate duties upon goods, and to discover whether those who have struggled during a business lifetime for this position are right or wrong. The result of the six months passed seems to be in favor of the contention that free wool is of immense advantage to the American manufacturer and to that greatest of all classes, the American consumer. With an almost prohibitory duty upon foreign wool, the American article was alone freely available to our manufacturers, and had to be made the best of, even when unsuitable for desired results. Foreign manufacturers were thus left free to select the most suitable wools for every purpose, and at abnormally low prices owing to the absence of American competition. This condition enabled them to fight successfully a high tariff upon goods, and to pour them into our markets unchecked by even the McKINLEY bill. This is no longer the case. Our manufacturers have now free choice of the wools of the world and of its by-products, and they can at length secure the identical cheap raw material which formerly their foreign competitors so successfully used against them. The higher wages ruling in this country is some handicap, but there is no reasonable doubt that 40% protection is sufficient to offset this, even if our operatives were not more efficient, being better fed and clothed than the average foreign mill-hand. The course of the trade since the new tariff has thoroughly sustained the prediction of the free wool men. The manufacturers, it is true, had four months given them before the reduced duties upon goods came into play, and they utilized that period in meeting, upon a free trade basis for their wool, the active demand which had long been in abeyance owing to tariff agitation. Consequently, when the first of January came round, the foreigner found no sharp appetite for goods, and also, to his astonishment, that American products were offered fully as cheap as his own, and were given the preference even at a slightly higher price, being better known and of better quality. This has continued since. No mills have been closed, but more machinery has

been started up, and the natural apprehension of our mill owners has given way to great confidence as to the future. They do not claim that profits are large or even reasonable, but they do maintain they can hold their own; and do more, when they have had time to better adapt themselves to the novel conditions, and when the country resumes its normal prosperity. It is impossible not to recognize the courage and capacity shown by our manufacturers and merchants in so quickly meeting a change which was really an industrial revolution. The future is full of promise to them, and they can now build upon stable foundations, for they are not likely to be disturbed by farther legislation during this generation.

The market and prices of wool pending the above noted great change is now of little interest. It is enough to say that during the long discussion in Congress over free wool prices steadily declined, with now and then an upward turn, as the chances of the final passage of the bill became problematical. Ohio XX opened in January at 23 cents, and closed in December at 17 cents, which is its value to-day as compared to competing foreign wools. The decline in other grades was not so marked, as owing to their great abundance they had previously declined to a free trade basis, and some had even been exported in the spring of 1894. The abundance of domestic wools of a medium to a medium fine grade is still a marked condition of the trade.

									<i>Pounds, Domestic.</i>
On the 31st December, 1894, total stock in American markets was									99,000,000
" 31st "	" 1893,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	103,000,000

So that in fact our domestic supply at the end of 1894 was larger than in any year during the past five, excepting of the panic one of 1893. This large stock accounts for the fact that there has been so small a market for any foreign since the advent of free wool, excepting for the finer and for the coarser grades, which we do not largely produce. As to our own specialty we can and do undersell the foreign article. In this consists the encouragement of our domestic grower, and there is every prospect that there will be no great falling off in the home-grown article. In 1893 the production of wool in this country was 303,000,000 pounds from 45,000,000 sheep. In 1894 the quantity was 300,000,000 pounds from 43,000,000 sheep. The latter decrease came about from drought and abnormally bad trade. With better trade and better weather the clip of 1895 may not unreasonably be expected to show an increase, especially as other agricultural products are so unremunerative.

Foreign wools have not found so large a market as the more sanguine anticipated with the advent of the new tariff, owing to the large domestic supply above noted. A moderate amount of Australian combing has been brought in, but the importations of River Plate, Cape of Good Hope, and skin and scoured wools have been small, and so unremunerative as to deter further operations, as our people are still unused to the innumerable varieties of outside wools, and prefer their own, when suitable and cheaper or as cheap.

In time, with better trade, broader markets and greater experience, more or less of the fine wools of the world will find an outlet here.

As to the future, from what has gone before it will be seen that we think the American manufacturer has every reason for confidence. After four years of commercial depression and restricted consumption and production, accentuated by tariff agitation, stocks of goods throughout this large country are confessedly small. The gap must be filled up. Indeed, with a revival of general business, of which there are many signs, a most active trade may not be unreasonably expected.

But we are not sanguine as to any marked improvement in the price of wool, notwithstanding we look for increased consumption, in this country at least. We are in a peculiarly favorable position: without much wool and with a prospectively large demand for goods. The rest of the world, however, is overweighed with the raw material and with the semi-manufactured staple in the markets of consumption as well as in the places of growth. These heavy supplies are hardly consistent with a rise in values from the present or prospective condition of the trade itself. The only likelihood of any material advance appears to rest on a general recovery of prosperity throughout the world. At the moment there seems to be too much wool, as there is of cotton, wheat and other staples, owing, we think, to inadequate consumption since the *BARING* panic of 1890, followed in quick succession by the commercial and political disturbances in South America and Australia, in India and China, and by our own crisis in 1893, from which none of these countries have yet entirely recovered. The production of wool as well as of the other staples has continued and, indeed, augmented during these sad years, and the pressure of the accumulated heavy stocks is not perceptibly relieved by any price which can be made for them. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the actual situation to-day: that the production of wool, as well as of cotton and wheat, is in excess of the present requirements of the world. We can only look to increased consumption and decreased production to establish an equilibrium, and this is a matter of much time. Possibly we must become accustomed to an entirely new and lower range of values for wool, as well as for all other staples. On the present basis of 16 cents for average Port Philip wool, 5 cents for cotton and 50 cents for wheat, cheaper methods of production and larger consumption must eventually solve the problem of profit in these articles.

Carpet wools show a decline of nearly twenty per cent. during the year, owing to bad trade, idle machinery, large stocks accumulated during the previous year, and tariff agitation. In anticipation of free wool, heavy importations were made in the spring and held in bond. Since the change took place all this wool has been seeking a market, and has only found one at heavy concessions. But the close of the year finds stocks more manageable and trade better, and prices rather tending to improvement. The carpet manufacturers, like their brethren the woolen men, have little fear of foreign competition, and have a big vacuum in stocks to fill up.

REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Exports.—The consumption of American petroleum for 1894 shows an increase corresponding to that which has characterized the industry for many years. Scarcely thirty years have passed since the first barrel of refined oil was offered for sale, yet the exports already rank fourth in the list for value, being surpassed only by cotton, breadstuffs and provisions. For the year ending June 30, 1864, the total exports were 23,000,000 gallons; by 1869 they had grown to 100,000,000 gallons; by 1873 to 200,000,000 gallons; by 1877 to 300,000,000 gallons; by 1879 to 400,000,000 gallons; by 1881 to 500,000,000 gallons; by 1887 to 600,000,000 gallons; by 1892 to 700,000,000 gallons; by 1893 to 800,000,000 gallons, and last year to practically 900,000,000 gallons. To-day a larger per centage of the oil product of the country is sent abroad than of any other product, except cotton.

The growth in exports of illuminating oil is still more marked. Those for the year ending June 30, 1866, were three times those of 1864; those of 1868 twice those of 1866 and six times those of 1864; those of 1871 twice those of 1868 and twelve times those of 1864; those of 1877 twice those of 1871 and twenty-four times those of 1864; those of 1891 twice those of 1877 and forty-eight times those of 1864. In other words, beginning with 1866, the exports of illuminating oil were doubled in 1868, again in 1871, again in 1877 and again in 1891. Those of last year were more than sixty-two times those of thirty years ago. The average exports per week in 1894 were 25 per cent. more than the total for the entire year 1864.

While considering this great growth in business, a glance at prices may be of interest. Export oil averaged in 1861, 61½ cents per gallon; in 1871, 23½ cents per gallon; in 1881, 8 cents per gallon; in 1891, 6½ cents per gallon; in 1894, 5½ cents per gallon, or one-twelfth that in 1861. But this decrease, great as it is, does not represent the actual reduction in the price of oil, as the cost of barrels is included in these prices. A gallon of bulk oil cost, in 1861, not less than 58 cents; in 1894, not more than 2½ cents, or less than one-twentieth. The money that in 1861 was required to buy 1,000 barrels of oil would have purchased, in 1894, over 20,000 barrels.

The exports of illuminating oil during 1894 amounted to 726,726,689 gallons, an increase of 21,051,770 gallons over 1893; of lubricating oils, to 38,975,128 gallons, an increase of 4,212,374 gallons. Exports of crude, of naphtha and of residuum show a reduction. The exports of crude amounted to 114,268,611 gallons,

a decrease of 340,732 gallons; of naphtha to 14,831,967 gallons, a decrease of 1,417,422 gallons; and of residuum to 59,766 gallons, a decrease of 400,848 gallons. Taking all products together, including crude, the shipments reached a total of 894,862,159 gallons, an increase of 23,105,142 gallons over the previous year. In view of the extraordinary efforts made in all foreign markets to displace American petroleum by products from Russia, this is by no means an unsatisfactory showing. The enormous volume of these exports is, perhaps, made clearer by converting the products into their equivalent in crude oil. The total exports were equal to 1,083,237,527 gallons of crude, or 25,793,370 barrels of 42 gallons each, an average of 2,149,448 barrels per month, or practically 86,000 barrels for each working day.

Production.—The producer of crude petroleum has found little in 1894 to encourage him in his mining operations. In 1890 the great Southwestern territory was discovered; in 1891 the phenomenal McDonald field appeared; in 1892 the Sistersville deposits were found; but 1893 and 1894 have failed to bring to notice any large pools. The production of what is known as Pennsylvania crude was about 84,000 barrels per day; but the consumption exceeded the production by 16,000 barrels. The result was, the stocks were reduced from 12,111,183 barrels at the beginning of the year to 6,336,777 barrels at the end. During the year 3,756 wells were drilled, as compared with 1,956 and 1,954 during the two preceding years. 1894, therefore, shows the largest operations in search of oil since 1890, when 6,392 wells were put down.

The Ohio field is beginning to claim from the Pennsylvania a fair share of attention. 3,669 wells were drilled in 1894, of which 1,198 were in the part of the territory known as the Indiana field. The average production of Lima crude was nearly 51,000 barrels per day, and the stocks were increased during the year 1,666,000 barrels; bringing the total up to over 20,000,000 barrels.

Prices.—The record of the year as regards prices is one of unusual lack of variation. Naphtha for export was quoted absolutely without change throughout the entire year at 5½ cents per gallon. Refined oil was offered from January into December at the same price on each day, 5.15 cents per gallon. During December it was advanced to 5.70 cents. Crude oil ranged from 5.55 cents to 6¼ cents per gallon. In consequence of this steadiness in the market the purely speculative element in the business has disappeared almost as completely as it has from the crude oil exchanges, buyers now purchasing only such quantities as the trade they have actually requires.

MONTHLY RANGE AND AVERAGE PRICES IN NEW-YORK IN 1894.

MONTHS.	REFINED. STANDARD WHITE. <i>In Barrels.</i>		CRUDE. WHITE SAND.		NAPHTHA. <i>In Barrels.</i>	
	Highest & Lowest.	Avg. Price.	Highest & Lowest.	Avg. Price.	Highest & Lowest.	Avg. Price.
January,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	5.55 @ 5.60	5.59½	5.75 @ —	5.75
February,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	5.55 @ 5.60	5.52½	5.75 @ —	5.75
March,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	5.55 @ 5.85	5.78	5.75 @ —	5.75
April,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	5.85 @ —	5.85	5.75 @ —	5.75
May,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	5.85 @ 6.25	6.18	5.75 @ —	5.75
June,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	6.25 @ —	6.25	5.75 @ —	5.75
July,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	6.25 @ —	6.25	5.75 @ —	5.75
August,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	6.25 @ —	6.25	5.75 @ —	5.75
September,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	— @ —	—	5.75 @ —	5.75
October,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	— @ —	—	5.75 @ —	5.75
November,.....	5.15 @ —	5.15	— @ —	—	5.75 @ —	5.75
December,.....	5.15 @ 5.70	5.53	— @ —	—	5.75 @ —	5.75
Avg. for the year 1894, ..		5.18	....	5.94½	...	5.75
" " 1893, ..		5.24	....	5.22	....	5.58
" " 1892, ..		6.06	....	5.40	....	5.18
" " 1891, ..		6.92	....	6.29	....	6.16

AVERAGE PRICE OF PIPE LINE CERTIFICATES.

Year 1883,.....	\$105 81	Year 1889,.....	\$94 00
" 1884,.....	83 73	" 1890,.....	86 49
" 1885,.....	88 48	" 1891,.....	66 75
" 1886,.....	71 25	" 1892,.....	55 66
" 1887,.....	66 66	" 1893,.....	64 01
" 1888,.....	86 97	" 1894,.....	84 05

WELLS DRILLED IN 1894.

MONTHS.	PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.		INDIANA.	
	Wells Completed.	Dry Holes.	Wells Completed.	Dry Holes.	Wells Completed.	Dry Holes.
January,.....	188	35	130	17	90	19
February,.....	173	38	175	41	112	15
March,.....	217	54	179	87	103	24
April,.....	278	68	202	25	80	15
May,.....	325	68	249	32	110	13
June,.....	367	84	230	41	107	13
July,.....	342	67	233	41	84	9
August,.....	359	80	219	34	122	20
September,.....	381	102	204	35	100	14
October,.....	393	91	228	28	107	15
November,.....	390	100	214	28	98	8
December,.....	343	85	210	35	85	17
Total, ..	3,756	872	2,471	394	1,198	182

**EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK TO
FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.**

REFINED.		1894.	1893.
To Great Britain—London,.....gallons,	3,840,744	..	13,698,655
Liverpool,.....	1,257,802	..	3,101,476
Bristol,.....	158,500	..	12,500
Ireland,.....	9,558,682	..	9,801,154
Other ports,.....	226,878,165	..	181,484,622
Germany—Bremen,.....	1,318,500	..	.....
Hamburg,.....	198,250	..	1,990,300
Königsburg and Stettin,.....	1,092,927	..	5,518,357
Other ports,.....	558,967	..	257,069
Norway and Sweden,.....	9,107,310	..	10,886,546
Russia and Finland,.....	99,800	..	80,264
Denmark—Aarhuus,.....	2,580,500	..	2,347,342
Aalborg,.....	224,500	..	.....
Copenhagen,.....	3,170,012	..	5,294,264
Other ports,.....	866,903	..	784,737
Belgium,.....	22,839,057	..	23,298,190
Holland—Amsterdam,.....	2,515,000	..	1,490,000
Rotterdam,.....	10,883,314	..	11,268,150
Flushing,.....	.....	..	1,314,434
France and Spain,.....	1,213,490	..	1,786,157
Portugal and Azores,.....	662,364	..	1,197,249
Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus,.....	2,170,600	..	480,450
Italy,.....	2,628,250	..	520,796
Austria, Trieste, &c.,.....	.....	..	103,750
Arabia,.....	2,412,650	..	1,530,000
India and Siam—Bombay,.....	6,455,250	..	7,140,390
Calcutta,.....	14,633,010	..	27,909,200
Point de Galle, Ceylon, &c.,.....	836,240	..	3,740
Kurrachee,.....	.....	..	620,250
Madras and Appleby,.....	557,000	..	2,082,160
China and Japan—Shanghai,.....	28,564,796	..	37,996,860
Hong Kong,.....	11,328,680	..	15,029,510
Yokohama and Tokio,.....	18,236,653	..	10,790,600
Amoy, Tamsui and Tientsin,.....	2,245,240	..	1,023,340
Saigon and Swatow,.....	1,092,890	..	5,236,420
Heiphong,.....	12,000	..	721,900
Nagasaki, Kobe and Hloga,.....	461,260	..	1,567,020
East Indies—Anjier,.....	10,751,220	..	23,644,580
Batavia,.....	5,214,660	..	2,209,260
Iloilo,.....	468,410	..	396,450
Manila,.....	542,500	..	1,248,170
Padang,.....	473,000	..	1,451,000
Penang,.....	.....	..	2,208,970
Rangoon,.....	1,676,330	..	1,879,690
Singapore,.....	.....	..	1,081,400
Macassar,.....	600,630	..	1,201,450
Banda and Molucca,.....	366,660	..	294,910
Africa—Alexandria, &c., E.,.....	2,300,950	..	1,782,370
Canary Islands,.....	609,020	..	675,360
Other ports,.....	7,089,385	..	5,834,220
Australia,.....	12,292,800	..	8,816,168
New-Zealand,.....	1,918,110	..	1,612,798
Sandwich Islands,.....	290,000	..	450,000
South America—Brazil,.....	14,904,340	..	13,992,201
Argentine Confederation and Uruguay,.....	8,003,998	..	6,441,436
Chili and Peru,.....	3,227,620	..	2,392,711

	1894.	1893.
To South America.—United States of Colombia,	872,508 ..	758,251
Venezuela,.....	1,455,121 ..	1,275,215
Other ports,.....	267,815 ..	441,818
Central America,....	913,462 ..	747,656
Mexico,.....	59,641 ..	52,140
British North American Colonies,.....	788,987 ..	1,576,713
Cuba,.....	153,661 ..	304,528
British West Indies and British Guiana,....	3,082,041 ..	2,934,378
Other West Indies,.....	2,055,326 ..	2,123,926
Total,.....gallons,	470,037,501 ..	476,190,121

CRUDE.

To France,.....gallons,	3,337,356 ..	2,773,622
Cuba,.....	4,559,961 ..	5,964,438
Mexico,.....	..... ..	850,000
Total,.....gallons,	7,897,317 ..	9,588,060

NAPHTHA.

To Great Britain,.....	4,862,907 ..	4,649,146
France,.....	360,859 ..	1,783,960
Germany,.....	770,500 ..	8,144,894
Other Europe,.....	845,228 ..	1,025,260
Various ports,.....	69,514 ..	58,968
Total,.....gallons,	6,428,999 ..	10,661,728

Total Refined, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, actual shipments,.....gallons,	470,037,501	
Crude equivalent,.....gallons,		626,716,668
Total Crude, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, actual shipments,.....		7,897,317
Grand total Crude equivalent,.....gallons,		634,613,985
Same time, 1893,.....		644,508,221

EXPORTS OF REFINED, CRUDE AND NAPHTHA FROM ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

	1894.	1893.
From Boston,.....gallons,	1,035,548 ..	1,167,795
Philadelphia,.....	318,489,227 ..	313,848,919
Baltimore,.....	41,353,040 ..	26,220,967
Perth Amboy,.....	..... ..	1,699,438
Total,.....gallons,	360,877,815 ..	342,937,119
From New-York,.....	484,363,817 ..	494,035,483
Total exports from the United States,..gallons,	845,241,632 ..	836,972,602

REVIEW OF THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1, 1894, will be found below. It will be seen that the total crop this year reaches 7,527,211 bales, while the exports are 5,231,494 bales, and the spinners' takings are 2,337,800 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 183,737 bales. The whole movement for the twelve months is given in the following pages, with such suggestions and explanations as the peculiar features of the year appear to require. The first table indicates the stock at each port September 1, 1894, the receipts at the ports for each of the past two years, and the export movement for the past year (1893-94) in detail, and the totals for 1892-93 and 1891-92.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING		EXPORTS YEAR ENDING SEPT. 1, 1894.					Stock, Sept. 1, 1894.
	Sept. 1, 1894.	Sept. 1, 1893.	Great Britain.	Chan- nel.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.	
Louisiana.....	1,893,094	1,602,079	781,922	.....	411,949	442,940	1,636,811	30,767
Alabama.....	199,125	171,583	33,574	.....	.....	1,086	34,660	2,788
Texas.....	1,067,730	1,103,724	557,346	.....	98,361	155,681	811,368	20,313
Florida.....	37,797	31,328	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....
Georgia.....	1,063,297	925,369	150,346	.....	35,247	402,039	587,632	9,223
South Carolina.....	422,283	292,134	232,191	.....	16,206	156,056	404,453	11,740
North Carolina.....	228,184	188,035	65,028	3,281	.....	99,095	167,404	1,375
Virginia.....	767,262	496,493	281,297	.....	350	36,537	318,184	2,721
New-York.....	70,529	*49,807	360,772	134,737	19,498	277,128	792,135	92,480
Boston.....	101,854	*120,056	227,978	.....	.....	2,866	230,844	2,850
Baltimore.....	62,826	*70,656	43,997	.....	6,034	156,266	206,297	8,000
Philadelphia.....	69,411	*73,212	26,298	.....	.....	7,683	33,981	1,480
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	557	.....	.....	6,668	7,355	.....
Total this year.....	5,983,392	.....	2,761,306	138,018	588,145	1,744,025	5,231,494	183,737
Total last year.....	.....	5,124,476	2,332,665	70,759	548,407	1,451,059	4,402,890	243,271
Total previous year.....	.....	7,157,542	3,340,506	79,326	692,304	1,762,785	5,864,921	416,536

The foregoing shows that the *total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports* this year have been 5,983,392 bales, against 5,124,476 bales last year, and 7,157,542 bales in 1891-92; and that the exports have been 5,231,494 bales, against 4,402,890 bales last season, and 5,864,921 bales the previous season, Liverpool getting out of this crop 2,732,456 bales. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, and Southern

* These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrived by rail overland from Tennessee, &c.

consumption, we have the following as the crop statement for the three years :

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Receipts at the shipping ports,.... bales,	5,983,392	5,124,476	7,157,542
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers,.....	820,490	858,965	1,199,694
Total,..... bales,	6,803,882	5,983,441	8,357,236
Manufactured South, not included above,.....	723,329	733,701	681,471
Total cotton crop for the year, .bales,	7,527,211	6,717,142	9,038,707

The result of these figures is a total of 7,527,211 bales, weighing 3,748,422,352 pounds, as the crop for year ending August 31, 1894, against 6,717,142 bales, weighing 3,357,588,631 pounds, as the crop for year ending August 31, 1893.

The distribution of these crops has been as follows :

	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
<i>Consumption—</i>			
North,..... bales,	1,613,971	1,747,314	2,212,082
South,.....	723,329	733,701	681,471
Total consumption,..... bales,	2,337,300	2,481,015	2,893,508
<i>Exports—</i>			
Total, except Canada by rail,.... bales,	5,231,494	4,402,890	5,864,921
To Canada by rail,.....	62,672	54,276	76,881
Total exports,..... bales,	5,294,166	4,457,166	5,941,802
Burnt during year,.....	2,997	16,575	42,085
Total distributed,..... bales,	7,634,463	6,954,756	8,877,340
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Stock net decrease and foreign cotton imported,..... bales,	107,252	237,614	*161,867
Total crop,..... bales,	7,527,211	6,717,142	9,038,707

Consumption in the United States.—It is hardly necessary to say that the cotton-spinning industry of the United States has received a serious set-back the past twelve months. Some other trades have fared much worse than the makers of cotton goods, but all have suffered material loss. When we closed our report a year ago we had only recently passed through the severest phase of the panic. Idle spindles were numerous in all parts of the country—idle, though, not because of insolvency or of any approach to insolvency, but simply because the measure of values was threatened and confidence in the stability of things in the United States was shaken.

A wave of new hope swept over the country just about the time we gave our last year's report to the press, and we so wrote. It

* Net addition.

will be remembered that on the 28th of August the House, by a large majority, passed the measure repealing the purchasing clause of the silver act of 1890. We issued our report on the 8th of September. The prospect then was that the Senate would speedily confirm and complete the action so satisfactorily begun. Instead of doing as the country expected, and in face of the fact that there was in the upper House a safe majority in favor of the repeal, that body continued talking, the people went on suffering, mercantile and manufacturing operations kept on contracting, for more than two long and dreary months, until October 30, when the Senate also passed the bill by a vote of 43 to 32. During the slow and dilatory proceedings in the Senate conditions had developed which did not exist before. For that reason the rectification of our currency instability, which had been so urgent an issue all along, was believed, the world over, to be left still the issue even when the repeal measure had become a law. * * * * *

The strikes of the employees in the cotton mills at New-Bedford and the lock-out at Fall River, besides stoppages here and there of cotton-spinning and weaving factories in other sections, are looked upon by some as betokening prolonged bad times. That is not so; they are mainly an indication of the past, not of the future. Business conditions have been growing worse instead of better in many departments until tariff legislation drew near its close. Consumption had become smaller, the margin for profit narrower, and as a consequence goods had accumulated in stock. Manufacturers who are in that shape do not feel as if they could afford to go on producing and adding to their accumulations at the recent price for goods, especially as they think the new tariff means still lower prices. So the managers of the mills say we will continue to run if our employees will take less pay and thus enable us to meet the market. We do not believe the stoppage will be long. Our view is that the demand for goods in the near future is likely to be large as the supply in the hands of merchants is small; in this way the accumulated stocks at the mills and with agents will shortly be distributed, and that the mills will find it necessary to start up again. Even the short suspension of work, which, as we write, has already occurred, has had an influence on prices, and also some effect on stocks of goods.

Such conditions and facts as the foregoing bring out clearly the embarrassments under which the cotton-goods industry has been carried on the past twelve months. In the preparation of this review we have likewise obtained special reports from individual manufacturers in all sections of the country; they contain though little that is needful to insert here, but they fully confirm the results already indicated. The contrast with the year ending September 1, 1892, is very striking. It will be remembered that the manufacture of cotton goods in that year, 1891-92, was prosperous in all its departments; that this prosperity was continued also into the next year, 1892-93, though growing a trifle less general in its range until the first of January, 1893. That date may be called the turning point, for thereafter business and profits contracted very grad-

ually at first and then more rapidly until the first of July, 1893, when there were but few departments of the trade in the enjoyment of any considerable measure of success, whatever of activity was left vanishing wholly in following weeks, when all business came to a sudden stop, the general industrial dislocation finding very little relief until the latter part of August. Such was the situation and course of affairs the two previous years. What has happened since August, 1893, we have already related. The letters received from manufacturers have described in greater detail than we can make room for the difficulties under which they have had to struggle to keep in operation. At no time has the machinery of the country been fully employed, an important aggregate of spindles and looms, probably not less than 10 per cent. on the average, being idle. Quite a number of managers have been able to work out a small profit, but the large majority have realized but a trifle if anything more than cost. In the meantime stocks have accumulated, and prices have grown less advantageous. Under these circumstances, and with a lower tariff just going into operation, it is not strange that the uncertainties should induce caution. Manufacturers are likely to wait for business activity to force them into making more goods rather than to anticipate an enlarged demand. * * * *

What has been said above applies only to the manufacturers in the North. In the South we find a somewhat more favorable condition of affairs. It is, of course, well known that the Southern mills do not, as a rule, produce the finer qualities of cotton goods, and it is partly on that account that they have not felt, to the same extent, the prevailing depression. In the matter of cost, too, the Southern manufacturer, especially of the heavier and coarser goods, has an advantage. At the same time the operations of the mills have in most instances (though there are numerous exceptions) left but little or nothing for the shareholders. It may be a surprise to many that, under such adverse circumstances, the spinning capacity of the South should have continued to increase. That fact though does not indicate prosperity; the projects were no doubt conceived and undertaken when conditions were more favorable, for an addition means simply that the mill or enlargement is completed and the new spindles set up ready for operation in the year named.

Besides the field in the South, which has now been well proved to be favorable to certain classes of manufacture, has been only in very small part occupied. On the first day of September the number of spindles working and idle aggregated in the South 2,300,000, a total about 250,000 less than in the City of Fall River alone, and barely one-third of the combined number in the State of Massachusetts. In the whole of New-England, which covers an area of 66,465 square miles, there are 12,297,841 spindles, while the South, with area of 862,700 square miles, contains but 2,300,000 spindles. These facts show that the industry is scarcely more than well started as yet; that there is wide room for future development, and that this development is certain to go on during coming years. What could more forcibly express the need of foreign markets to absorb the surplus goods which future development in

the South will produce? The conditions seem to point to the conclusion that there must be either a restricted development or an over-supply of the kind of goods the South can most profitably manufacture, or that foreign purchasers must be secured to relieve the market of the surplus product.

Following the plan inaugurated eight years ago, we have gathered this year the fullest information obtainable with regard to the development and operation of Southern mills during the season. The past month we have secured from the mills, not only returns as to the actual consumption of cotton in bales and pounds and the number of spindles and looms added, working and idle, during the twelve months, but also considerable information with regard to new mills in course of construction and probable further additions to existing plants. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that this annual census entails an immense amount of labor, and this is increased each year by the great number of mills—reaching into the hundreds—projected each season, a large per centage of which end where they began—on paper. It is only, however, by communicating with all these that a true idea of the situation can be arrived at. It appears from the returns made to us that there have been 10 old mills running 37,976 spindles stopped, and 17 new mills running 70,666 spindles started, making a net addition of 7 new mills, running 32,790 spindles during the year. Moreover, the total new spindles added this year is 85,045 net, showing that 52,255 of these spindles have been an increase in the spinning capacity of old mills. Aside from the above, we have knowledge of six new mills, containing 55,192 spindles, which expect to start up within a short time, and there are ten mills in course of construction, but that will not be in operation until after the first of January. * *

The foregoing shows that the number of spindles per mill in the last season reached 6,751, against 6,631 in 1892-93, and 6,619 in 1891-92, indicating that the prevailing tendency still is to build larger factories or to increase the spinning power of old ones. The number of spindles in 1893-94 aggregated 286 per cent. more than in 1879-80, and 4 per cent. more than in 1892-93. It should be remembered that these returns for the last six years only represent the spindles in operation, or very temporary idle; in a subsequent table for the whole country we include those idle for a year or more, omitting only those that are old and useless and permanently out of employ. * * *

With regard to the spinning power in the United States there is but little to be said. There is, of course, a considerable number of spindles idle at this date, mainly in the North, and it will be some little time yet before all the mills can resume their normal position. Under existing circumstances very little new work in the way of enlargement of producing capacity would, in the nature of things, be undertaken, but additions to spindles already under way when the unfavorable conditions set in have in some cases been completed. The aggregate net gain in spindles at the North has, therefore, not been heavy—not over 75,000 spindles. At the South, according to our returns, through new mills and additions to old

mills, there has been a gain of 125,041 spindles. With this year's changes the number of spindles in the whole country at the close of 1893-94, and of the previous five years, would be as stated in the subjoined table. It should be said in explanation of our compilation of total spindles that *this statement represents all mills, whether in operation or not*, (except such as have been closed, with no present intention of starting up again,) whereas the details of Southern mills by States given previously represent only mills in operation in some portion of 1893-94, or about to start up.

SPINDLES.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
North.....	13,550,000	13,475,000	13,275,000	12,925,000	12,835,000	12,735,000
South,	2,291,054	2,166,023	2,002,869	1,856,000	1,725,000	1,450,000
Total.....	15,841,054	15,641,023	15,277,869	14,781,000	14,560,000	14,175,000

American spinners close the year with smaller stocks of cotton. The takings through the year of Northern and Southern spinners have been given as below :

Total crop of the United States, as before stated,.....	bales,	7,527,211
Stock on hand, commencement of year, (Sept. 1, 1893 :)		
At Northern ports,.....	151,524	
At Southern ports,.....	91,747	
		243,271
At Northern interior markets,.....	6,747	
		250,018
Total supply during the year ending Sept. 1, 1894,.....		7,777,229
Of this supply there has been :		
Exported to foreign ports during the year,...	5,231,494	
Less foreign cotton included,.....	43,972	
		5,187,522
Sent to Canada direct from West,	62,672	
Burnt North and South,*.....	2,997	
Stock on hand end of year, (Sept. 1, 1894 :)		
At Northern ports,.....	104,810	
At Southern ports,.....	73,927	
		183,737
At Northern interior markets,.....	3,001	
		5,489,929
Total takings by spinners in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1894,.....		2,337,300
Taken by Southern spinners, (included in above total,).....		723,329
Total takings by Northern spinners,.....		1,613,971

These figures show that the total takings by spinners North and South during 1893-94 have reached 2,337,300 bales, of which the Northern mills have taken 1,613,971 bales and the Southern mills 723,329 bales. Our summary of takings and consumption on the basis of *no stocks in the hands of Northern spinners on September 1, 1875*, reaches the following results. The width of our columns

* Burnt includes not only what has been thus destroyed at the Northern and Southern out-ports, but also all burnt on Northern railroads and in Northern factories.

compels us to omit the results of the years 1875-76 to and including 1887-88.

TAKINGS AND CONSUMPTION.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Taken by—						
Northern mills,	1,780,486	1,792,850	2,031,625	2,212,032	1,747,314	1,613,971
Southern mills,	486,603	549,478	605,916	681,471	733,701	723,329
Total takings from crop,	2,267,089	2,342,328	2,637,541	2,893,503	2,481,015	2,337,300
Stock held by mills,	73,029	24,515	17,365	123,900	310,932	108,246
Total year's supplies,	2,340,118	2,366,843	2,654,906	3,017,403	2,791,947	2,445,546
Consumption, (estimated.)—						
Northern mills,	1,829,000	1,800,000	1,925,000	2,025,000	1,950,000	1,675,000
Southern mills,	486,603	549,478	605,916	681,471	733,701	723,329
Total consumption,	2,315,603	2,349,478	2,530,916	2,706,471	2,683,701	2,398,329
Total supply as above,	2,340,118	2,366,843	2,654,906	3,017,403	2,791,947	2,445,546
Leaving mill stocks, Sept. 1,	24,515	17,365	123,990	310,932	108,346	47,217

The foregoing leaves stocks in spinners' hands at 47,217 bales, and shows that the United States consumed 2,398,329 bales.

Consumption in Europe.—Speaking broadly, cotton spinning in Europe the past year has suffered no check from labor strikes, and has also otherwise been far more favorably situated than in the United States, but still manufacturers' products have met a dragging market, and consequently as a rule the mills have not secured satisfactory results; indeed, during August, short time has been threatened, and to a very moderate extent adopted. That the year has been conspicuously free from any wide-spread disturbing influence is well shown by the reports of weekly consumption of the raw material according to the current estimates made by Mr. THOMAS ELLISON, indicating as they do unusual uniformity. The estimates for Great Britain have been 80,000 bales and for the Continent 92,000 bales each week of the spinning season, beginning with October, 1893, down to the first of September, 1894. That weekly total is 4,000 bales more for the Continent than last year's total, but for Great Britain it is no larger than the weeks of full work in 1892-93. As to the aggregate consumption for the year, Great Britain as well as the Continent shows a considerable increase, because there has been no contraction in work during the last twelve months on account of strikes in the United Kingdom, while a year ago there was a very decided loss from that cause, the total consumption for January, February and March, 1893, averaging only 55,000 bales per week, against 80,000 bales the maximum weeks for that year, and, as stated, 80,000 bales all the weeks of the current year.

Ordinarily such an enlarged production would mean a profitable year for the spinners. As already said, that is not a correct conclusion on this occasion. Many influences have been operating to the disadvantage of Europe's trade the past twelve months. Prominent among them has been the industrial depression in the United

States, accompanied with a decrease in our imports greater in the amount of the loss than ever before in a single year. This has deprived the leading European nations of a good customer, but especially Great Britain, the nation which is most intimately connected with our trade. It has so happened, too, that the country which has been chiefly depended upon to make good the absence of our demand for Manchester productions is India, and that the industries of India, at the same time, have been in a very unsatisfactory and rather disorganized condition, following the suspension of silver coinage and the movement to put India's currency on a gold basis.

The foregoing suggests the thought, what has Europe done with its enlarged production, and especially in view of the fact that the demand from the United States has been in great part withdrawn? So far as the Continent is concerned, the trade figures of a sufficiently recent date are not procurable to enable one to determine the disposition that has been made of its increase. The presumption is that it has gone into home consumption, though we notice that more Manchester goods went to the Continent in 1893-94 than in 1892-93. No such doubt exists with reference to the destination of the additional goods Great Britain's spindles have turned out. At the time we write we have the export figures of cotton goods and yarns for the United Kingdom to the 1st of August only. But up to that date the estimated increased consumption of cotton since October 1, 1893, by its mills was about 17 per cent., whereas the actual export of goods and yarns all reduced to pounds had increased about 14 per cent. Here is a difference of only 3 per cent. for loss in manufacture and for addition to home stocks and home consumption. We speak of increased home stocks of goods in Great Britain, as we presume they were reduced to a minimum in 1892-93, when the prolonged and extensive strikes prevailed there.

Great Britain's export figures also disclose the fact that a feature of the year has been the shipments to India. Up to the 1st of August the exports to that country of piece goods in 1893-94 was 2,122,691,000 yards, against 1,592,050,000 yards in the same time of 1892-93, and of yarn 33,743,000 pounds, against 29,781,000 pounds. We said a year ago that the closing of the mints in India ought to increase that country's takings of cotton goods from Great Britain, and that suggestion has turned out strikingly correct, for the increase, as shown by the foregoing figures, has been very large. It is stated now that the movement has been pushed to such an extent that the stocks of goods at Calcutta have become so heavy as to be troublesome. The report is that at present shipments are being stimulated under the fear of the re-imposition in India of an import duty on cotton goods. * * * * *

Overland and Crop Movement.—This year's overland movement has exhibited peculiar features. It will be remembered that last season, although the crop was a small one—over two and a quarter million bales less than in the previous season—the overland shipments fell off but little more than half a million bales. But this

season, although the yield is fully three-quarters of a million bales greater than in 1892-93, the gross overland has still further decreased, though only slightly. An explanation for this change from the all-rail to the water route for marketing the crop is found in the fact that Northern mills, which obtain their supply of cotton wholly or chiefly by rail, have, in the aggregate, taken materially less the current season than in the previous year, while the volume of exports to foreign ports from Southern out-ports direct has largely increased. The changes from last year in the manner of marketing this overland cotton have been quite important. The routes *via* St. Louis have handled nearly 25 per cent. more than in the previous year, cotton heretofore going *via* Hannibal and Higbee having been diverted to that point. The movement *via* Cairo has increased about 10 per cent., but *via* Louisville, Evansville, Cincinnati and "other routes" shipments have been less than in 1892-93.

With regard to the marketing through the Southern out-ports the changes reflect, in part, the alterations in yield of the different sections. For instance, the Atlantic ports have not only recovered the previous year's loss, but have approached closely to the high totals of 1891-92, the yield being relatively better in that portion of the cotton belt than elsewhere. The movement through New-Orleans was slightly greater than last year, but receipts at Galveston, &c., exhibit a falling off. The variations that have taken place for a series of years are noted in the following statement :

PER CENTAGE OF CROP RECEIVED AT	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Wilmington, &c.,.....	03.03	02.80	02.39	02.97	02.33	03.13	03.31	03.02	02.58	03.17
Norfolk, &c.,.....	10.20	07.39	09.54	11.85	10.42	14.05	13.91	12.51	12.37	13.67
Charleston, &c.,.....	05.61	04.35	05.18	05.95	04.50	05.76	06.30	05.98	07.68	09.22
Savannah, &c.,.....	14.12	13.78	13.22	15.32	15.24	13.71	13.70	12.82	12.42	12.54
Florida,.....	00.50	00.47	00.30	00.59	00.52	00.49	00.49	00.42	00.83	01.46
Mobile,.....	02.64	02.55	02.95	03.43	03.37	03.09	02.96	03.32	03.79	04.18
New-Orleans,.....	25.15	23.85	27.71	24.00	26.99	24.47	25.36	27.06	26.94	27.00
Galveston, &c.,.....	14.19	16.48	13.27	12.23	12.03	10.22	09.83	11.57	11.30	06.52
New-York, Boston, &c.,...	04.05	04.67	04.73	04.45	04.95	05.07	03.97	04.94	04.58	04.49
Total through all ports,....	79.49	76.29	79.19	80.79	80.35	79.99	79.83	81.66	82.39	84.25
Overland, <i>net</i> ,.....	10.90	12.79	13.27	12.21	12.14	12.99	13.89	12.21	12.42	11.06
Southern consumption,.....	09.61	10.92	07.54	07.00	07.51	07.02	06.31	06.13	05.19	04.69
Total United States Crop,...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the above table we have figured only what is called the *net* overland, as the remainder of the *gross* amount is counted at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or at the Southern ports where it first appears in the receipts. At the same time the entire *gross* overland reaches a market by some all-rail route; hence in measuring the total overland we can do so correctly only by using the *gross* figures.

In determining this year the portion of the crop forwarded by each of the different overland routes, we have followed our usual method :

First. Of counting each bale of cotton at the Southern out-port when it first appears.

Second. Of deducting from gross overland all cotton shipped by rail from Southern out-ports to the North.

Third. Of deducting also from overland any amounts taken from Southern out-ports for Southern consumption.

Fourth. Of deducting likewise arrivals by railroads at New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, all of which have been counted in the receipts from week to week during the year.

With these explanations nothing further is needed to make plain the following statement of the movement overland for the year ending September 1, 1894 :

	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
<i>Amount Shipped—</i>			
Via St. Louis,.....bales,	623,466	496,108	698,506
Via Cairo,.....	233,684	205,701	351,339
Via Hannibal,.....	13,756	188,802	162,324
Via Evansville,.....	7,509	13,982	39,162
Via Louisville,.....	134,877	143,088	210,346
Via Cincinnati,.....	108,347	109,760	163,272
Via other routes,.....	118,421	166,778	159,346
Shipped to mills, not included above,.....	13,796	16,298	16,187
Total gross overland,.....bales,	1,253,856	1,290,512	1,800,482
<i>Deduct Shipments—</i>			
Overland to New-York, Boston, &c.,..bales,	304,620	313,731	428,377
Between interior towns,.....	21,919	33,065	63,492
Galveston, inland and local mills,.....	10,499	5,050	5,012
New-Orleans, inland and local mills,.....	24,601	16,502	26,599
Mobile, inland and local mills,.....	16,119	21,998	38,916
Savannah, inland and local mills,.....	1,955	2,149	3,364
Charleston, inland and local mills,.....	12,225	14,374	11,491
North Carolina ports, inland and local mills,.....	2,213	2,451	2,561
Virginia ports, inland and local mills,.....	39,215	22,227	20,976
Total to be deducted,.....bales,	433,366	431,547	600,788
Leaving total net overland,*.....bales,	820,490	858,965	1,199,694

The following shows the total crop each year for the last ten years :

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1893-94,.....	7,527,211	1888-89,.....	6,935,082
1892-93,.....	6,717,142	1887-88,.....	7,017,707
1891-92,.....	9,038,707	1886-87,.....	6,513,623
1890-91,.....	8,655,518	1885-86,.....	6,550,215
1889-90,.....	7,313,726	1884-85,.....	5,669,021

Weight of Bales.—The average weight of bales and the gross

* This total includes shipments to Canada, &c., by rail, which, during 1893-94, amounted to 62,672 bales, and are deducted in the statement of consumption ; in 1892-93 these shipments were 54,275 bales, and in 1891-92 they were 76,881 bales. * * *

weight of the crop we have made up as follows for this year, and give last year for comparison :

CROP OF	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.			YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.		
	Number of bales.	Weight in pounds.	Average weight.	Number of bales.	Weight in pounds.	Average weight.
Texas.....	1,067,780	556,906,613	521.58	1,103,724	585,426,247	530.41
Louisiana.....	1,898,094	950,257,464	501.96	1,602,079	800,943,375	499.94
Alabama.....	199,125	99,721,800	500.80	171,583	86,134,666	502.00
Georgia.....	1,101,094	583,358,925	484.39	956,697	461,955,606	485.98
South Carolina.....	422,283	203,337,710	481.52	292,134	139,751,063	478.98
Virginia.....	767,262	374,162,987	487.66	496,493	241,037,422	485.48
North Carolina.....	228,184	110,098,780	482.50	188,035	90,127,056	479.81
Tennessee, &c.....	1,848,439	920,578,075	498.03	1,906,397	949,233,194	497.92
Total crop.....	7,527,211	3,748,422,352	497.98	6,717,142	3,357,588,631	499.85

According to the foregoing, the average gross weight per bale this season was 497.98 lbs., against 499.85 lbs. in 1892-93, or 1.87 lbs. less than last year. Had, therefore, as many pounds been put into each bale as during the previous season, the crop would have aggregated only 7,500,000 bales. The relation of the gross weights this year to previous years may be seen from the following comparison :

CROP OF	Number of Bales.	Weight in Pounds.	Average Weight.
1893-94,	7,527,211	3,748,422,352	497.98
1892-93,	6,717,142	3,357,588,631	499.85
1891-92,	9,038,707	4,508,324,405	498.78
1890-91,	8,655,518	4,326,400,045	499.84
1889-90,	7,313,726	3,628,520,831	496.13
1888-89,	6,935,082	3,437,408,499	495.66

New Crop and Its Marketing.—Of the growing crop we can say little that is definite. There is no period of the whole growing season when so many unfavorable rumors get afloat as during the last half of August and the early part of September. This year is no exception to the general condition in that particular. In Texas, for instance, down to the 1st of July this year, the plant was pronounced by all authorities of the State as being in a very promising shape, and a large addition to last year's crop was said to be the outlook. Now it is claimed by some that since the date named there has been great damage done, especially in the southern and central sections, first by drought in July and later by the August rains. Indeed, too much moisture and a rank growth of the plant during the past month is a complaint which is common to a considerable section of almost every Southern State.

How much of loss to the yield must be deducted from the total of the August expectations because of these later adverse conditions no one can, at present, state with any accuracy. One fact seems to be assured, and that is, that up to about the middle of August there

* Including Florida.

was the promise of a full crop ; so that present and future estimates of damage must start with a pretty strong and healthy plant at that date. We all know that such a plant is able to endure a great many adversities without suffering great depreciation ; or, in other words, it cannot easily be a victim of disease or become readily a prey to its natural enemies. * * * * *

SEA ISLAND CROP AND CONSUMPTION.

The total growth of Sea Island this year is 61,052 bales, and with the stock at the beginning of the year, (1,914 bales,) we have the following as the total supply and distribution :

This year's crop,.....	bales,	61,052
Stock September 1, 1893,.....		1,914
<hr/>		
Total year's supply,.....	bales,	62,966
Distributed as follows :		
Exported to foreign ports,.....	bales,	37,333
Stock end of year,.....		1,288
<hr/>		
Leaving for consumption in United States,.....	bales,	24,345

We thus reach the conclusion that our spinners have taken of Sea Island cotton this year 24,277 bales, (68 bales being burnt,) or 1,390 bales more than in the previous year.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND COTTON IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET FOR EACH WEEK DURING THE YEAR
ENDING AUGUST 31, 1894.

1893.		1894.		1894.	
Week ending	Highest.	Lowest.	Week ending	Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 2...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	Jan. 6...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.
Sept. 9...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	Jan. 13...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Sept. 16...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	Jan. 20...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Sept. 23...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8	Jan. 27...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Sept. 30...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	Feb. 3...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Oct. 7...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	Feb. 10...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Oct. 14...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8	Feb. 17...	8	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Oct. 21...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	Feb. 24...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Oct. 28...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	March 3...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Nov. 4...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	March 10...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Nov. 11...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	March 17...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Nov. 18...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	March 24...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Nov. 25...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	March 31...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dec. 2...	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	April 7...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dec. 9...	8	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	April 14...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dec. 16...	8	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	April 21...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dec. 23...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	April 28...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dec. 30...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$			
			May 5...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.
			May 12...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			May 19...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			May 26...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			June 2...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			June 9...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			June 16...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			June 23...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			June 30...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			July 7...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			July 14...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			July 21...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
			July 28...	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7
			Aug. 4...	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
			Aug. 11...	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
			Aug. 18...	7	7
			Aug. 25...	7	6 $\frac{1}{8}$

REVIEW OF THE WHALE FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THIS industry for the year 1894 may be said to have been a fairly satisfactory one as regards the catch by the sperm whalers, the fleet cruising in the North Atlantic having obtained very good catches, while in the South Atlantic the success was not any better than the previous year. The cruising grounds for sperm oil are still confined to these two oceans.

The season in the Arctic, as a whole, was a poor one, the vessels at McKenzie River finding whales scarce and wild, with a great abundance of ice, the largest catch by any one vessel being eight whales. A large portion of the fleet did not go farther east than Return Reef, where the "Reindeer" was totally lost, and those not intending to winter returned to Point Barrow and proceeded to the westward. Five of the wintered steamers went to the westward and returned home. Seven steamers proceeded to Herschel Island, together with 6 sailing ships, to winter there, making a total of 15 steamers and ships, as against 7 steamers last winter.

The supply steamer "Jeannie" was again fortunate in reaching Herschel Island and bringing home from 65,000 to 70,000 pounds of whalebone, being the later catch of 5 steamers in the fall of 1893. At the westward a great number of whales were seen, but very wild, and but very little ice was encountered.

The total catch of bowheads by the entire fleet was 91, of which 54 were taken to the eastward and 37 to the westward of Point Barrow. In 1893 the catch was 294, and in 1892 214½ bowheads.

There were 15 right whales in all taken by three vessels, against the same number by 10 vessels in 1893.

The quantity of whalebone left on board the wintered vessels at the close of the past season is estimated to be 25,000 pounds, as against 125,000 pounds at the same time the previous year.

Six steamers will go to the Arctic to winter, and 1 steamer will make the season and return home. The Arctic fleet for the season of 1895 will consist of 16 steamers and 10 sailing vessels, the smallest number for very many years.

Two vessels went to Hudson's Bay and did fairly well, and will no doubt be sent again this year.

There are now 21 vessels lying up in Eastern ports, having a tonnage of 3,156, against 13 vessels and 2,739 tonnage in 1894. Owing to the most unsatisfactory condition of the business it is doubtful if many of these vessels will be fitted the present year.

The quantity of sperm oil bought by refiners during 1894 was

small compared with previous years, being only 6,887 barrels, as against 11,298 barrels in 1893 and 12,151 barrels in 1892.

The exports reached 1,720 barrels, against 1,165 barrels in 1893 and 1,787 barrels in 1892.

Sperm oil opened the year at 61½ cents per gallon and advanced to 62½ cents and 63 cents in February and March, with very small sales; declined to 60 cents in May and remained very quiet until September, when a further decline to 55 cents took place, at which it was steady until December, when a sale was made of 500 barrels at 50 cents, the lowest price since the year 1843. The year closed with holders apparently disposed to accept 50 cents for prime oil, if that was the best price offered.

Whale oil, at the beginning of the year, sales of Sea Elephant were made at 36 cents, and in March and April South Sea brought 34 to 35 cents. There were no further transactions until August and September, when South Sea sold at 30 to 31 cents; and in October Northern brought 32 cents. In December Northern sold at 31 to 31½ cents, and South Sea and Humpback at 30 cents, the year closing at these prices.

Whalebone opened the year at \$3 for Arctic. In March sales were made at \$3.25, but in May the price declined to \$3.10 to \$3.15. There was hardly any business done during the summer months. In September sales were made at \$2.25, and in October a parcel of old Arctic brought \$3. In December new Arctic sold for \$2.60, at which the year closed, with a tendency to a still lower price.

Refined spermaceti opened the year at 29 cents, declined to 26½ cents in March, advanced to 28½ cents in April and to 29 cents in June, continuing steady until October, when the price advanced to 31½ cents, which was the ruling price until the close of the year.

IMPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1894.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
New-Bedford,.....	12,878	....	1,545	....	12,100
Provincetown,.....	900	....	....	....	....
New-York,.....	870	....	....	....	....
Edgartown,.....	660	....	....	....	....
San Francisco,.....	1,025	....	7,175	....	266,700
Total, 1894,.....	16,333	....	8,720	....	278,800
Total, 1893,.....	15,253	....	8,110	....	411,315

EXPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

<i>YEARS.</i>	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
1894,.....	1,720	....	276	....	147,667
1893,.....	1,165	1,064	216,335
1892,.....	1,787	291	83,869
1891,.....	3,218	608	127,920
1890,.....	2,000	4,366	129,933

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STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF OIL AND WHALEBONE IN THE UNITED STATES,
JANUARY 1ST, 1895.

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
New-Bedford,.....	15,349	....	2,100	....	32,000
Elsewhere,.....	....	....	....	....	308,000
Total,.....	15,349	....	2,100	....	340,000

STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND
WHALEBONE FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1894.

MONTHS	<i>Sperm Oil.</i>	<i>Whale Oil.</i>	<i>W hale-bone.</i>	MONTHS.	<i>Sperm Oil.</i>	<i>Whale Oil.</i>	<i>W hale-bone.</i>
January,	61½	..	\$3.00	July,.....	60	..	....
February,	61½	36	3.10	August,	60	30	....
March,	62½	34	3.25	September,.....	56	30½	\$2.50
April,	62½	34½	3.25	October,.....	55	32	3.00
May,	60	..	3.15	November,	55	..	2.60
June, .....	..	..	....	December,.....	50	30	2.60

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1894, 56 cents.

Average price of Whale Oil for 1894, 32½ cents.

Average price of Bone for 1894, \$2.95.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE WHALE
FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1895.

	<i>Ships and Barks.</i>		<i>Brigs.</i>		<i>Schooners.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
New-Bedford,.....	25	....	1	....	13	....	8,057
Edgartown,.....	1	....	1	....	1	....	311
Provincetown, .....	..	....	1	....	9	....	972
Boston,	2	....	1	....	..	....	804
San Francisco,.....	23	....	3	....	4	....	8,008
Total,	51	....	7	....	27	....	18,152

REVIEW OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

ALTHOUGH actual panic conditions may be said to have disappeared during 1893, their influence was projected far into 1894, and more or less governed the course of the dry goods market. The year opened with a heavy tone prevailing in all departments, with prices at an unusually low level and with the general demand reduced to small dimensions. Throughout the first quarter these conditions showed no improvement, the tendency, in fact, being towards still lower values in both cotton and woollen goods. In the former business dragged, with prices still sagging until August, when there was a temporary revival of activity, stretching into September, and in some instances a recovery of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per yard in staple lines. This was again succeeded, however, by poor results, which culminated in December in the largest auction sale of cotton goods ever held. Besides the influence referred to above, the market had to contend against causes which affected the whole country in the shape of unsettled financial conditions, inducing an all prevailing conservatism in business operations and a contraction of consuming capacity on the part of the masses. But both cotton and woollen goods were affected by causes more peculiar to themselves. On the former the influence of continuous depreciation in the price of cotton was material, while the latter had to contend against protracted delays in settling the tariff question as well as against low priced wool. The manufacturing branches were naturally affected by the unsatisfactory condition of the selling end, and although there was no such general curtailment as seen in 1893, yet production for the year was estimated to fall much short of normal volume. There were voluntary shut-downs or adoption of short time and a number of strikes arising out of compulsory adjustment of wages to prevailing conditions, the most notable of these being the strike at Fall River in the fall of the year. In one respect, however, the year's experience has yielded encouragement, and that is in the decrease in number and volume of failures reported. The manner in which business has been conducted has drawn obligations within conservative limits, and there has, in view of all the trade has passed through, been a striking absence of failures of importance. Manufacturers have, however, claimed that they have been and still are working either on the dead line or with very scanty profits, while commission houses have sustained a severe shrinkage in returns on the business done by them. It was noted in the review for 1893 that prices had declined 5 to 7 per cent. in brown cottons, 5 to 10 per cent. in bleached and 5 to 12 per

cent. in colored, woolen goods declining 15 to 20 per cent. Further declines for the year just closed must be recorded to the extent of 12 to 15 per cent. in brown, 10 to 15 per cent. in bleached, 10 to 15 per cent. in colored cottons, and fully 15 per cent. on an average in woolen goods. At the close of the year the tone is more hopeful. The fall in prices is believed to have largely discounted all adverse influences, and there is a prevailing impression that general conditions of the country indicate a gradual improvement.

Cotton Goods.—The year opened with a poor tone and dull demand in all branches of staple cotton goods. Large auction sales toward the close of 1893 had distributed an unusual volume of supplies, and buyers were well stocked, even had there been a more pronounced disposition to operate. January and February were very slow months, with sellers always exceedingly easy to deal with and prices still tending downwards. In March there was a slight revival of business, but from then until late summer the market again presented a dragging appearance. In brown goods the lowest prices on record were reached in July, a temporary recovery being noted in August and September, this, however, again being lost by the end of the year. The Southern mills, which were more regularly at work than Eastern mills, were the most aggressive sellers, and in their products the decline has been greatest. Bleached cottons did not reach their lowest stage until December, arriving there by degrees with hardly a check, and closing inactive on the lowest general basis on which they have ever been sold. Colored goods, which are so largely consumed by the masses, naturally felt the effect of the curtailed purchasing powers of the working class, and despite exceedingly low prices stocks were difficult to move, this being the occasion of the largest auction sales of staple cotton ever held, BLISS, FABYAN & Co. putting 27,000 packages, a large proportion colored cottons, under the hammer right at the close of the year. The sale was fairly successful but of too recent occurrence to judge of its general effect on the trade. This distribution relieved the market of some stocks which have been a source of weakness, and may have good results. In general estimation, however, there are still abundant supplies in existence in other quarters, whilst from all accounts production, which had been materially curtailed at one time or another, was fuller at the close than at the opening of the year. Despite the foregoing, there are good grounds for estimating the bulk of business done in staple cotton as decidedly larger than it was last year, but the value of it can hardly be as great, owing to the heavy fall in prices. These show declines from opening prices, which were in all instances the best, of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c. in brown sheetings and drills; of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. in bleached cottons; of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c. in wide sheetings; in denims, of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.; in ticks, of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., and in other colored cottons, of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per yard.

The following shows the course of prices during the year for a few leading makes of staple cotton goods and wool flannels :

	Opening. Cents.		Highest. Cents.		Lowest. Cents.		Closing. Cents.
Atlantic A.—Brown Cottons,.....	6½	..	6½	..	5½	..	5½
Lawrence L. L.—Brown Cottons,....	4½	..	4½	..	4	..	4½
Pepperell R.—Brown Cottons,.....	5½	..	5½	..	4½	..	4½
Boott F. F.—Brown Cottons,.....	6	..	6	..	5½	..	5½
New-York Mills—4-4 Bleh'd Cottons,.	10	..	10	..	10	..	10
Fruit of the Loom—4-4 Bleh'd Cott'ns,	8	..	8	..	6½	..	6½
Lonsdale—4-4 Bleached Cottons,.....	8	..	8	..	6½	..	6½
Hope—4-4 Bleached Cottons,.....	6½	..	6½	..	5½	..	5½
Amoskeag—A. C. A. Tickings,.....	11½	..	11½	..	10	..	10
Everett Denims,	11	..	11	..	10	..	10
Pepperell Drills,.....	5½	..	5½	..	5	..	5
Gilbert's—No. 3, 4-4 White Flannels,	50	..	50	..	45	..	45
Talbot T.—Scarlet Flannels,.....	30	..	30	..	27½	..	27½
F. & C.—Scarlet Flannels,.....	30	..	30	..	27½	..	27½

Export Trade in Cotton Goods.—The demand for export has been on a more liberal scale than during the preceding year, despite the generally unfavorable condition of the silver and exchange markets, and the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan. The depression in the home market made foreign outlets very desirable, and sellers encouraged the export business by quoting lower prices and more favorable terms than usual. The reciprocity arrangements with South America helped trade in colored goods, several prominent firms making special efforts to take advantage of these, with good results, so far as volume of transactions go.

The following statement exhibits the exports of cotton cloth from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894 :

COUNTRIES.	Uncolored.		Colored.	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
Argentine Republic,.....	2,723,107	\$250,826	1,252,706	\$47,557
Brazil,.....	10,645,626	781,121	8,742,129	664,426
Chili,.....	8,407,400	430,891	386,121	23,084
China,.....	50,458,349	2,772,065	1,281,417	74,155
Central American States :				
Costa Rica,.....	707,000	37,740	437,339	24,342
Guatemala,.....	554,309	29,868	145,383	8,512
Honduras,.....	1,516,643	84,254	921,056	46,182
Nicaragua,.....	483,346	28,648	464,443	24,346
Salvador,.....	1,968,823	100,540	278,248	13,800
England,.....	3,704,872	341,520	5,250,298	337,441
Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territory,.....	6,221,348	368,667	9,652,055	591,883
British West Indies,.....	775,141	79,426	2,789,500	153,185
British East Indies,.....	5,891,292	330,077	.....	.....
Hayti,.....	1,239,136	107,780	6,733,660	456,065
Germany,.....	973,041	60,016	758,306	48,508
Mexico,.....	1,368,663	111,236	3,184,205	197,855
San Domingo,.....	701,498	55,752	4,469,627	233,383
Cuba,.....	426,335	50,610	134,922	6,812
Uruguay,.....	682,581	67,466	831,226	55,890
Venezuela,.....	1,812,742	154,458	6,031,468	367,118
All other countries,.....	23,063,126	1,377,390	7,794,349	468,522
Total, 1893-94,.....	124,349,278	\$7,639,851	61,538,458	\$3,854,935
Total, 1892-93,	100,776,006	6,306,022	43,016,108	2,802,462
Increase in 1893-94,.....	23,573,272	\$1,333,829	18,522,350	\$1,052,473

The quantity and value of cotton cloths exported from the Port of New-York during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with other districts of the United States, were as follows :

Districts.	Uncolored.		Colored.	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
New-York, N. Y.,	114,892,714	\$7,011,235	41,545,996	\$2,621,809
Baltimore, Md.,	903,464	117,593	10,486	877
Vermont,	6,097,406	365,870	9,353,258	567,926
Oswegatchie, N. Y.,	1,042,900	47,025	1,557,951	89,060
Brazos de Santiago, Texas,	399,773	27,546	557,791	36,693
Pasa del Norte, Texas,	88,185	6,056	212,538	14,313
San Francisco, Cal., .....	.....	.....	1,971,673	131,277
New-Orleans, La.,	281,898	18,443	257,358	13,645
Arizona,	129,008	9,874	664,069	45,432
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.,	144,436	8,070	4,687,820	281,025
Portland and Falmouth, Me.,	42,962	6,500	8,969	1,492
All other ports,	326,542	21,639	710,549	51,336
Total United States, 1893-94,	124,340,278	\$7,639,851	61,538,458	\$3,354,935

Print Cloths.—Print cloths opened the year nominally on the basis of $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 64 squares and with stocks estimated at 140,000 pieces. From that point there was an almost uninterrupted steady increase in stocks and nearly as steady a decline in prices until the middle of August, when 835,000 pieces were reported held by manufacturers, and 64 squares were quoted at 2½c., within 1 per cent. of the lowest point of the year. During August the relations between the manufacturers and their help became strained, and on the former announcing a reduction in wages the latter struck work, remaining out from the majority of mills some ten weeks. Prices advanced early in September to 3c., but even with the elimination of over 1,500,000 pieces from production, declined again, closing on the basis of $2\frac{1}{4}$ c., plus 1 per cent., for 64 squares, and stocks just about the same in volume as at the beginning of the year.

The production at Fall River for 1894 was 8,478,000 pieces, against 9,665,000 pieces in 1893, and the unsold stock on December 31st was 140,000 pieces, against 142,000 end of 1893; 7,000 pieces end of 1892, and 90,000 pieces end of 1891. The sales of the year at Fall River were 5,062,000 pieces odd counts, and 3,269,000 pieces 64 × 64s. The year opened with prices $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 64 × 64s, and closed at $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 64 × 64s. The highest price during the year was 3c.; the lowest was 2½c., less 1 per cent., for 64 × 64s; the average for the year, 2.7627c. Last year the average was 3.2860c. At the close of the year 1,300,000 pieces were sold for future delivery at Fall River. The stock of print cloths in the country (outside of printers) at the end of the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive, were as follows :

1885,	pieces,	475,000	1890,	pieces,	952,000
1886,	235,000	1891,	278,000		
1887,	221,000	1892,	9,000		
1888,	19,000	1893,	840,000		
1889,	328,000	1894,	211,000		

Prints and Printed Dress Goods.—There had been much less than the usual quantity of spring business done when the year opened, and this helped trade somewhat during the early months, but in common with other departments, printed fabrics suffered from the general poor conditions, and the aggregate trade for the spring season fell short of normal average. Prices were nominally 5 to 5½c. at the opening for fancy calicoes, but sellers could hardly hold to these, and in many instances had to close out stocks even below the lower limit named above. Fall trade opened without much improvement in prospects, and for fancy calicoes 5c. was regarded as an outside price. Less than an ordinary amount of business was done. Spring lines for 1895 are shown at the close, and although prices have not all been made, the range for fancies appears likely to be from 4½ to 5c. per yard. Staple prints have been indifferent sellers throughout, and are ½ to ¾c. down on the year. Indigo blues, at the lowest point, showed a decline of ¾c., but have recovered ¼c. therefrom, while shirting prints are ¼ to ½c. down. The dull demand for regular prints had a noticeable effect in diversifying production, and there have been more special finishes in both medium and high class goods in the market than ever before, many at prices but little above the print, and in these results have been relatively more satisfactory.

Ginghams and Woven Fabrics.—Last year had been a most disappointing one for manufacturers of ginghams, but as 1894 opened with the readjustment of prices to a lower level than ever touched before, it was hoped improved results would be secured, especially as prints were in such indifferent favor. These hopes were hardly realized. Buyers showed no more disposition than before to purchase ginghams, and a dull and dragging spring trade was recorded for most lines of dress styles. The opening prices were rarely departed from to the extent of public quotations, but there was considerable trading, with quiet concession either in prices or discounts, before the season ended. Fall business presented no feature of special interest, and spring trade for 1895 has opened up without symptoms of encouragement other than may be drawn from impressions of general trade conditions. Staple gingham have shown the effects of Southern competition, and there has been considerable weakness in prices throughout the year, declines of 1c. per yard being noted in some leading makes. There is a general belief that the production of all kinds of ginghams is on a reduced scale at the close of the year. Diversions to high grade goods in finer qualities of all cotton and of cotton and silk mixed fabrics have been more noticeable, and some of these are undoubtedly displacing foreign productions in this market.

Hosiery, Knit Underwear, &c.—Business in this department opened with no cheerful prospects, as the demand for spring lines during the closing months of 1893 had been too poor to afford employment for anything like a normal amount of machinery, whilst there was before the trade the disturbing influence of impending tariff changes, in which it was rumored the knitting industry

would be severely dealt with. Despite these, however, agents were agreeably surprised as the season wore on to find business expanding, and before the close of it sufficient had been secured to give employment to a number of previously idle factories. This demand was, undoubtedly, stimulated by the exceedingly low level of prices reached, as it was largely confined to the cheaper grades of goods in both hosiery and underwear. The same feature was noticeable in the business done for fall in all cotton lines, although some manufacturers of higher grade woolen and worsted goods were able to report very fair results. At the close of the year it would appear that they have been fairly successful in doing this, as the trade generally is in perceptibly better condition than it was at the close of 1893 in all but prices; these are irregularly ten to twenty per cent. under a year ago.

Woolen Fabrics.—During the greater part of the year business in this department was peculiarly under the influence of tariff uncertainties, and for the balance of it home production has had to contend against material reduction of duties on foreign goods. The early part of the year was marked by a generally indifferent trade in all descriptions of men's wear fabrics, with much irregularity in prices, but as production was curtailed even more than consumption, the condition of the markets, as far as stocks were concerned, gradually improved, and the heavy weight season for the current year closed with some alleviation on that account. The protracted delays in Congress on tariff legislation, however, kept matters in a very unsettled condition, and put home manufactures under the disadvantage of having to open a new season without any stable foundation for prices, and with buyers holding aloof as much as possible. Tentative prices were named, allowing for the removal of duties from raw wool and reduced duties on fabrics, but real progress was hardly made until much later than usual. The latter demand was, however, of fair proportions, stimulated, doubtlessly, to some extent, by the fact that prices showed reductions ranging from 12½ to 20 per cent. from previous year. A noticeable feature of the year's business was the preference for low and medium-priced staple goods, those in blacks and blues preponderating largely in the business done. Cotton warp and cotton mixed fabrics suffered from the low cost of all wool goods, and were slow sellers all year at weak prices. Business in overcoatings and cloakings shared the fortunes of the general run of woolen goods for wear, showing unsatisfactory results in both volume and value. Flannels were noteworthy, from the fact that the large houses were again compelled to resort to the auction rooms for distribution of their products. The woolen and worsted dress goods departments have shown relatively much better results in volume of business transacted than the foregoing, but the depreciation in prices has been quite as noteworthy.

REVIEW OF THE LEATHER TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE year opened with a very large stock, held chiefly by the United States Leather Company, that corporation having, in consequence of the panic of 1893, been obliged to hold a great deal of the surplus and all the supplies, owing to the limited market for leather. In the beginning of 1894 there was a change. Sales grew larger, buyers were met by liberal concessions in prices, and were induced, on that account, to operate with more freedom than they had been doing before for twelve months. In this way the stocks were distributed. The holdings of the United States Leather Company were reduced to such an extent, that they were only about enough to make up an assortment. Indeed, of the inferior grades, which in times of depression are always in the greatest demand and bring higher prices, relatively, than the superior, there was a scant supply, and buyers found it difficult to secure all they required for their current wants. The export demand was largely for this kind of leather, and although the foreign traffic is very limited as compared with the domestic, the Europeans are purchasing increasing quantities of American leather. They are buying some kinds which we never exported before, such, for example, as kid, of which our importations a few years ago were large. Little, however, of this shoe material is sent from New-York. The most of it goes from adjacent cities.

The producers of leather in this country have pursued their calling with remarkable skill, and a degree of ingenuity in the conception of methods of making their fabrics attractive, which have greatly enlarged the consumption of them. They have practiced their art with so much dexterity that they have undoubtedly broadened the field of their operations widely, and suggested many uses for leather to which it had never been put before. Their ambition to excel in workmanship has been acutely spurred by the sharpness of competition, which has always been keen, but they have shown a most creditable aptness in meeting it, and thereby promoting their fortunes and elevating the great industry with which they are identified.

Early in the autumn the prices of leather appreciated. Shoe manufacturers, moved by the inducements offered them by the Leather Corporation, had purchased considerable quantities, and these transactions caused a rise in values of a cent or two a pound. Some kinds of leather, the principal one being rough or unfinished stock, which had been neglected so long that producers got tired of making it, rose 3 or 4 cents a pound. The diminished supplies had so effectually cleared out the market that these higher prices were readily obtained. The year closed with a moderate demand, but without any weakening in prices, holders seeming to have become imbued with the idea that the supplies were no longer

inordinate, and that holders could readily obtain full quotations for what they had to sell. This feeling was, doubtless, intensified by the extraordinary strength of the hide market, prices of hides having advanced in far greater proportion than prices of leather or prices of shoes, leaving even at the full rates only a slender margin of profit to the manufacturers of leather.

RECEIPTS OF SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEARS 1894 AND 1893.

MONTHS.		HEMLOCK SOLE.		UNION CROP.		OAK SOLE.	
		1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
January,.....	Sides,	172,530	279,871	30,800	45,544	48,197	47,333
February,.....		196,322	326,387	30,800	51,798	47,611	47,301
March,.....		245,029	334,354	38,500	68,403	59,757	66,957
April,.....		188,157	246,631	30,800	46,498	47,483	47,256
May,.....		141,273	275,550	38,500	41,376	59,648	48,032
June,.....		112,502	189,773	39,021	38,500	71,455	59,317
July,.....		70,715	187,198	30,800	30,800	47,370	47,886
August,.....		101,301	277,819	37,800	38,500	61,128	59,352
September,.....		125,860	205,418	30,800	30,800	60,620	56,518
October,.....		109,575	211,051	38,360	31,720	65,690	48,000
November,.....		160,403	310,241	41,425	38,500	96,458	59,438
December,.....		96,512	264,487	45,440	30,800	65,730	47,688
Total,.....	Sides,	1,719,979	3,129,278	433,046	493,239	750,937	633,478

The receipts of rough and finished upper and calf skins for the last two years have been as follows :

RECEIPTS OF ROUGH AND FINISHED.

MONTHS.		UPPER.		CALF SKINS.	
		1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
January,.....	Sides,	39,449	50,612	.....	.....
February,.....		36,410	41,835	.....	.....
March,.....		35,633	63,057	.....	.....
April,.....		30,080	52,439	167	327
May,.....		39,816	44,855	.....	.....
June,.....		25,900	73,105	.....	.....
July,.....		26,574	88,436	.....	185
August,.....		80,503	78,032	2,710	4,200
September,.....		40,422	27,006	.....	.....
October,.....		45,035	32,705	1,200	.....
November,.....		83,170	43,805	600	.....
December,.....		35,540	27,704	.....	.....
Total,.....	Sides,	518,532	623,591	4,677	4,662

RECAPITULATION.

	1894.	1893.	
Sole—Hemlock,.....Sides,	1,719,979	3,129,278	
Union,.....	433,046	493,239	
Oak,.....	750,937	633,478	
		2,904,012	4,255,995
Upper, finished and rough,.....	518,532	623,591	
Calf Skins, " ".....	4,677	4,662	
		528,209	628,253
Total,.....Sides,		3,427,221	4,884,248

The annexed figures show the exports of sole leather from New-York only, for the calendar year 1894, in sides :

EXPORTS OF LEATHER FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1894.

	England.	Continent.	Various.	Total.
January,.....Sides,	109,225 ..	27,525 ..	560 ..	137,310
February,.....	85,375 ..	32,075 ..	.....	117,450
March,.....	92,475 ..	58,350 ..	596 ..	151,421
April,.....	112,200 ..	37,850 ..	100 ..	150,150
May,.....	50,400 ..	38,950 ..	.....	89,350
June,.....	95,375 ..	34,750 ..	175 ..	120,300
July,.....	111,875 ..	49,300 ..	.....	161,175
August,.....	141,400 ..	51,350 ..	.....	192,750
September,...	127,925 ..	90,745 ..	.....	218,670
October,.....	84,360 ..	47,240 ..	.....	131,600
November,.....	39,060 ..	42,540 ..	.....	81,600
December,.....	143,082 ..	38,675 ..	.....	181,757
Total,..... Sides,	1,192,752 ..	549,850 ..	1,431 ..	1,743,593

The following table shows the destination of the exports of leather other than sole for the last two years ending June 30th. A large proportion of these are buff, grain, splits and finished uppers :

	1894.	1893.
United Kingdom,.....	\$4,640,572 ..	\$4,671,293
Germany,.....	99,402 ..	206,938
France,.....	74,461 ..	63,978
Other countries in Europe,.....	272,420 ..	278,480
British North America,.....	80,650 ..	148,343
Brazil,.....	8,026 ..	7,856
Other countries in South America,.....	8,335 ..	8,380
British Possessions in Australasia,....	41,811 ..	75,474
Other countries in Asia and Oceania,....	28,461 ..	6,186
Other countries,.....	1,043,550 ..	36,343
Total,.....	\$6,297,688 ..	\$5,503,221

PRICES OF HEMLOCK, OAK AND UNION CROP SOLE LEATHER, IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET, FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1894.

MONTHS.	BUENOS AYRES.			COMMON HIDE.		
	Light.	Middle.	Heavy.	Light.	Middle.	Heavy.
January,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 18	16 @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17
February,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 18	16 @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17
March,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 19	15 @ 16	17 @ —	16 @ 17
April,.....	15 @ 16	16½ @ 17½	17 @ 19	15 @ 16	17 @ —	16 @ 17
May,.....	15 @ —	16 @ 17½	16½ @ 19½	15½ @ 16	16½ @ —	16 @ 17½
June,.....	16 @ —	17 @ 17½	17 @ 19	16½ @ 17	16 @ —	16 @ 17½
July,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 19	16 @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17½
August,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 19	16½ @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17½
September,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	— @ 18½	16½ @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17½
October,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 18½	16 @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17½
November,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 19	16 @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17½
December,.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 17½	17 @ 18½	16 @ —	16 @ —	16 @ 17½

MONTHS.	OAK SLAUGHTER BACKS.			UNION BACKS.		UNION.
	Light.	Middle.	Heavy.	Light.	Middle.	Bellies.
January,	28 @ —	31 @ 32	32 @ 34	21 @ 22	23 @ 24	9 @ 9½
February,	28 @ —	31 @ 32	33 @ 34	21 @ 22	23 @ 24	9 @ 11
March,.....	28 @ —	31 @ 32	33 @ 34	21 @ 22	23 @ 24	9 @ 11
April,.....	28 @ —	30 @ 31	33 @ 34	21 @ 22	24 @ 24½	9 @ 11
May,.....	28 @ —	30 @ 31	33 @ 34	21 @ 22	23 @ 24	9 @ 10
June,.....	28 @ —	30 @ 31	33 @ 34	22 @ 23	24 @ 24½	10 @ 11
July,.....	29 @ 30	30 @ 31	33 @ 34	22 @ 23	24 @ 24½	10 @ 11
August,.....	28 @ —	30 @ 31	33 @ 34	22 @ 24	24 @ 25	10 @ 11
September,.....	28 @ —	30 @ 31	33 @ 34	22 @ 24	24 @ 25	10 @ 11
October,.....	28 @ 29	30 @ 31	33 @ 35	22 @ 24	25 @ 26	9½ @ 10
November,.....	28 @ 30	30 @ 31	33 @ 35	22 @ 24	26 @ 27	9½ @ 11
December,.....	28 @ 30	30 @ 31	33 @ 35	22 @ 25	26 @ 27	9½ @ 11

REVIEW OF THE HIDE TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE stock of dry hides on January 1, 1894, was 192,700. On January 1, 1893, the quantity was 255,700. The supply had been growing smaller for several years. The prices were unprecedentedly low. Hides from the River Plate, whence the largest quantities and the best qualities are received, were sold at 10½ cents a pound, the lowest price that had been known in 47 years. These reduced rates were undoubtedly in a large measure attributable to the creation of that great corporation, the United States Leather Co., which commenced business May 1, 1893, and had arrangements perfected at the outset for receiving pretty much all the hides imported from Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and other South American ports, which have always been great sources of foreign hide supply. The sales were free and the stock continued to diminish. For the first six months of the year there was no appreciable change in prices, but after that they advanced.

In August green hides were in so much request that tanners purchased all that were taken off, and paid higher prices for them than they had been paying before. Many hides were bought in Europe for transportation hither, chiefly salted River Plates and Anglo-Americans. During the last two months of 1894 prices of hides were higher here than in any other part of the world. Consequently they were sent here from all quarters. The advance in native hides was gradual and uninterrupted during the last half of 1894. The lowest point reached in the year was 5 cents a pound, the highest 8, but these figures were extremes. The rise may be said to be 2 cents a pound. All kinds of material for making leather increased in price, including calf skins and goat skins, for the latter of which this is a large market.

The stock of hides at the close of the year was 50,400. The receipts in 1894 were, of foreign hides, 2,518,734, and from domestic ports 948,765, making a total of 3,467,499. In 1893 they were 1,748,284 foreign, 778,485 domestic; total, 2,526,769, an increase in 1894 of 940,730 hides, 37 per cent. As an offset to this, there was a falling off in the supplies of native hides, the quantities of which consumed in the country are four times as many as of the imported. The rise in hides was a natural reaction from the extreme low prices of the preceding year. There was so little value in the skins of animals, that there were parts of the country in which they were not considered worth saving, and undoubtedly some raw material was, for this cause, destroyed during the year. Cattle raising also, which, at one time, was carried on extensively by capitalists who were able to buy and stock large ranches, had grown to be so unprofitable, that it decreased appreciably. These influences have imperceptibly diminished the number of animals available for food purposes, and the deficiency, of course, applies to the hide supply, which lessened correspondingly during the latter part of the year.

Receipts of Foreign and Domestic Hides at New-York during the Years 1894 and 1893.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1894.
FOREIGN.														
Brazil,.....	17,303	127,060	.....	.....	4,089	.....	1,500	641	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,612	4,080
Buenos Ayres,.....	4,170	184,000	.....	53,388	53,575	32,703	37,490	36,500	119,760	42,960	173,547	181,396	825,901	299,024
Montevideo,.....	15,165	13,156	16,361	30,562	19,915	21,651	2,864	11,076	6,270	7,378	10,501	194,505	711,175	523,300
Orinoco,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,796	151,686	126,844
Rio Grande,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,172
Other South American,*.....	6,000	73,678	4,707	7,734	55,027	32,911	14,759	26,570	65,680	20,303	19,197	32,631	335,047	315,860
Central American,†.....	4,563	9,713	15,262	10,843	9,771	21,282	7,083	13,716	12,124	14,313	8,561	14,046	141,074	196,074
Mexico,.....	8,948	7,694	6,076	10,864	6,004	10,375	5,900	7,302	8,601	8,471	10,718	13,238	104,081	88,070
West Indies,.....	13,466	3,489	4,163	580	1,634	3,407	3,744	.....	3,166	3,103	3,921	2,184	42,886	111,018
Europe,.....	897	2,000	3,275	6,600	301	.....	.....	6,691	45,900	44,925	8,278	30,299	149,136	96,810
China,.....	.....	.....	634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	20,530	23,154	408
Africa,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	843	9,092	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	10,398	4,002
Total foreign,.....	70,480	370,810	50,498	106,026	149,109	212,421	73,340	106,096	327,073	244,353	277,023	441,505	2,518,734	1,746,284
DOMESTIC.														
New-Orleans, Texas, Coastwise and Railroads,.....	114,986	99,080	94,336	133,407	84,579	91,371	50,749	51,701	48,971	64,907	54,232	60,228	948,765	778,485
Total domestic and foreign,.....	185,466	469,890	144,734	339,433	233,688	303,792	124,089	157,797	376,044	309,260	331,275	501,731	3,467,499	2,524,769
CALCUTTA.														
Bales, Buffalo,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430
" Cow,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Under this heading are included principally hides formerly classed as coming from the "Spanish Main," the bulk of them being from the United States of Colombia, Venezuela (except Orinoco) and Guiana.

† The table includes as from Central America all hides which comes from the Isthmus; although it is well understood that a proportion of the California hides reach New-York by this route, as well as some from the west coast of South America and Mexico, it is not practicable to make such separation as would render the classification exact.

California hides come by rail, or by the Isthmus of Panama, so the bulk of these hides coming to New-York appear under other headings.

REVIEW OF THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

ONLY the fine qualities of shoes are manufactured in New-York. The expense incident to the distribution and the cost of labor are too high to admit of competition with the manufacturers of low-priced shoes. The production in respect of quality is not surpassed in excellence in any locality. Buyers are chiefly retail dealers, whose customers are fastidious and far less concerned about prices than about getting shoes that are of the very highest order of merit as regards material, shape and niceties of workmanship. Fashionable people pay as much attention to style in their shoes as in any part of their costume. Shoe manufacturers make their sales before they make the shoes they sell. Their work is all done on orders, and they do not proceed with the production till they have contracts in hand for the disposal of the product. They began, as customary, about the middle of January, with average quantities of orders. The popular taste had become pronounced in favor of shoes made of colored leather. Russet or tan color was the favorite hue. The demand for these shoes increased at a great rate. The retailers supplied themselves liberally with them at the beginning of the season, and by the end of summer they had very few left. The practice of bicycle riding has increased to such an extent that shoes made to be worn by the men who ride on the wheel have become somewhat of a feature of the business. The wholesale dealers, for the first time, held bicycle shoes as a part of their stock. Of course the quantities of bicycle shoes sold are very trifling compared to the whole business, but the use of them is increasing.

Shoes were sold at lower prices in 1894 than they had ever been at any previous time. The wholesale dealers who procure their supplies to a considerable extent from New-England manufacturers sold a very fair quality of shoes, all leather, and in the latest fashion, at \$1 a pair. Few shoes of New-York make are sold from first hands at less than \$2 a pair, and they run from that up to \$4. Prices of shoes scarcely varied at all in 1894. The kinds of leather of which they are made continued at about the same prices, and, of course, the quotations for the manufactured article did not change. The jobbers, of whom there are quite a number in New-York, and whose business is large, found that the manufacturers in the East from whom they derived their supplies were endeavoring to establish an advance of from 5 to 7½ cents a pair on their shoes. They did not succeed, however, in doing it, and the year closed with a state of uncertainty about values, and of difference of opinion between sellers and buyers that served in some measure to interrupt the course of the traffic. The trade of 1894, taken as a whole, was considerably larger than that of 1893, and at the end of the year the stocks, by general admission, were smaller than they had been

at any time within the recollection of the average dealer. The foundation of the market, therefore, was very solid—a smaller stock, low prices, limited liabilities, and a certainty of at least an average demand, if not more.

EXPORTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Belgium,.....	500	\$525
Germany,.....	1,140	1,179
Netherlands,.....	876	1,221
United Kingdom—		
England,.....	88,514	50,078
Scotland,.....	180	344
Bermuda,.....	25,215	28,033
British Honduras,.....	26,504	26,704
Dominion of Canada—		
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, etc.,.....	27,333	39,908
Quebec, Ontario, etc.,.....	82,885	120,751
British Columbia,.....	2,309	5,554
Newfoundland and Labrador,.....	528	608
Central American States—		
Costa Rica,.....	7,228	8,624
Guatemala,.....	5,562	5,690
Honduras,.....	8,893	9,481
Nicaragua,.....	36,853	37,290
Mexico,.....	17,628	24,843
Miquelon, Langley, etc.,.....	1,014	3,430
West Indies—		
British,.....	115,088	109,109
Danish,.....	8,320	9,004
Dutch,.....	2,066	1,870
French,.....	546	575
Hayti,.....	47,392	41,396
San Domingo,.....	8,663	7,767
Spanish—Cuba,.....	66,732	82,554
Porto Rico,.....	710	698
Brazil,.....	1,731	1,735
Chili,.....	565	1,062
Colombia,.....	27,780	26,439
Ecuador,.....	10,851	11,390
Guianas—		
British,.....	1,587	1,921
Dutch,.....	568	443
Venezuela,.....	215	141
China,.....	158	443
Hong Kong,.....	56	112
Japan,.....	988	1,129
Russia, Asiatic,.....	190	384
British Australasia,.....	18,319	23,151
French Oceanica,.....	1,357	1,871
Hawaiian Islands,.....	40,457	79,852
British Africa,.....	9,215	9,623
Liberia,.....	752	829
All other islands and ports,.....	355	543
Total,.....	647,318	\$777,354

REVIEW OF THE DRUG TRADE OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE drug trade has passed through another year of depression, but as stocks in this line have been light—with decreased importation and increased exportation—the situation is an improvement upon its condition of a year ago, and a greater number of articles are quoted at higher figures. No failures in the wholesale drug trade have to be recorded.

The changes in the new tariff bill, in the drug line, have not been many or important; the passage of the bill has been too recent to enable us to come to any conclusion as to the effect the reduction in duties will have on importations. An act was passed at the close of the session of Congress exempting from revenue taxation all alcoholic spirits used in the arts and in the manufacture of medicines. As no regulations have been issued by the Treasury Department for the return of this excise tax, various manufacturers using alcohol in their preparations have commenced suit against the Government to recover the amount of taxes paid on the alcohol used by them since the passage of the act.

The total import of chemicals, drugs and dyes entered FREE of duty for the year ending December 31st, 1894, was \$30,082,297, against \$32,968,128 for the year previous. The value of similar goods DUTIABLE was \$11,852,998 imported in 1894, against \$13,252,336 in 1893. These figures show a falling off in both free and dutiable goods. The export of chemicals, dyes and medicines, however, shows a more prosperous business, amounting to \$7,722,532, against \$7,002,878 in 1893.

Antitoxine has been introduced as a new remedy against diphtheria, and great claims are made for its efficacy, but many conservative physicians consider that it has not yet passed the experimental stage.

Quicksilver.—For the year ending December 31st, 1894, the exports have been 1,102,187 pounds, valued at \$397,528, while the imports were valued at \$6,278. During 1893 1,272,271 pounds were exported, valued at \$542,410; the imports amounted to \$38,100. The price at the opening of the year was 46 cents per pound, closing at 49 cents. During the spring sales were made at 43½ cents per pound, this being the lowest on record.

Ginseng Roots.—From December 31st, 1893, to June 1st, 1894, exports were 217,154 pounds, valued at \$693,184, while from December 31st, 1894, to June 1st, 1895, there were exported 231,886 pounds, valued at \$812,229. The price advanced to a very high

figure during the year, but before its close it declined greatly, owing to the war between Japan and China.

Bees' Wax.—The exports from May 31st, 1893, to June 1st, 1894, were 469,763 pounds, valued at \$118,093, whereas, for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1894, the exports were 77,434 pounds, valued at \$22,048. A large increase in the demand for export caused a considerable advance during the year, closing at the highest figure, and good quality was scarce.

Opium.—The fluctuations during the year have been greater than usual, influenced by varying crop reports and the prospects of Congress placing a duty on importations of the crude article. In January the price ranged between \$2.20 and \$2.30, and in February the market jumped up to \$3, owing to Congress placing Opium on the dutiable list at \$1 per pound. During February the price ruled between \$2.85 and \$3. In April the passage of the new tariff bill seemed rather uncertain, and the price dropped from \$2.60 to \$2.30. During May it was comparatively steady at about \$2.30. In June the prospects for a good yield of the crop improved, and the price fell to \$2.15 and \$2. In August \$1.90 was touched, and the market kept about \$2 until October, when sales were made up to \$2.30, gaining strength toward the end of the year, and closing at \$2.35 to \$2.40.

The Dutch Government bought, this year, 662 cases, in Turkey, against about 360 cases in 1893. The parties making tenders lost heavily on their contracts, made at about 25 cents per pound below what was later paid to cover their sales.

The importations of Opium during the year ending December 31st, 1894, were very heavy, being 723,522 pounds.

The average consumption of Turkey Opium is estimated at 5,927 cases, which accords about with the average out-turn of the crop from 1884 to 1894, inclusive. The largest crop during these ten years was gathered in 1888, and reached 8,120 cases; and the smallest was in 1887, 2,030 cases. In 1893, 2,845 cases were gathered, and last year's crop will probably not have exceeded 4,500 cases, and we shall go into the next fiscal year with an extraordinarily small supply. The amount of the render of the next crop is variously estimated at 6,000 to 9,000 cases. Last autumn's sowings were a failure, but the winter sowings were made under the most advantageous circumstances, likewise were those made during February and March, (1895,) known as the spring sowings. These last, however, seldom give a satisfactory result, and require weather, at the time of gathering, neither too hot or too cold, nor too wet or too dry. The crops for eight years have been as follows :

1894, estimated,.....cases,	4,500	1890,.....cases,	5,800
1893,.....	2,400	1889,.....	5,500
1892,.....	7,500	1888,.....	8,700
1891,.....	7,400	1887,.....	2,000

Persian Opium.—The arrivals for the past twelve months ending

December 31st were, in 1894, only about 6,000 pounds, against, in 1893, 15,700 pounds. These go directly to California, for making Smoking Opium for consumption by the Chinese. This amount should be deducted from the total importation of Opium to determine the consumption of *Turkey* Opium in the United States. The total importation of Turkey and Persian Opium was, in 1894, 723,522 pounds, against, in 1893, 466,054 pounds.

IMPORTS OF OPIUM DURING THE PAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

YEARS.	Total Imports. Pounds.	Average value per lb. in Bond.	Duty paid and entered for Consumption. Pounds.	Total Exports. Pounds.	Remaining in Bonded Warehouse, including some duty paid. Pounds.
1890.....	478,095	\$2 29	380,621	98,772	157,879
1891.....	621,749	2 54	621,749	....	Now free.
1892.....	587,921	1 76	587,921	....	" "
1893.....	612,510	1 92	612,510	....	" "
1894.....	716,883	2 36	716,883	....	" "

IMPORTS OF OPIUM, FOR SMOKING, DURING THE PAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS, AS FOLLOWS :

YEARS.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Average value in Bond.
1890.....	34,465	\$269,586	\$7 82
1891.....	61,340	453,369	7 88
1892.....	78,526	558,857	7 12
1893.....	66,678	471,658	7 07
1894.....	51,647	340,935	6 60

Sulphate of Quinine was advanced during the year three cents per ounce by the manufacturers. Speculators have been willing to sell from their stocks at from two to three cents below what the manufacturers obtained for their freshly-made goods, but these outside stocks became gradually reduced as the year drew towards its close. The stock in London warehouses on February 1, 1894, was reported to be 3,213,968 ounces, whereas, on January 1, 1895, it was reported at only 2,753,072 ounces. The Quinine held in second hands, in New-York, is also reduced, but it is very difficult to make anything like a correct estimate as to its amount.

The importation for the year ending December 31st was 2,198,193 ounces, against 2,777,567 ounces in 1893, and 3,486,922 ounces in 1892.

The importation of Cinchona Bark also shows an increase over 1893 ; its value in Sulphate Quinine was 1,503,000 ounces, against in the previous year 1,140,000 ounces. The Quinine imported and the estimated value of the salt contained in the imported Bark aggregate 3,701,233 ounces. In 1893 the aggregate was 3,917,567 ounces, 5,499,052 ounces in 1892, 3,671,644 ounces in 1891, and 5,273,463 ounces in 1890. From the reduced stock, and from the position of Cinchona Bark, the indications are that we shall see no reduction in the price of Sulphate Quinine ; on the contrary, should the long talked of combination of the Bark growers be finally consummated, and thus an advance in cost of this crude

material be brought about, it will be safe to expect an advance in the manufactured article. An attempt has been made in Holland to start a factory in Java, based on the argument that Barks producing under 4 per cent. Sulphate Quinine could be worked to better advantage on the spot, freight charges on such low grade Barks raising the cost too much for the European and American makers to be able to compete. The project does not meet with enough financial support, or convenience on the part of Bark growers, to lead one to suppose that it will be carried into effect; moreover, the existing factories can now make more Quinine than the world's consumption, and all have reduced their out-put to allow the old stocks of Quinine to be consumed. Ten years ago Quinine sold in London at 7s. 6d.; during 1892 and part of 1893 it sold at 9½d.; it commenced then to advance, and at the end of the year under review the market closed at 1s.

For comparison we add table of importations of Sulphate of Quinine for five years, ending June 1st :

YEARS.	Ounces.		Value in Dollars.		Average value per Ounce.
1890.....	2,990,239	..	\$886,480	..	.29.7
1891.....	3,079,000	..	805,821	..	.26.1
1892.....	2,686,677	..	542,440	..	.20.3
1893.....	3,027,819	..	585,782	..	.18.
1894.....	2,141,180	..	740,816	..	.21.9

Cinchona Bark.—For the first time since shipments began from Ceylon and Java, from both ports has been shipped a diminished quantity. Since 1886 the shipments from Ceylon have been declining, and last season, ending October 1st, the quantity was only about one-sixth of what it was nine years before. The shipments from Java, up to last season, had been on the increase, but they now show a falling off. The question is, is Java going to follow the course of Ceylon, and uproot many of her Cinchona trees, to replace them with tea plants or other more profitable products? The prices for Java Bark have ruled so low that some holders have not been willing to part with their holdings, and the stock in Amsterdam has accumulated. London stock, on the contrary, has declined as follows: December 31, 1892, it was 40,448 bales; same date 1893, 32,527 bales, and last year only 28,956 bales.

The unit of value of Quinine in the Bark received has increased. Naturally the best qualities would be sent forward because the freight charges are the same per pound on Bark yielding 8 per cent. Sulphate Quinine as that yielding only 2 per cent. The average test of the Bark offered in the Amsterdam sales during the year was 4.93 per cent., against 4.6 per cent. last year.

The total quantity of Bark sold in Holland represents about 220,527 kilos of Sulphate Quinine, and in London 90,000 kilos. Last year the figures were 217,797 and 100,000. The average price of Bark in the January sales was 3.95 Dutch cents, in July 4.50 was obtained, but thereafter it declined, and December's sales were the lowest, at 2.80 Dutch cents per unit. The reason for this decline was the large increase in the shipments for October, Novem-

ber and December, and the large offerings in the sales of these months. The sales in London took about the same course as they did in Amsterdam, starting $\frac{3}{4}d.$ in January, realizing $\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the summer, and closing in December at $\frac{4}{5}d.$ per unit.

The shipments of Bark from Ceylon were :

1st October, 1893-1894.....	2,720,293 lbs.
1892-1893.....	4,975,117 "
1891-1892.....	6,087,940 "
1890-1891.....	6,299,512 "
1889-1890.....	8,818,439 "

The shipments of Bark from Java were :

1st October, 1893-1894.....	8,098,824 $\frac{1}{2}$ -K.
1892-1893.....	8,398,631 "
1891-1892.....	6,565,948 "
1890-1891.....	7,914,988 "
1889-1890.....	5,668,729 "

The arrivals of Bark in London were :

	<i>Calisaya.</i>	<i>Other South American Bark.</i>	<i>East Indian. Java and African.</i>
1894.....	2,749	41	26,886 pkgs.
1893.....	4,719	..	81,802 "
1892.....	6,661	..	46,222 "
1891.....	7,076	252	39,716 "
1890.....	5,574	80	47,679 "

The importations of Cinchona Bark into the United States from all sources, including London and Amsterdam, was, December 31st, 1894, 2,683,962 pounds; in 1893, 2,138,128 pounds; in 1892, 3,144,284 pounds; in 1891, 2,861,423 pounds; in 1890, 3,274,117 pounds; in 1889, 1,428,173 pounds.

For the fiscal years ending June 30th, the importations were as follows :

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Average cost per lb.</i>
1894.....	2,502,224	\$143,194	5.7
1893.....	2,374,041	196,867	8.3
1892.....	3,423,941	299,998	8.8
1891.....	2,672,864	301,085	11.3
1890.....	2,838,306	282,737	9.9

Balsam Canada Fir.—January opened a strong market at \$3.25 per gallon. An improved demand in February caused the price to advance to \$3.75, after which it declined steadily, as follows : April, \$3.50; May, \$3.25; June, \$2.85. A falling off in the demand and the approach of the time for new crop were responsible for these changes. In July offers from the primary market on new crop, together with bearish tactics on the part of some dealers here, caused the price to drop to \$2.35, at which it remained during August. A slight improvement took place in September, holders asking \$2.50. In the latter part of this month a decided change for the better occurred, due to an active request for the article, resulting in the concentration of stocks in our market, holders asking \$3.50 during October. Quotations from Canada, in November, weakened

the price materially, so that \$2.75 was accepted. A sudden and heavy demand from abroad and stronger reports from the producing districts caused the market to re-act to \$3.25, at which it closed very firm, with only a small supply available.

Balsam Copaiba.—The Para variety opened at 42 cents per pound, and declined to 40 cents in February, at which price the market ruled steady until November. Heavy receipts in the preceding month caused the article to decline to 36 cents, at which it closed firm, under a limited demand. Central American opened at 36 cents, advanced to 37 cents in February and 38 cents in April, but declined again in May, principally due to the competition of dealers to secure the passing business. In August and September the market improved to 36 cents. Heavy receipts in October and November obliged holders to reduce their prices respectively for each month to 34 and 33 cents. Angostura was sold at 42 cents in January and 40 cents in each of the months following until November, when a decline of 4 cents per pound took place, the cause being the increased supply available, due to arrivals in October. Arrivals of the various grades during 1894 were as follows :

Para,.....	lbs.	40,000
Angostura,		10,000
Central American,.....		32,000
Total,.....		82,000

These figures show an increase of 2,000 pounds over the receipts of 1893.

Balsam Tolu.—With 25 cents as the opening price, the market ruled steady until April, in which month some holders showed a disposition to sell by quoting 1 cent lower per pound. Several buyers appearing in the market the price advanced again in May to 25 cents, at which it remained until August, when 24 cents was again accepted. In September 25 cents was quoted, and in October 24 cents. In this month considerable stock changed hands, resulting in a closer concentration of the small supplies available in our market. In consequence 26 cents was bottom the following month, at which the market closed in a decidedly strong position. The arrivals for the year amounted to 18,000 pounds, against 25,700 pounds in 1893, and 41,700 pounds in 1892.

Balsam Peru.—The market opened strong at \$1.50 and advanced to \$1.70 in February and \$1.85 in April, due to decreasing stocks and no arrivals. There was no further change until August, when holders' views advanced to \$1.90. In September \$1.80 was acceptable, as there was but little inquiry, and holders desired to dispose of part of their supplies. The market weakened to \$1.75 in October, and \$1.60 in December, at which it closed weak, with little interest being manifested. The arrivals for the year amounted to 11,000 pounds.

Root Jalap.—For prime quantity 28 cents was asked in January.

Arrivals being freer in April, the price eased to 27 cents, but advanced again to 28 cents in May. New crop coming along freely in the latter part of May and August, a decline of 4 cents per pound took place, 24 cents being the ruling quotation in June and July. A large stock having accumulated in importers' hands, due to the heavy arrivals of new crop, the market declined to 22 cents. In this month almost the entire stock in first hands was bought up, resulting in an advance to 26 cents per pound in September and October. Further purchases of new arrivals, and a good inquiry, enhanced holders' views to 28 cents in November, at which the market closed. The arrivals for the year amounted to 108,600 pounds, against 95,760 pounds the preceding year.

Serpentaria Root.—Opening at 30 cents the market improved to 35 cents in February, at which it remained until June, when 32 cents was acceptable to some holders. In August 25 cents was quoted, due to several arrivals of our new crop. No change took place until November, when stronger reports from the primary market and a heavy demand from abroad caused an advance to 30 cents in November and 32 cents in December. The crop this year was very small, and prime Root was a scarcity.

Golden Sea Root.—Under an active demand at 22 cents in January the market improved to 23 cents in February, but declined again in April. In May 21 cents was acceptable, but June a slightly better inquiry put the price back to 22 cents again. Freer offerings from the West, and reports of abundant supplies there reaching our market, holders' views declined to 21 cents in July and 20 cents in August, at which price it remained in a weak position until the close of the year. The diggings this year far exceeded that of many previous ones.

Senega Root.—Minnesota opened at 42 cents and declined to 40 cents in February, due to lack of inquiry. No further change took place until July, during which month 36 cents was the price. The cause of this decline was lower quotations from the West on Root, (probably held over from the previous season,) on which the owners desired to realize before the new crop came in. The following month new crop offered freely, and consequently the price dropped to 32 cents. Competition in our market, and prospects of a large crop, caused a further reduction in price to 30 cents, at which it remained until the close of the year and in a fairly good position. The total crop in Minnesota and Manitoba amounted to 375,000 pounds, amounting to fully double that of the year previous.

Mexican Sarsaparilla opened at 10 cents in January, declined to 9½ cents in February and 9 cents in April, at which it remained until July, when holders asked 9½ cents. Arrivals caused the price to recede to 8½ cents in August and 8 cents in September. Further heavy imports, and almost total lack of inquiry, obliged holders to content themselves with 7 cents per pound. An improvement to 8½ cents took place in November, however, the stock in first hands

having been reduced and better inquiry in general being noticeable. The arrivals during the year equalled 4,055 bales, against 1,680 in 1893, and 2,900 in 1892.

Tonca Beans opened at \$1.85 and advanced to \$2 in June, in sympathy with strong reports from the primary market, and heavy purchases for first hands. In August \$1.95 was quoted, in September \$1.85, and in October \$1.75. These declines were due to arrivals of new crop.

Old Peppermint.—The market for Wayne County opened at \$2.75 and declined steadily until April, when \$2.50 was quoted. A better demand improved the value to \$2.60 in June. The time for new oil being near at hand, and holders desiring to lessen their stock, \$2.45 would buy in July. Reports of a large crop caused the value to decline steadily in August, so that \$2 was the quotation in September. The exports in 1894 amounted to 90,015 pounds, valued at \$217,233, against 93,879 pounds, valued at \$244,716 in 1893.

IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDING		
	June 30, 1892.	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1894.
Acid, Boracic,.....lbs.	701,625	771,775	292,990
Acid, Carbolic,.....lbs.	4,564,054	1,411,018	386,289
Acid, Oxalic,.....lbs.	2,209,940	2,464,443	2,783,876
Alum, Substitute, Cake, &c.....lbs.	4,140,916	4,572,923	1,838,728
Ammonia, Carb.....lbs.	490,699	551,824	527,339
Ammonia, Murate,.....lbs.	3,878,073	4,217,025	2,770,505
Annatto, Seed and Ext.....lbs.	688,251	480,774	542,625
Arrowroot,.....lbs.	369,891	133,408	91,054
Arsenic,.....lbs.	4,933,125	7,327,566	6,127,319
Balsam, Copaiba,.....lbs.	206,011	170,077	92,367
Balsam, Fir,.....lbs.	7,875	19,605	20,250
Cochineal,.....lbs.	230,039	215,512	104,284
Cubebs,.....lbs.	115,974	136,353	83,244
Ergot,.....lbs.	125,143	157,984	108,306
Glycerine, Crude,.....lbs.	13,594,008	14,325,111	9,157,205
Glycerine, Refined,.....lbs.	661,339	234,795	111,401
Gum Opium,.....lbs.	587,121	612,510	716,888
Gum Tragacanth.....lbs.	632,833	756,847	595,832
Iodine, Crude,.....lbs.	164,185	327,248	401,601
Licorice, Paste and in Stick,.....lbs.	1,086,947	904,636	803,274
Magnesia, Sulph., (Epsom Salts,) lbs.	31,742	61,337	59,294
Manna,.....lbs.	49,335	14,482	41,661
Mercury,.....lbs.	123,745	94,457	15,000
Morphine,.....ounces,	38,758	23,580	29,076
Nux Vomica,.....lbs.	1,392,487	1,720,315	1,720,056
Oil, Vegetable, Expressed, Cocoa, lbs.	22,142,858	27,684,788	16,262,392
Oil, Vegetable, Expressed, Olive, galls.	1,285,459	986,379	891,691
Oil, Vegetable, Expressed, Sesame, lbs.	218,554	283,934	110,529
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Anise, lbs.	33,218	75,595	11,391
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Bergam't, lbs.	60,440	66,745	52,644
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Cassia, lbs.	95,626	59,831	45,317
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Citronella, lbs.	477,623	411,151	274,279
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Lemon, lbs.	176,739	184,290	178,035
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Orange, lbs.	39,056	38,541	34,841

IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS—
(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDING		
	June 30, 1892.	June 30, 1893.	June 30, 1894.
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Thyme, . . . lbs.	56,183	48,061	48,096
Potass, Chlorate, lbs.	3,453,492	4,064,176	4,131,055
Potass, Chromate and Bichromate, . . lbs.	1,058,521	969,067	1,009,499
Potass, Nitrate, Crude, lbs.	14,394,214	16,569,408	9,892,044
Potass, Prussiate, Yellow, lbs.	1,302,632	1,047,910	599,108
Quinine, ounces,	2,686,677	3,027,819	2,141,130
Roots, Gentian, lbs.	72,082	178,680	367,699
Roots, Ginger, lbs.	1,431,295	2,927,942	8,056,918
Roots, Ipecac, lbs.	38,329	41,995	34,498
Roots, Jalap, lbs.	112,601	144,057	181,410
Roots, Licorice, lbs.	98,665,643	93,002,230	70,159,207
Root, Orris, lbs.	184,649	284,302	88,116
Root, Rhubarb, lbs.	118,874	144,551	95,076
Root, Sarsaparilla, lbs.	728,217	1,000,879	721,699
Seed, Anise, and Star Anise, lbs.	284,869	259,438	174,631
Seed, Canary, bushels,	128,998	95,195	60,235
Seed, Hemp, lbs.	3,668,464	2,866,123	2,654,303
Soda, Ash, lbs.	320,880,894	388,841,970	252,573,836
Soda, Bicarb., or Saleratus, lbs.	2,170,606	1,193,880	984,176
Soda, Sal., lbs.	22,509,306	27,777,488	17,743,813
Soda, Caustic, lbs.	62,423,060	55,531,699	37,187,716
Soap, Castile, lbs.	4,170,471	4,235,477	4,297,212
Spice, Cassia, lbs.	5,709,536	4,615,450	2,680,242
Spice, Cloves, lbs.	3,744,563	4,076,362	2,655,099
Spice, Clove Stems, lbs.	252,863	418,562	169,412
Spice, Mace, lbs.	235,406	239,206	181,130
Spice, Mustard, ground, lbs.	849,152	790,129	782,162
Spice, Nutmeg, lbs.	1,532,794	1,419,475	1,139,875
Spice, Pepper, Black and White, . . lbs.	14,794,861	21,466,707	12,533,557
Spice, Pepper, Cayenne, lbs.	834,978	903,581	581,898
Spice, Pimento, lbs.	2,776,737	4,140,291	4,596,469

The foregoing statement does not include all drugs and chemicals imported, but a selection from the general list.

COMPARATIVE CLOSING PRICES OF A FEW DRUGS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

YEAR ENDING DEC 31st.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Acid, Citric,	\$0.37	\$0.45	\$0.45	\$0.43	\$0.42
Acid, Oxalic, . . . . .	.07½	.06½	.06½	.07	.07½
Asafoetida, . . . . .	.35	.20	.15	.10½	.08½
Balsam, Copaiba, . . . . .	.33	.36	.42½	.47	.43
Borax, . . . . .	.05½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.09½
Camphor, . . . . .	.37	.45	.48	.43	.45
Mercury, . . . . .	.49	.46	.52	.63	.70
Morphine, Domestic, (Vials,) . . .	2.20	2.25	1.85	2.00	2.45
Oil, Anise,	2.00	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.55
Oil, Lemon,	1.30	1.50	2.40	2.40	2.00
Oil, Peppermint,	1.85	2.75	2.50	2.80	2.70
Oil, Sassafras, . . . . .	.35	.38	.40	.40	.36
Oil, Wintergreen,	1.40	1.55	1.75	1.75	1.75
Opium, Crude,	2.35	2.25	1.82½	1.90	2.25
Roots, Ipecac,	1.10	1.35	1.75	1.95	1.95
Roots, Jalap, . . . . .	.25	.26	.35	.30	.40
Roots, Senega, . . . . .	.29	.40	.57½	.33	.40
Roots, Serpentina, . . . . .	.35	.30	.22	.30	.30
Quinine, Domestic, (Vials,) . . .	.32	.29	.27	.29	.37

REVIEW OF THE IRON TRADE OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE record of the first half of 1894 showed a reduced volume of business all over the country, as well as in this State and City, and a great decrease in production and consumption, as well as in values, of pig iron and of finished material, as compared with the first half of 1893, but there was an increase of about 6 per cent. in the production of pig iron in the first half of 1894 over that of the last half of 1893.

The serious coal and coke strikes, which began in the latter part of May and continued for two or three months, forced many furnaces and mills to close, and had an adverse effect upon both production and consumption of pig iron. These strikes affected, more particularly, the States of Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Alabama.

The PULLMAN strike, which began on May 11, and the boycott against the Pullman Palace Car Co., which was inaugurated on June 26 by the American Railway Union, and which soon became general in the West, also injuriously affected the iron trade.

The tariff bill, so long before Congress, was finally passed in August, by which the duties were reduced on pig iron about 40½ per cent., on railway bars about 41½ per cent., and on iron ore 46½ per cent.

These reductions had been previously discounted, so that general business in iron and steel, already so demoralized and out of joint, was not affected favorably or otherwise by the passage of this new law.

The latter half of the year showed a great change for the better, as far as production was concerned, but prices continued to decline, so that at the end of December they were lower than at any other time in 1894 or in any previous year.

The out-put had increased at the end of the year to such an extent that the December product was at the rate of 8,750,000 tons per year, while on the first of June it was at the rate of only about 3,250,000 tons, and on July 1st at the rate of 4,500,000 tons per year.

American Pig Iron.—At the beginning of the year nominal quotations for Pennsylvania and other desirable makes were \$14 to \$14.50 for No. 1 and \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 2 at tide water, and these prices were shaded somewhat on some of the Southern makes.

In the first half of January a leading Virginia furnace company made a decided cut in their prices to \$13 for No. 1 and \$12.50 for No. 2 at tide water, and, at that time, sold 12,000 to 15,000 tons of their iron for six months' deliveries.

During February some Pennsylvania No. 1 pig was offered at \$12.75 at Jersey City, and large sales of Tennessee and Alabama irons were made at the equivalents of \$11.50 for No. 2 at New-York.

Of Virginia iron, 5,000 tons No. 3 were sold to go to Massachusetts at a concession from market quotations.

In March 17,000 tons Gray Forge Alabama irons were sold at \$6.85 at furnace, equal to \$10.85 at New-York.

In April 2,000 tons Pennsylvania Gray Forge was sold at the equivalent of \$10.50 at tide water, and in June sales were effected of 2,000 tons, same make of iron, at \$12.50 for No. 1 and \$11.50 for No. 2, delivered at Jersey City.

Product, first half of 1893.....total tons,	4,562,918
“ “ “ 1894.....	2,717,983
Decrease, “ “ “ (nearly 40½%)...total tons,	1,844,935
The unsold stocks at end of June, 1893.....tons,	549,141
“ “ “ “ 1894.....	517,036
Decrease, (about 6%),.....tons,	32,105

In the second half of the year there were no violent fluctuations in prices of ordinary foundry irons.

During the coal and coke strikes there was an attempt to advance prices a little, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the low ebb of consumption at that time.

In September 2,000 tons of a choice Pennsylvania iron sold at \$12.70 for No. 1 and \$11.70 for No. 2, and in December 1,000 tons of the same make of iron sold at \$12.60 for No. 1 and \$11.60 for No. 2, all deliverable at Jersey City.

A very gradual decline continued to the close, when the best irons were worth \$12.50 to \$12.75 for No. 1 and \$11.50 to \$11.75 for No. 2 foundry at tide water.

Some Virginia and Alabama irons were to be had, however, at \$11.25 to \$12 for No. 1 and \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 2. One or two sales of the latter grade were reported at the low price of \$10.25, delivered by sailing vessel at New-York.

The total decline in prices for the year was \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton.

Notwithstanding the great increase of production in the latter half of the year, the consumption fully kept pace with it.

The production in the second half of 1894 was 3,939,405 tons, being an increase over the first half of 1894 of 1,221,422 tons, equal to 45 per cent., and an increase over the last half of 1893 of 1,377,821 tons, equal to 53½ per cent.

The period of lowest production was reached by June 1st, when there were in blast but 88 furnaces, with a capacity of 62,517 tons per week, and the period of greatest production was at the end of November, when 184 furnaces were running, with a weekly out-put of 168,762 tons.

CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of pig iron in 1894 was 6,694,302 tons, as shown by the following figures :

Production in 1894,.....	tons,	6,657,888
Imports,.....		15,582
Stocks, January 1, 1894,.....		707,218
		<hr/> 7,380,188
Deduct stocks, December 31, 1894, including 63,640 tons in warrant yards, not owned by the makers, ...		661,328
		<hr/> 6,718,860
Deduct exports in 1894, (foreign 78, domestic 24,480,)..		24,558
		<hr/> 6,694,302

IMPORTS.

The importation of pig iron, (including Spiegel-Eisen and Ferro-Manganese,) into New-York, during 1894 and the four preceding years was :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,.....	95,369	39,083	38,247	28,149	6,873

The importation into the United States during the same time was :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,.....	134,955	67,179	70,125	54,394	15,582

PRODUCTION.

The out-put of pig iron in the United States in 1894 and the four preceding years was :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,.....	9,202,708	8,279,870	9,157,000	7,124,502	6,657,888

UNSOLD STOCKS.

The quantity of pig iron at the furnaces, unsold, in the whole country, at the end of 1894 was 661,328 tons, including all the iron in warrant yards, which amounted to 111,200 tons, of which 47,560 tons was in the control of makers, and 63,640 tons in the control of others. This shows a decrease of 45,890 tons, about 6½ per cent.

The unsold stocks, at the close of five years past was, respectively :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,.....	608,921	596,333	506,116	707,218	661,328

The production of pig iron in the States from which this and the neighboring markets chiefly obtain their supplies was, in 1894 and the preceding four years, as follows :

Tons.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Virginia,	292,778	295,292	342,847	302,856	298,086
Tennessee,.....	267,625	291,738	300,081	207,915	212,773
Alabama,.....	816,911	795,673	915,296	726,888	592,392
New-York,	329,804	315,111	310,395	191,115	175,185
New-Jersey,.....	158,739	92,490	87,975	74,305	63,273
Pennsylvania,.....	4,415,329	3,952,383	4,193,805	3,643,022	3,370,152
Lehigh District of Pa.,	728,471	572,106	558,112	380,815	224,205
Ohio,.....	1,240,330	1,035,013	1,221,913	875,265	900,029

The unsold stocks of pig iron in the States above-named at the close of 1894 and the preceding four years were as follows :

Tons.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Virginia,.....	10,090	59,298	43,877	73,921	40,779
Tennessee,.....	25,082	13,192	25,818	25,452	17,858
Alabama,.....	62,462	48,532	68,818	69,067	78,180
New-York,.....	57,528	62,167	45,627	42,976	36,705
New-Jersey,.....	22,382	20,481	23,083	20,417	11,291
Pennsylvania,.....	182,589	136,229	113,115	193,286	183,217
Lehigh District of Pa.,	85,093	27,594	49,244	59,215	58,704
Ohio,.....	104,114	74,653	62,376	111,737	66,046

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS FROM 1892 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Pig Iron,..... tons,	70,125	54,894	15,582
Scrap Iron and Steel,.....	29,228	6,273	2,880
Bar Iron,.....	19,232	14,896	9,228
Railway Bars, Iron or Steel,.....	347	2,888	300
Cotton Ties and Hoops,.....	1,011	1,697	50
Steel Plates, &c., Bands and Scrolls,...	730	1,017	805
Steel Blooms, &c.,.....	30,586	26,868	9,494
Sheet and Plate Iron,.....	26,959	37,320	28,795
Tin Plates,.....	268,223	253,154	215,068
Wire Rods,.....	42,425	35,017	22,608
Wire and Wire Rope,.....	3,830	4,146	4,288
Anvils, Forgings, &c.,.....	749	589	406
Chains,.....	544	365	291
Total,..... tons,	494,039	438,624	309,290
Values,.....	\$25,449,264	\$22,834,449	\$16,479,125
Iron Ore,..... tons,	816,585	526,951	167,307
“ Values,.....	\$1,795,644	\$906,687	\$267,241

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL INTO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS FROM 1892 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Pig Iron,..... tons,	38,247	28,149	6,873
Scrap Iron and Steel,.....	7,980	3,709	843
Bar Iron,.....	5,345	4,772	1,881
Railway Bars, Iron or Steel,.....	100	1,992	93
Cotton Ties and Hoops,.....	....	....	50
Bands and Scrolls, Steel Plates, &c.,....	1,170	1,699	650
Steel Blooms, &c.,.....	13,272	12,092	6,010
Sheet and Plate Iron,.....	8,574	14,588	5,068
Tin Plates,.....	100,955	103,414	86,517
Wire Rods,.....	24,100	22,552	16,777
Wire and Wire Rope,.....	1,512	1,907	2,031
Anvils, Forgings, &c.,.....	....	....	141
Chains,.....	....	....	262
Total,..... tons,	201,255	194,874	127,196
Values,.....	\$10,188,957	\$9,826,316	\$6,835,894
Iron Ore,..... tons,	23,433	1,526	142
Values,.....	\$61,260	\$5,393	\$2,488

The decrease in imports at New-York, from 1893, amounted, in quantity, to $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., (67,678 tons,) and in value to $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (\$2,990,422.) In the United States the decrease in quantity was $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., (129,334 tons,) and in value $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (\$6,364,522.)

Furnaces.—The condition of the furnaces at the close of the year 1894 and the preceding four years was as follows :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
In Blast,.....	311	313	253	187	185
Out of Blast,.....	251	256	311	381	326
Total,.....	562	569	564	518	511

In certain States the condition of the furnaces was as follows at the close of 1894 and the preceding four years :

	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
New-York,.....	12	25	14	23	9	29	5	22	4	23
New-Jersey,.....	9	7	5	10	6	9	5	9	4	9
Pennsylvania,.....	139	83	135	84	106	107	61	138	80	116
Lehigh District of Pa.,	32	14	33	12	27	17	11	32	9	32

The production in certain States, as related to the total product of the United States, was as follows in 1894 and the preceding four years :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
New-York,.....(per cent.)	3.58	3.80	3.39	2.68	2.68
New-Jersey,.....	1.72	1.12	0.96	1.04	0.95
Pennsylvania,.....	47.98	47.73	45.80	51.13	50.62
Lehigh District of Pa.,.....	7.92	7.18	6.00	5.34	3.37

The proportion of unsold stocks to total product in 1894 and the four preceding years was :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Per Cent.,.....	6.62	7.40	5.50	9.93	9.93

The consumption of pig iron in the United States for the year 1894 and the preceding four years was :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,.....	8,976,416	8,344,425	9,301,782	6,953,189	6,694,302

Prices of No. 1 American Pig Iron.—The following figures show the highest and lowest prices at tide-water in 1894 and the preceding four years :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Highest, Northern,.....	\$20.00	\$18.50	\$13.00	\$15.00	\$14.50
Lowest, Southern,.....	16.50	16.25	14.75	13.00	11.25

Pig Iron Warrants.—In the early part of the year No. 2 warrants were held at \$7.50 to \$8.00 in Alabama yards, equal to \$11.50 to \$12.00 at New-York, and in March 500 tons No. 3 sold at \$7.00

in Alabama. Later in the same month an offer of \$6.50 for 500 tons was declined, as was an offer of \$6.75 for 200 tons. In April the lowest sale of the year was made, viz., 500 tons No. 3 Foundry at \$6.25.

In the first part of June a small amount of business was done, including 500 tons No. 2 Foundry at \$7.00. A parcel of 1,000 tons Gray Forge and Mottled (chiefly the latter grade) was offered at \$6.25, but this was too high for this market.

About the middle of the month 500 tons No. 3 Foundry sold at \$6.75. In the second half a sale was made of 600 tons of charcoal pig iron warrants at \$9.75, equal to \$13.25 at New-York.

In August 500 tons No. 3 Foundry sold at \$6.75, and in September 800 tons, same grade, at same price.

Business virtually ceased after this, until the end of December, when there were sold 1,000 tons No. 2 Foundry and 1,000 tons No. 1 soft, both at \$7.00; 1,000 tons No. 3 Foundry at \$6.50, and 1,200 tons Gray Forge at \$5.90.

These were fairly low prices, but 2,000 tons more were offered at same prices without finding buyers.

The equivalent New-York values were \$3.50 per ton higher than the above figures, that being the rate of freight from Alabama yards.

	1893.	1893.	1894.
The warrant stock on January 1 was.....	51,900	79,700	85,700
Received into yards during the year,.....	54,000	36,500	42,500
	105,900	116,200	128,200
Delivered out of the yards during the year,..	26,200	30,500	17,000
Leaving stock at the close of the year,.....	79,700	85,700	111,200

The total quantity put into warrant yards since their opening was 242,300 tons. Of the quantity in yards at close of 1894, 47,560 tons belonged to the makers.

Scotch Pig Iron.—The importation of this kind of iron has nearly ceased, and a few buyers only continue to use it in mixtures in a very small way.

The prices ran as follows for No. 1 grade :

	January.	July.	December.
Coltness,	\$22.25	\$22.75	\$19.00
Summerlee,.....	21.75	22.00	18.25
Eglinton,.....	19.75	20.50	17.25

The total importation into all ports of the United States in 1894 was 1,672 tons, against 2,435 tons in 1893, San Francisco taking about three-quarters of it.

The imports into New-York in 1894 and the four preceding years were :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,.....	9,500 ..	5,545 ..	3,510 ..	1,010 ..	275

Bessemer Pig Iron.—Business was dull at the opening of the

year with prices at Pittsburgh of \$10.50 to \$10.75, and at these figures 12,000 tons were sold in the first week in February.

The reduction in prices of Lake Superior ores had rather a weakening effect, and 2,500 tons of iron sold at the beginning of March at \$10.50. In the second half of the month a decline to \$10.40 had occurred, and sales of 20,000 tons were made at this price for Pittsburgh delivery.

Owing to the coke and coal strikes, which began in April, there was a more active demand, especially for spot iron, and fully 50,000 tons were sold at \$10.35 and \$10.40.

Prices advanced rapidly until the end of May, when they were firm at \$13.25 to \$13.50, large sales having been made from \$11.25 up to \$13.50 for quick delivery at Pittsburgh.

At this time prices at tide water were \$14.25 to \$14.50. In July prices were weaker, and iron was offering for forward delivery at \$11.50 to \$11.65. Sales of 10,000 tons were made at \$11.50.

At the close of the month prices were firmer again, and iron was sold at \$11.75 and \$11.85.

After this business was dull until September, when an active market developed and sales were made to the extent of 40,000 to 50,000 tons, beginning at \$11.65 and closing the month at \$11.25.

October and November were dull months, with declining prices, moderate sales being effected from \$11.10 down to \$10.40. December was also a quiet month, though 15,000 tons were sold at \$10.25 to \$10.15. In the last week some sales were made at \$9.80 to \$9.85, the latter figure being the lowest of the year.

The production of Bessemer pig iron in the United States in 1894 and the preceding four years was :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,	4,092,343	3,472,190	4,444,041	3,568,598	3,808,567

The increase over 1893 was 239,969 tons, equal to 6.71 per cent. of the quantity produced.

Tons.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
New-York made, ...	181,867 ..	133,723 ..	71,213 ..	19,612
New-Jersey "	12,964 ..	17,225 ..	1,842 ..	.....
Pennsylvania made,	2,077,805 ..	2,489,730 ..	2,383,230 ..	2,494,098

Spiegel-Eisen.—Business in this material has been of little importance, especially in foreign, the American makers taking the greater part of the orders. Prices in January were \$21.50 to \$22 for 10 per cent. to 12 per cent., and \$25 to \$25.50 for 20 per cent. There was a steady decline until September, when the quotation for 20 per cent. was \$20.50 to \$21 at tide water.

The imports at New-York for the past four years were :

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Tons,	32,987 ..	23,662 ..	13,249 ..	2,500

Ferro-Manganese.—January prices were \$52.50 to \$55 for 80 per cent. at Pittsburgh and tide water respectively. There was not very much change in values until September, when, owing to both

competition between foreign and domestic makers, and a tariff reduction from \$6.72 to \$4 per ton, prices fell to \$49 to \$50 at Pittsburgh and New-York, with very little business, especially in foreign.

At the close of December a further decline to \$46.50 to \$47 had been established, with a probability of further reduction.

There were exported, chiefly to Antwerp, 1,200 tons from New-York and 800 tons from Baltimore.

The quantity imported into New-York in the past four years was :

	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.
Tons,.....	3,300	..	5,017	..	1,286	..	1,500

The production in the United States (including Spiegel-Eisen) amounted to 120,180 tons, being an increase over 1893 of 32½ per cent. (39,062 tons.)

Steel Rails.—The price throughout the year has been \$24 at mills in the Pittsburgh district and east thereof, but at the end of the year the price was lowered to \$22 for rails deliverable in 1895.

The railroads of the country were poorer buyers than even in 1893, which has heretofore ranked as the worst for many years for the rail business.

The production fell off from that of 1893 by 115,366 tons, (10½ per cent.)

Of the whole quantity Pennsylvania made 714,935 tons, (70½ per cent.)

Old Rails.—The movement in this class of material was quite moderate, with but little variation either way. In January prices were \$12.50 per ton at New-York, \$12 to \$12.50 at Philadelphia, \$12.50 to \$13 at Chicago, \$13 to \$13.50 at Pittsburgh, for iron rails, and \$2 to \$3 per ton less for steel rails, according to quality.

During the year, chiefly in the first half, some 6,000 to 8,000 tons of old rails were exported to Italy, about two-thirds of them being iron and the other steel.

At the close of the year prices were quite firm at New-York, for iron, at \$12, and for steel, at \$10 to \$10.50. At Philadelphia iron rails were quotable at \$12, at Pittsburgh at \$12, and at \$10 to \$11 at Chicago.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND FINANCE.

FOREIGN IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND FOREIGN EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDING DECEMBER 31ST.

YEARS.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Foreign Imports.
1875.....	\$235,398,509 ..	\$91,791,853 ..	\$13,488,557 ..	\$340,628,919
1876.....	202,486,773 ..	76,659,977 ..	26,217,888 ..	305,364,638
1877.....	221,401,649 ..	92,686,992 ..	15,000,227 ..	329,088,868
1878.....	201,540,213 ..	82,495,681 ..	19,150,973 ..	303,186,867
1879.....	234,775,206 ..	105,217,808 ..	84,196,109 ..	424,189,123
1880.....	337,250,149 ..	126,926,581 ..	75,210,096 ..	539,386,776
1881.....	310,103,977 ..	129,297,696 ..	56,023,233 ..	495,424,906
1882.....	359,357,163 ..	132,876,823 ..	7,694,788 ..	499,928,774
1883.....	325,199,510 ..	127,485,979 ..	20,174,396 ..	472,859,885
1884.....	287,165,930 ..	126,591,112 ..	27,010,641 ..	440,767,683
1885.....	264,142,862 ..	119,397,594 ..	17,701,094 ..	401,241,550
1886.....	298,234,553 ..	134,846,667 ..	38,999,519 ..	472,080,739
1887.....	310,398,405 ..	151,136,190 ..	40,575,963 ..	502,110,558
1888.....	301,008,039 ..	154,865,931 ..	8,206,303 ..	464,080,233
1889.....	329,210,894 ..	163,820,087 ..	7,948,166 ..	500,979,147
1890.....	349,210,717 ..	193,155,771 ..	20,869,499 ..	562,735,987
1891.....	254,102,154 ..	268,829,418 ..	35,154,540 ..	557,586,112
1892.....	254,360,354 ..	317,939,925 ..	11,407,559 ..	583,707,838
1893.....	236,490,931 ..	291,999,022 ..	65,827,758 ..	594,317,711
1894.....	198,646,169 ..	239,767,676 ..	20,671,236 ..	459,085,081

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDING DECEMBER 31ST.

YEARS.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1875.....	\$247,681,724 ..	\$3,780,444 ..	\$67,566,650 ..	\$324,018,818
1876.....	265,774,302 ..	9,776,662 ..	43,097,102 ..	318,648,066
1877.....	290,960,048 ..	7,978,923 ..	27,497,169 ..	326,431,140
1878.....	340,206,868 ..	9,207,432 ..	13,107,788 ..	362,522,088
1879.....	349,471,680 ..	6,746,885 ..	14,828,044 ..	371,046,609
1880.....	406,955,884 ..	8,866,943 ..	9,370,272 ..	425,193,099
1881.....	358,479,834 ..	14,656,536 ..	12,623,831 ..	385,760,201
1882.....	334,199,006 ..	12,289,577 ..	48,013,279 ..	394,501,862
1883.....	337,093,193 ..	12,349,233 ..	19,890,005 ..	368,832,431
1884.....	321,400,682 ..	9,460,694 ..	54,410,573 ..	385,271,949
1885.....	321,149,580 ..	9,669,113 ..	24,641,266 ..	355,459,959
1886.....	308,187,092 ..	9,984,519 ..	50,024,339 ..	368,195,950
1887.....	304,021,758 ..	8,998,923 ..	21,046,701 ..	334,067,382
1888.....	290,779,161 ..	9,111,569 ..	49,565,852 ..	349,456,582
1889.....	336,785,463 ..	9,074,152 ..	71,685,395 ..	417,545,010
1890.....	339,458,578 ..	8,184,783 ..	41,646,121 ..	389,289,482
1891.....	378,592,937 ..	8,772,099 ..	95,916,277 ..	483,081,313
1892.....	368,559,145 ..	9,164,829 ..	93,204,967 ..	470,928,941
1893.....	348,097,228 ..	9,900,460 ..	106,397,995 ..	464,395,683
1894.....	332,621,123 ..	7,958,095 ..	129,003,594 ..	469,582,812

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**VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS ENTERED MONTHLY AT NEW-YORK DURING THE
YEARS 1892, 1893 AND 1894.**

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$16,198,100 ..	\$21,387,603 ..	\$10,885,368
February,	16,938,274 ..	18,537,485 ..	9,387,860
March,	16,464,473 ..	20,537,753 ..	10,292,535
April,	13,719,801 ..	15,438,954 ..	9,802,449
May,	12,966,630 ..	16,142,895 ..	9,439,183
June,	14,955,063 ..	14,238,035 ..	7,601,841
July,	17,239,829 ..	14,482,070 ..	8,941,093
August,	20,306,629 ..	11,267,090 ..	7,075,534
September,	15,744,544 ..	8,910,191 ..	11,621,730
October,	16,709,686 ..	10,009,453 ..	14,695,386
November,	16,005,921 ..	8,185,948 ..	13,195,260
December,	15,978,404 ..	7,935,058 ..	15,229,829
Total,	\$193,227,354 ..	\$167,022,530 ..	\$127,668,106

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$4,943,039 ..	\$6,170,555 ..	\$4,483,878
February,	4,189,053 ..	4,620,867 ..	3,744,806
March,	4,358,399 ..	5,927,811 ..	4,530,802
April,	4,345,947 ..	5,234,967 ..	4,909,725
May,	4,432,808 ..	6,187,753 ..	5,674,681
June,	5,075,606 ..	6,872,123 ..	6,718,050
July,	5,527,239 ..	7,443,056 ..	10,336,045
August,	5,404,120 ..	8,503,112 ..	11,609,036
September,	5,082,294 ..	4,408,281 ..	3,471,901
October,	5,020,832 ..	4,600,180 ..	4,940,124
November,	6,276,851 ..	3,872,654 ..	4,607,574
December,	6,476,818 ..	5,627,532 ..	6,592,092
Total,	\$61,133,000 ..	\$69,468,401 ..	\$71,518,216

FREE GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$21,272,981 ..	\$31,826,837 ..	\$21,101,632
February,	23,251,803 ..	28,636,443 ..	19,044,404
March,	34,549,599 ..	36,792,580 ..	28,263,908
April,	31,453,456 ..	34,464,867 ..	28,172,465
May,	26,994,576 ..	27,512,175 ..	20,154,071
June,	26,391,752 ..	27,600,987 ..	16,829,048
July,	22,692,190 ..	18,737,303 ..	23,002,187
August,	25,517,770 ..	16,685,031 ..	15,598,094
September,	23,595,044 ..	12,749,268 ..	17,131,301
October,	28,259,072 ..	18,513,882 ..	18,833,112
November,	25,107,589 ..	18,823,505 ..	15,357,253
December,	28,854,093 ..	19,656,144 ..	20,690,046
Total,	\$317,939,925 ..	\$291,999,032 ..	\$239,227,521

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$497,946 ..	\$155,815 ..	\$617,014
February,	2,715,951 ..	1,513,003 ..	1,749,979
March,	2,869,775 ..	4,337,222 ..	889,215
April,	843,207 ..	726,037 ..	2,143,696
May,	254,009 ..	436,348 ..	4,162,919
June,	488,781 ..	899,326 ..	716,774
July,	550,036 ..	5,700,221 ..	1,893,284
August,	252,531 ..	40,579,507 ..	3,639,654
September,	626,499 ..	6,491,667 ..	1,120,645
October,	1,672,984 ..	943,082 ..	1,249,162
November,	770,525 ..	3,685,716 ..	1,518,434
December,	365,315 ..	359,814 ..	965,460
Total,	\$11,407,559 ..	\$65,827,758 ..	\$20,671,236

TOTAL FOREIGN IMPORTS.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$42,912,066 ..	\$59,540,810 ..	\$36,587,912
February,	47,095,081 ..	53,307,798 ..	33,927,051
March,	58,242,246 ..	67,594,866 ..	43,975,960
April,	49,862,411 ..	55,864,825 ..	39,928,335
May,	44,648,018 ..	50,279,171 ..	39,430,854
June,	46,911,201 ..	49,610,471 ..	31,865,718
July,	46,009,294 ..	46,312,650 ..	44,177,609
August,	51,481,050 ..	77,034,740 ..	37,922,318
September,	45,048,381 ..	32,559,407 ..	33,845,577
October,	51,662,574 ..	34,066,607 ..	39,767,784
November,	48,160,886 ..	34,567,818 ..	34,678,541
December,	51,674,630 ..	33,578,548 ..	43,477,427
Total,	\$583,707,838 ..	\$594,317,711 ..	\$459,085,081

WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$5,112,608 ..	\$6,292,410 ..	\$4,810,639
February,	4,556,450 ..	4,518,412 ..	4,073,189
March,	4,358,252 ..	4,618,249 ..	4,565,338
April,	4,064,546 ..	3,941,466 ..	4,240,148
May,	4,001,097 ..	4,257,303 ..	3,612,959
June,	4,112,094 ..	3,501,979 ..	3,294,271
July,	4,660,755 ..	3,737,165 ..	4,463,323
August,	5,093,133 ..	3,584,701 ..	12,296,988
September,	5,256,446 ..	5,823,948 ..	12,397,903
October,	4,352,485 ..	4,971,539 ..	4,305,125
November,	4,254,484 ..	4,230,691 ..	3,520,129
December,	4,448,224 ..	3,278,009 ..	3,242,228
Total,	\$54,270,574 ..	\$52,750,872 ..	\$65,322,240

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW-YORK.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Dry Goods,	\$125,918,472 ..	\$90,893,434 ..	\$68,605,874
General Merchandise,	446,381,807 ..	437,596,519 ..	369,807,971
Specie,	11,407,559 ..	65,827,758 ..	20,671,236
Total,	\$583,707,838 ..	\$594,317,711 ..	\$459,085,081

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW-YORK.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,.....	\$11,063,589 68 ..	\$15,845,451 07 ..	\$8,815,654 77
February,.....	11,632,254 79 ..	12,484,228 97 ..	7,424,174 08
March,.....	10,872,148 66 ..	12,868,894 64 ..	7,448,490 37
April,.....	8,885,928 90 ..	9,792,857 50 ..	6,783,597 30
May,.....	8,106,048 61 ..	10,057,471 03 ..	6,288,317 97
June,.....	9,594,697 73 ..	9,417,625 73 ..	5,181,442 93
July,.....	12,304,197 22 ..	10,278,100 65 ..	6,175,579 43
August,.....	13,179,931 06 ..	8,248,093 19 ..	8,723,354 94
September,.....	11,841,625 60 ..	8,020,476 55 ..	9,692,660 21
October,.....	10,839,857 41 ..	7,597,800 90 ..	8,229,309 61
November,.....	9,951,435 70 ..	6,359,291 20 ..	6,769,716 78
December,.....	10,571,141 52 ..	5,691,003 00 ..	7,433,102 51
Total,.....	\$128,742,851 83 ..	\$116,160,789 43 ..	\$88,865,400 84

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

QUARTERS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
First Quarter,.....	\$98,194,391 ..	\$75,166,014 ..	\$88,734,122
Second Quarter,.....	95,828,140 ..	88,569,260 ..	86,109,829
Third Quarter,.....	85,956,532 ..	100,494,985 ..	82,059,312
Fourth Quarter,.....	97,744,911 ..	93,767,429 ..	83,675,955
Total,.....	\$377,723,974 ..	\$357,997,688 ..	\$340,579,218

VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK:

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,.....	\$33,277,640 ..	\$24,248,610 ..	\$29,416,201
February,.....	29,831,595 ..	22,369,907 ..	26,751,868
March,.....	32,269,252 ..	26,946,430 ..	30,356,376
April,.....	29,809,014 ..	25,055,515 ..	27,177,808
May,.....	30,736,404 ..	29,724,194 ..	27,318,628
June,.....	32,818,403 ..	30,880,174 ..	29,299,709
July,.....	27,548,123 ..	31,662,953 ..	35,817,805
August,.....	29,953,048 ..	33,618,544 ..	28,699,332
September,.....	26,501,582 ..	32,053,515 ..	25,873,578
October,.....	30,771,602 ..	30,349,181 ..	27,041,133
November,.....	32,721,590 ..	30,955,181 ..	27,075,448
December,.....	32,320,892 ..	30,228,074 ..	27,793,242
Total,.....	\$368,559,145 ..	\$348,097,228 ..	\$332,621,123

FOREIGN FREE.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,.....	\$444,706 ..	\$171,791 ..	\$211,685
February,.....	438,235 ..	189,936 ..	216,730
March,.....	194,312 ..	332,113 ..	246,490
April,.....	286,974 ..	417,731 ..	313,564
May,.....	239,222 ..	697,824 ..	324,031
June,.....	401,140 ..	525,319 ..	286,741
July,.....	284,543 ..	674,873 ..	208,054
August,.....	425,696 ..	786,518 ..	325,491
September,.....	202,593 ..	589,524 ..	224,226
October,.....	183,023 ..	419,918 ..	295,332
November,.....	253,899 ..	196,106 ..	238,877
December,.....	251,761 ..	227,500 ..	262,934
Total,.....	\$3,606,104 ..	\$5,229,208 ..	\$3,199,155

FOREIGN DUTIABLE.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$556,948 ..	\$381,463 ..	\$419,805
February,	460,347 ..	210,013 ..	415,853
March,	621,856 ..	315,751 ..	699,114
April,	546,157 ..	301,841 ..	498,974
May,	367,106 ..	558,478 ..	444,290
June,	623,720 ..	368,134 ..	446,089
July,	431,007 ..	313,814 ..	312,565
August,	408,063 ..	440,871 ..	298,594
September,	206,877 ..	350,373 ..	299,667
October,	383,378 ..	357,807 ..	142,221
November,	503,261 ..	333,206 ..	276,698
December,	355,505 ..	740,506 ..	505,070
Total,	\$5,558,725 ..	\$4,671,257 ..	\$4,758,940

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$2,018,564 ..	\$14,878,994 ..	\$4,975,018
February,	8,547,042 ..	16,490,038 ..	6,408,800
March,	7,966,078 ..	10,350,817 ..	6,491,962
April,	9,030,681 ..	18,537,331 ..	13,676,741
May,	4,924,608 ..	17,584,386 ..	29,733,073
June,	18,063,910 ..	5,575,933 ..	24,069,841
July,	10,679,580 ..	4,264,739 ..	14,174,487
August,	7,669,280 ..	2,522,624 ..	7,920,245
September,	5,211,185 ..	3,997,103 ..	2,793,709
October,	1,411,530 ..	2,663,827 ..	4,018,780
November,	3,434,953 ..	2,903,487 ..	2,366,100
December,	14,247,561 ..	6,629,266 ..	12,374,838
Total,	\$98,204,967 ..	\$106,397,995 ..	\$129,003,594

TOTAL EXPORTS.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January,	\$36,397,858 ..	\$39,680,858 ..	\$35,022,709
February,	39,277,219 ..	39,259,894 ..	33,793,251
March,	41,050,998 ..	37,944,611 ..	37,793,942
April,	39,672,826 ..	44,312,518 ..	41,667,087
May,	36,267,335 ..	48,564,832 ..	57,820,017
June,	51,907,178 ..	37,349,560 ..	54,102,380
July,	38,943,253 ..	36,915,879 ..	40,512,911
August,	38,451,087 ..	37,368,057 ..	37,243,662
September,	32,122,237 ..	36,995,515 ..	29,191,180
October,	32,749,533 ..	33,790,683 ..	31,497,466
November,	36,913,703 ..	34,397,930 ..	30,002,123
December,	47,175,719 ..	37,825,346 ..	40,936,084
Total,	\$470,928,941 ..	\$464,395,683 ..	\$469,582,812

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND FOREIGN EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1894.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

THE following is a detailed statement of all goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries, that were imported into the Port of New-York during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with the aggregate of all other ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce from the official report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation :

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			
Animals, not elsewhere specified—			
Cattle.....number, 2	\$341	\$5,008	\$5,349
Horses....." 256	679,486	156,671	836,157
Sheep....." 563	11,908	51,119	63,027
All other, including Fowls.....	170,861	15,478	186,339
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, returned—			
Spirits, distilled... proof galls, 246,983	185,676	794,850	910,526
All other.....	671,710	1,872,214	2,543,924
Articles, specially imported—			
For the use of Religious, Educational, &c., Institutions.....	198,727	175,946	373,973
Specimens of Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy, &c.....	6,085	31,401	37,486
Works of Art for Exhibition, &c.....	15,192	172,391	187,483
All other articles, specially imported.....	3,961	42,460	46,421
Art Works, the production of American Artists.....	157,185	83,625	240,810
Asbestos, unmanufactured, .....	.....	157,191	157,191
Asphaltum or Bitumen, crude..... tons, 39,896	128,458	80,425	208,883
Bark, hemlock.....	.....	212,350	212,350
Birds, stuffed, and Bird Skins, prepared, &c.....	12,899	2,943	15,835
Bismuth.....lbs. 32,301	56,846	119,304	176,750
Bologna Sausages.....	83,610	17,000	102,610
Bolting Cloths.....	138,438	61,199	194,633
Bones, crude, or not manufactured.....	66,508	240,525	307,033
Books, Maps, Engravings, Etchings and other printed matter, not elsewhere specified.....	1,310,880	564,456	1,875,336
Burr Stone, rough or unmanufactured.....	17,428	3,087	20,510
Cabinets of Old Coins, Medals and other Antiquities.....	262,472	50,048	312,515
Chalk, unmanufactured..... tons, 36,505	29,300	21,657	50,957
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes, not elsewhere specified—			
Alizarine, natural or artificial, including Extract of Madder.....lbs. 3,685,323	674,977	47,988	722,965
Argal, or Argol, or crude Tartar..... " 22,164,896	1,490,570	13,630	1,504,300
Barks, Cinchona or other, from which Quinine may be extracted.....lbs. 578,638	36,988	106,263	143,251

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes, not elsewhere specified—			
Cochineal.....lbs. 104,284	\$28,194	....	\$28,194
Dye Woods—Logwood..... tons, 33,688	807,326	\$505,550	1,313,376
All other.....	79,391	57,516	136,907
Gums—Arabic.....lbs. 1,053,633	104,844	4,594	108,868
Camphor, crude..... " 1,234,162	284,777	24,630	309,407
Gambier, or Terra Japonica..... " 17,583,281	593,696	382,634	981,339
Shellac..... " 4,344,010	884,084	112,632	996,706
All other Gums.....	2,625,294	158,196	2,783,490
Indigo.....lbs. 707,277	445,112	773,464	1,218,576
Licorice Root..... " 61,328,810	1,068,022	151,706	1,209,728
Lime, Chloride of, or Bleaching Powder " 32,792,738	616,326	890,761	1,507,076
Mineral Waters, all not artificial... galls. 1,143,308	248,781	107,636	356,416
Opium, crude or unmanufactured.....lbs. 341,387	798,543	890,371	1,691,914
Potash, Chlorate of..... " 3,317,329	422,066	98,515	520,571
Muriate of..... " 38,513,179	594,228	686,467	1,280,795
Nitrate of, or Saltpetre, crude..... " 9,671,217	261,418	....	261,418
All other..... " 13,844,581	235,683	208,083	543,716
Quinia, Sulphate of, and all Alkaloids or Salts of			
Cinchona Bark..... ounces, 2,406,664	472,601	16,328	488,929
Soda, Nitrate of..... tons, 53,813	1,698,324	1,069,794	2,768,048
Sulphur or Brimstone, crude..... " 35,319	548,743	789,158	1,337,900
Vanilla Beans.....lbs. 144,322	698,561	34,292	727,853
All other.....	3,346,963	1,129,153	4,466,116
Chicory Root, raw, unground.....lbs. 7,547,800	160,893	8,070	168,893
Clay, Common Blue, for the manufacture of Crucibles..... tons, 1,538	15,154	24,765	39,909
Gilfstone, unmanufactured..... " 3,608	7,260	9,963	17,212
Coal, Anthracite.....	....	187,599	187,599
Charcoal.....	1,476	38,773	40,349
Cocoa, or Cacao, crude, and Leaves and Shells of,			
.....lbs. 14,228,286	1,951,072	451,310	2,402,382
Coffee (see also dutiable Coffee)..... " 426,334,496	69,842,949	17,330,159	87,173,108
Cork Wood, or Cork Bark, unmanufactured.....	227,516	58,597	286,113
Cotton, unmanufactured.....lbs. 10,219,585	1,119,703	1,884,185	3,003,888
Waste or Flocks..... " 1,613,765	53,256	40,153	93,409
Diamonds and other Precious Stones, rough or uncut, including Glasiers' and Engravers' Diamonds, not set, and Jewels to be used in the manufacture of			
Watches.....	434,234	132,043	566,287
Diamond Dust or Bort.....	46,375	....	46,375
Fans, common Palm Leaf.....dozens, 623,787	27,552	665	28,217
Farinaceous substances, and preparations of, (Sago, Tapioca, &c.) not elsewhere specified.....	147,375	73,087	220,462
Feathers and Downs for Beds.....	189,391	74,456	263,849
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	9,135	13,933	23,068
Fertilizers—Guano..... tons, 1,000	21,672	74,934	96,606
Phosphates, crude or native..... " 8,909	33,206	80,993	114,799
All other.....	237,905	689,384	927,289
Fish—for bait, and other, fresh.....	....	2,879	2,879
Lobsters, canned or preserved otherwise than in oil.....lbs. 529,484	81,457	467,592	549,049
Shrimps, and other Shell Fish and Turtles.....	6,963	197,068	204,031
Fish Bladders or Fish Sounds.....lbs. 74,274	13,213	23,197	36,410
Flowers and Grasses, natural.....	13,773	2,287	16,060
Fruits, including Nuts, not elsewhere specified—			
Bananas.....	1,359,922	3,762,581	5,122,503
Cocoanuts.....	341,879	444,896	786,777
Currants.....lbs. 50,046,574	709,542	65,260	774,802

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Fruits, including Nuts, not elsewhere specified—			
Dates.....lbs. 9,243,624	\$288,740	\$98,846	\$387,586
All other.....	1,840,423	479,851	1,890,274
Furs and Fur Skins, undressed.....	1,753,467	887,738	2,641,205
Glass, Plates or Disks, unwrought, for Optical Instru- ments, &c.....	33,318	38,563	71,881
Gold and Silver Sweepings.....	5	19,836	19,841
Gold Beaters' Molds and Skins.....	12,304	7,442	19,746
Grease and Oils, commonly used in soap making, wire drawing, or dressing leather, &c..lbs. 2,048,744	76,799	51,233	128,032
Gut, Cat Gut, Whip Gut, &c., unmanufactured, and strings or cords of.....	98,235	89,876	188,111
Hair, not elsewhere specified.....	451,753	388,219	889,972
Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, materials for, composed of Straw, Chip, Grass, Palm Leaf, Willow, Osier, Sparterre, or Ratan, not elsewhere specified.....	1,905,136	112,542	2,017,678
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins, (see also dutiable)—Goat Skins.....	6,644,485	1,526,078	8,170,563
All other.....	5,005,587	2,662,738	7,668,325
Hide Cuttings, raw, and all other Glue Stock.....	65,361	214,701	280,062
Hones and Whetstones.....	21,337	3,333	24,670
Hoofs, Horns, &c., unmanufactured, and Horn Strips and Tips.....	204,362	30,870	235,232
Household and Personal Effects and Wearing Apparel in use, and implements, instruments, and tools of trade of persons arriving from foreign countries, and of citizens of the United States dying abroad..	821,357	1,954,625	2,775,982
Ice.....	....	4,991	4,991
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, crude—			
Gutta Percha.....lbs. 463,463	80,572	3,768	84,340
India Rubber..... " 31,744,905	14,306,164	771,829	15,077,993
India Rubber, old scrap or refuse, fit only for re- manufacture.....lbs. 599,933	18,600	37,303	55,903
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified—			
Needles, hand sewing and darning.....	250,664	27,437	278,101
Shotgun Barrels, forged, rough, bored.....	38,865	14,437	53,302
Ivory—Animal.....lbs. 110,297	321,387	53,296	374,683
Vegetable..... " 6,969,309	91,483	9,914	101,397
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.....	43,513	11,782	55,295
Manuscripts.....	6,310	3,459	10,369
Matting for floors, manufactured from round or split straw, including Chinese matting.....	1,642,552	232,425	1,874,977
Meerschaum, crude.....	23,319	1,387	29,706
Minerals, crude, not elsewhere specified.....	7,430	24,119	41,549
Moss, Seaweeds, and Vegetable Substances, crude....	35,862	12,678	48,540
Oakum.....cwt. 6,186	27,592	8,210	35,802
Oil Cake.....lbs. 86,845	1,499	36,069	37,568
Oils, not elsewhere specified—			
Fixed or Expressed.....lbs. 19,381,870	967,302	369,500	1,336,802
Volatile or Essential..... " 1,641,929	857,462	56,561	914,023
Ores, not elsewhere specified—			
Emery.....cwt. 32,164	22,519	35,996	58,514
Gold and Silver bearing—Gold bearing.....	25	540,419	540,444
Silver bearing.....	168,086	6,511,075	6,679,161
Nickel, and Nickel Matte, containing not more than 2 per cent. of copper... ..cwt. 116,901	377,218	20,818	398,036
Sulphur Ore, as pyrites, &c., containing in excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur.....tons, 63,993	265,329	455,879	721,208

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Paper Stock, crude—			
Rags, other than Woolen.....lbs. 26,419,900	\$416,145	\$328,457	\$789,602
All other.....	1,019,188	1,289,304	2,308,492
Paraffin.....lbs. 75,959	4,624	10,673	15,297
Parchment and Vellum.....	23,007	7,087	30,094
Plaster of Paris, and Sulphate of Lime, unground, tons, 81,876	99,287	74,485	173,772
Platinum, unmanufactured.....lbs. 1,233	163,733	233,304	397,037
Platinum Vases, Retorts, Vessels, &c., for chemical uses.....	74,205	82,680	106,885
Plumbago.....tons, 7,544	406,367	4,452	410,819
Pumice and Pumice Stone.....	36,977	6,811	43,788
Rennets, raw or prepared.....	74,511	1,553	76,063
Rice, (admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaiian Islands; see also dutiable).....	....	357,339	357,339
Rotten Stone and Tripoli.....	8,861	479	9,340
Sauerkraut.....	14,108	2,544	16,652
Sausage Skins.....	365,564	129,554	495,118
Seeds, not elsewhere specified.....	935,878	392,238	1,328,116
Shells of all kinds, not cut or manufactured.....	369,898	273,456	643,354
Silk, unmanufactured—			
Cocoons.....lbs. 181,664	112,360	25	112,385
Raw, or as reeled from the Cocoon.... " 1,910,733	6,838,014	3,794,898	15,627,822
Unmanufactured—Waste..... " 678,840	452,499	41,476	493,975
Spices, unground—			
Nutmegs.....lbs. 1,019,263	353,374	43,603	396,977
Pepper, black or white..... " 10,722,791	555,136	110,450	665,576
All other..... " 13,448,144	850,723	92,432	943,155
Sugar, not elsewhere specified, and Molasses—			
Molasses.....galls. 5,255,211	328,767	1,656,011	1,984,778
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, and tank bottoms, melado, &c.—			
Beet Sugar.....lbs. 321,372,128	9,633,374	6,159,667	15,793,041
Cane, and other Sugar..... " 1,923,016,335	54,553,315	54,286,701	108,840,016
Tanning Materials, not elsewhere specified.....	5,179	4,387	9,566
Tar and Pitch—			
Coal Tar, crude, and Pitch of Coal Tar.. bbls. 32,652	69,758	150,982	220,740
Tar and Pitch of Wood..... " 17	90	4,810	4,900
Tea.....lbs. 63,829,085	9,477,248	4,666,995	14,144,243
Terra Alba, aluminous and non-aluminous, lbs. 2,409,477	6,490	3,998	10,488
Textile Grasses, or fibrous vegetable substances, not elsewhere specified—			
Unmanufactured—			
Jute, or Tampico fibre.....tons, 1,192	66,312	190,777	257,089
Jute, and jute butts..... " 39,151	1,822,622	393,676	1,716,298
Manila..... " 11,867	1,315,781	2,697,474	4,013,255
Sisal Grass..... " 29,156	2,283,240	1,453,833	3,737,073
All other..... " 4,587	441,340	413,163	858,003
Manufactures of—			
Coir Yarn.....lbs. 5,488,147	130,466	374	130,740
Tinsel Wire, lame or lahn.....	9,558	6,196	15,754
Wafers, unmedicated.....	16,104	4,319	20,423
Wax, bees.....lbs. 264,760	68,574	11,460	80,034
Wood, unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified.....	1,736,732	4,229,740	5,966,472
All other free articles.....	37,850	67,980	105,830
Total free of duty.....	\$234,040,555	\$145,754,981	\$379,795,536

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTY.			
Agates, manufactures of.....	\$7,278	\$5,882	\$13,160
Animals, not elsewhere specified—			
Cattle..... number, 22	1,872	11,488	13,355
Horses..... " 38	8,938	474,477	483,415
Sheep..... " 2	122	725,087	725,159
All other, including live Poultry.....	22,128	66,322	88,450
Art Works, not elsewhere specified, Paintings in oil, and water colors, and Statuary.....	874,422	609,752	1,484,164
Beverages—Cherry Juice and other fruit Juice, not elsewhere specified.....	12,018	5,484	17,452
Ginger Ale and Ginger Beer..... doz. bottles, 173,000	129,714	56,749	186,463
Lemonade, Soda Water, and other similar waters..	13,014	5,488	18,502
Prune Juice, or Prune Wine..... galls. 25,657	23,673	3,783	27,456
All other beverages.....	3,915	2,690	6,605
Blacking.....	99,943	8,578	108,521
Bone and Horn, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	138,325	44,146	182,471
Books, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photographs and other printed matter, not elsewhere specified.	1,349,974	234,206	1,584,182
Brass, and manufactures of.....	120,545	46,735	167,270
Breadstuffs :			
Barley..... bush. 232	156	358,588	358,744
Corn.....	.....	1,508	1,508
Oats..... bush. 1,474	1,317	2,711	3,998
Oatmeal..... lbs. 295,603	17,644	6,839	24,483
Rye.....	.....	37	37
Wheat..... bush. 541	1,517	787,660	789,177
Wheat Flour..... bbls. 110	874	1,072	1,946
All other Breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food, not elsewhere specified.....	450,088	371,514	821,602
Bristles..... lbs. 810,017	851,469	77,762	929,231
Brushes.....	454,637	105,080	559,767
Buttons and Button Forms.....	436,590	26,322	464,912
Candle Pitch.....	43,349	.....	43,349
Candles and Tapers.....	18,069	1,306	19,375
Carbon.....	48,094	26,302	74,396
Cement, Roman, Portland, &c..... lbs. 384,406,068	1,251,090	2,013,997	3,265,087
Cement, for Bicycles, &c.....	3,173	8,627	11,800
Chalk, prepared, and preparations of.....	16,280	5,545	21,825
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines, not elsewhere specified—			
Coal Tar, Colors and Dyes.....	1,301,646	196,322	1,499,978
Glycerine..... lbs. 6,154,387	398,759	120,537	519,296
Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and deco- ctions of..... lbs. 2,102,627	157,230	31,967	189,197
Opium, prepared for smoking..... " 144	394	310,377	310,771
Soda, Caustic..... " 21,874,615	463,614	387,139	850,753
Sal Soda..... " 4,780,594	40,981	79,813	120,794
Soda Ash..... " 96,491,497	990,201	1,530,730	2,520,931
All other Salts of..... " 2,405,589	43,267	61,533	104,800
Sumac, ground..... " 3,359,906	76,839	115,908	192,647
All other.....	3,081,569	728,527	3,810,106
Chicory Root, burnt or roasted, ground or otherwise prepared..... lbs. 1,663,342	64,859	9,627	74,516
Chocolate, other than Confectionery, and Sweetened Chocolate..... lbs. 671,011	134,523	63,902	198,425
Clays, or Earths of all kinds, including China Clay or Kaoline..... tons, 21,087	173,024	353,519	526,543

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Clocks and Watches, and parts of—			
Clocks, and parts of,.....	\$74,094	\$27,554	\$101,648
Watches, and parts of, and Watch Materials and Movements.....	1,088,389	60,588	1,098,972
Coal, Bituminous..... tons, 38,550	110,781	3,598,382	3,704,113
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured..... lbs. 647,271	194,242	260,488	454,730
Coffee, (under Section 3, Tariff Act of October 1, 1890 ; see, also, free of duty)..... lbs. 19,218,468	3,140,218	1,855	3,141,568
Coffee substitutes..... " 1,387,544	55,885	169	55,554
Coke.....	.....	89,200	89,200
Collodion, manufactures of.....	91,296	5,681	96,977
Copper, and manufactures of—			
Ore (fine copper contained therein).... lbs. 5,998,640	426,677	67,745	494,422
Pigs, Bars, Ingots, old and other unmanufactured, lbs. 1,542,761	168,202	149,732	312,984
Manufactures of.....	45,975	7,569	53,544
Corks, and manufactures of Cork Bark.....	191,806	108,764	295,069
Cotton, manufactures of—			
Cloths, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed..... sq. yds. 1,061,411	88,687	6,878	96,565
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, sq. yds. 20,472,612	2,549,425	835,816	3,385,341
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, not including knit goods.....	1,211,970	446,808	1,658,778
Knit Goods, Stockings, Hose, Half Hose, Shirts, Drawers, and all goods made, fashioned or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand.....	2,619,865	1,740,790	4,360,655
Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, Insertings, Neck Ruffings, Ruchings, Trimmings, Tuckings, Lace Window Curtains, and other similar tamboured articles.....	6,699,738	1,322,036	8,021,799
Thread, (not on spools,) Yarn, Warps, or Warp Yarn..... lbs. 489,085	221,925	104,299	326,234
All other.....	3,430,852	1,077,463	4,498,315
Dice, Draughts, Chessmen, Billiard Balls, &c., of Ivory, Bone, or other material.....	11,080	2,785	13,845
Earthen, Stone and China Ware—			
China, Porcelain, Parian and Bisque, Earthen, Stone and Crockery Ware—			
Not decorated or ornamented.....	538,139	720,742	1,258,881
Decorated or ornamented.....	3,082,716	2,139,359	5,222,075
All other.....	164,187	234,294	398,481
Electric Lights, and parts of.....	.....	10,480	10,480
Emery, grains and ground, pulverized or refined, lbs. 155,839	6,110	9,646	15,796
Manufactures of.....	700	3,186	3,886
Eggs..... dozens, 13,798	536	196,000	199,536
Feathers, natural, crude, dressed, colored or manu- factured.....	696,749	97,943	726,692
Feathers and Flowers, artificial.....	1,604,327	123,669	1,727,996
Fish—Fresh—Salmon.....	.....	146,606	146,606
All other.....	2,268	410,775	413,043
Cured or preserved—			
Anchovies and Sardines, packed in oil or other- wise.....	679,915	297,087	976,952
Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, smoked or pickled..... lbs. 7,106,688	306,267	203,128	509,395
Herring, dried or smoked..... " 1,991,245	50,929	26,150	77,079

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1892-94.
Fish—			
Herring, pickled or salted..... bbls. 85,862	\$668,916	\$393,395	\$662,311
Mackerel, pickled or salted..... " 38,117	501,174	632,335	1,133,509
Salmon, pickled or salted..... lbs. 497,107	43,485	41,290	84,715
All other.....	166,682	173,254	340,136
Flax and Hemp, and manufactures of Flax, Hemp, Jute and other vegetable fibre—			
Unmanufactured—Flax..... tons, 882	406,446	930,399	1,336,845
Hemp..... " 715	106,298	133,625	239,918
Manufactures of—			
Bags and Bagging.....	89,300	1,342,882	1,432,182
Burlaps (except for bagging for cotton).....	2,436,021	2,080,777	4,516,798
Cables, Cordage and Twine..... lbs. 166,859	12,238	14,443	26,726
Yarns or Threads..... " 1,457,356	312,252	156,955	469,207
All other.....	10,068,921	2,666,686	12,735,607
Flowers, natural, dressed or undressed.....	10,181	15,204	25,385
Fruits, including Nuts, not elsewhere specified—			
Figs..... lbs. 6,652,297	313,420	78,620	392,040
Lemons.....	2,967,258	1,318,030	4,285,278
Oranges.....	743,030	383,975	1,127,005
Plums and Prunes..... lbs. 8,281,619	340,619	75,723	416,342
Raisins..... " 12,111,502	496,011	66,070	554,081
Preserved Fruits.....	348,581	177,980	526,561
All other Fruits.....	758,500	401,810	1,160,310
Nuts—Almonds..... lbs. 6,503,664	666,856	102,597	769,453
All other.....	549,461	82,398	631,759
Furs, and manufactures of Furs.....	4,310,494	668,586	4,979,079
Gas, natural.....	.....	66,528	66,528
Ginger, preserved or pickled.....	14,193	194	14,387
Glass and Glassware—			
Bottles, Vials, Demijohns, Carboys and Jars, empty or filled.....	343,373	162,810	506,183
Cylinder, Crown and Common Window Glass, un- polished..... lbs. 22,775,806	438,102	629,685	1,067,787
Cylinder and Crown Glass, polished, unsilvered, sq. feet, 56,173	11,637	10,677	22,314
Silvered..... " " 2,573,266	743,062	42,942	786,004
Plate Glass—			
Fluted, rolled or rough..... " " 299,223	12,116	26,005	38,121
Cast, polished, unsilvered..... " " 1,696,948	385,112	63,974	449,086
Cast, polished, silvered..... " " 19,455	13,197	61,909	75,106
All other.....	1,816,089	456,126	2,272,215
Glue and Size—Glue..... lbs. 3,843,652	378,179	22,061	400,240
Size.....	.....	4,639	4,639
Grease, enfleurage pomades.....	161,374	2,398	163,772
Grease of Wool, and all other..... lbs. 2,709,893	48,884	79,371	128,255
Gunpowder, and all Explosive Substances—			
Firecrackers..... lbs. 5,642,011	241,680	26,210	267,890
Fulminates, and all like articles.....	2,754	39,908	42,660
Gunpowder, &c..... lbs. 71,085	58,843	12,942	71,285
Percussion Caps.....	20,695	3,987	24,682
Hair, not elsewhere specified, and manufactures of... Hatters' Plush, black, of silk or of silk and cotton... Hay.....	106,637 73,234	13,829 2,163 761,940	122,466 75,387 761,940
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins, (under sec- tion 3, Tariff Act of October 1, 1890; also see free of duty)—			
Goat Skins..... lbs. 1,780,183	412,603	.....	412,603
All other..... " 6,014,559	534,661	.....	534,661
Honey..... galls. 126,935	47,384	8,772	56,156

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Hops.....lbs. 599,111	\$359,543	\$124,873	\$484,415
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, manufactures of—			
Gutta Percha.....	30,002	652	30,654
India Rubber.....	230,653	78,655	309,308
Ink and Ink Powders.....	51,913	9,389	61,351
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Iron Ore.....tons, 964	4,232	334,488	338,720
Pig Iron....." 14,786	361,846	234,143	595,988
Scrap Iron and Steel, fit only to be re-			
manufactured....." 1,480	21,764	24,208	45,967
Bar Iron, rolled or hammered.....lbs. 7,156,745	128,301	293,796	421,997
Bars, railway, of iron or steel, or in part of steel,			
tons, 1,992	33,340	3,965	42,325
Hoops, or ties for balling purposes, barrel hoops,			
and hoop or band iron or steel, flayed, splayed or			
punched.....lbs. 1,792,392	32,032	....	32,032
Hoop, Band, or Scroll Iron or Steel... " 1,169,263	33,667	30,491	64,158
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, Billets and			
Bars of Steel, and Steel in forms,			
not elsewhere specified....." 11,244,574	455,474	365,067	820,541
Sheet, Plate, and Taggers' Iron or Steel " 16,719,997	353,454	337,591	1,191,045
Tin Plates, Terne Plates, and Taggers' Tin,			
lbs. 189,581,807	4,916,055	7,053,463	11,969,518
Wire Rods, of iron or steel....." 36,648,411	667,378	326,424	993,802
Wire, and Wire Rope and Strand,			
iron or steel....." 3,872,871	323,587	251,496	475,083
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified—			
Anvils.....lbs. 148,790	8,883	38,922	47,805
Chains....." 378,546	20,830	4,390	25,120
Cutlery.....	636,267	169,532	805,799
Files, File Blanks, Rasps and Floats.....	32,771	4,039	36,800
Fire Arms.....	70,865	51,845	122,710
Machinery.....	230,698	1,198,814	1,419,512
All other.....	772,633	721,531	1,494,164
Ivory, and Vegetable Ivory, manufactures of.....	21,944	18,049	39,993
Jet, manufactures of.....	4,202	3,724	7,926
Jewelry, manufactures of Gold and Silver, and			
Precious Stones—			
Jewelry, and manufactures of Gold and Silver....	190,477	307,533	498,000
Precious Stones, not elsewhere specified, and imita-			
tions of, not set.....	4,092,266	752,543	4,844,809
Lead, and manufactures of.....	5,787,615	819,250	6,606,865
Leather, and manufactures of—			
Bend, or Belting and Sole Leather.....	1,264	15,195	16,459
Calf Skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, and			
japanned.....	360,900	23,996	384,796
Skins for Morocco.....	246,070	2,238,670	2,484,740
Upper Leather, dressed, and skins dressed and fin-			
ished, not elsewhere specified.....	1,373,139	249,196	1,622,335
Gloves, of kid or other leather.....	3,795,306	617,391	4,412,597
All other manufactures of.....	332,483	162,735	495,218
Lime.....lbs. 2,504,961	5,340	82,063	87,393
Malt, Barley.....bush. 1,941	2,184	3,492	5,676
Malt Extract, fluid and solid.....	17,267	10,966	28,233
Malt Liquors—In bottles or jugs.....galls. 431,380	435,516	450,021	885,537
Not in bottles or jugs....." 1,904,204	599,797	25,433	625,230
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of—			
Marble, and manufactures of.....	425,299	381,842	807,141
Stone, and manufactures of, including Slate.....	234,798	247,057	481,855

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Matches, friction or lucifer.....	\$147,798	\$8,697	\$156,495
Metals, Metal Compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified—			
Bronze manufactures.....	406,549	117,035	523,574
All other.....	2,903,061	1,059,740	3,962,801
Mineral Substances—			
Asphaltum, manufactures of.....	.....	15,232	15,232
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified.....	103,787	77,069	180,856
Musical Instruments.....	316,774	302,602	619,466
Oils, not elsewhere specified—			
Animal or rendered—Whale and Fish, galls. 418,531	187,899	41,657	179,556
Other..... " 584	245	987	1,232
Mineral..... " 51,876	12,555	14,196	26,751
Vegetable—Fixed or Expressed—			
Olive Salad..... galls. 485,700	594,851	315,046	909,897
Other..... " 310,403	270,819	123,176	393,995
Volatile or Essential..... lbs. 1,097,402	181,508	6,532	188,033
Paints and Colors.....	737,966	242,749	980,715
Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	133,184	1,856	135,040
Paper, and manufactures of.....	1,574,030	754,301	2,328,331
Pencils—Pencil Leads, not in wood.....	15,187	1,084	16,271
Pencils of Lead, and of wood filled with lead or other material..... gross, 23,314	49,234	9,080	58,314
Pencils, Slate..... " 182,419	12,908	4,032	16,940
Perfumeries, Cosmetics, and all toilet preparations...	338,841	89,009	427,850
Pipes and Smokers' Articles.....	223,434	91,144	314,578
Plants, Trees, Shrubs and Vines, known as nursery stock.....	88,987	35,156	124,143
Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined..... tons, 451	8,026	10,987	19,013
Polishing and Finishing Powders.....	24,131	10,918	35,049
Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—			
Meat Products—Meat and Meat Extracts.....	226,162	186,504	412,666
All other.....	2,249	9,042	12,291
Dairy Products—			
Butter..... lbs. 103,342	15,194	8,162	23,356
Cheese..... " 7,594,744	1,081,020	166,178	1,247,198
Milk.....	98,979	3,337	102,316
Rice, not elsewhere specified (see also Rice free of duty)—			
Rice..... lbs. 36,834,458	622,773	560,889	1,183,662
Rice Flour, rice meal and broken rice. " 33,735,410	503,389	330,454	833,843
Salt..... " 53,716,443	120,937	471,785	592,722
Seeds, not elsewhere specified—			
Linseed or Flaxseed..... bush. 552,481	647,767	54,099	701,866
All other.....	187,760	177,861	365,621
Shell, and Mother of Pearl, manufactures of.....	279,525	90,311	369,836
Silk, manufactures of—			
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel...	1,032,838	463,861	1,496,699
Dress and piece goods.....	9,104,543	591,320	9,695,863
Laces and Embroideries.....	2,012,998	307,226	2,320,224
Ribbons.....	1,000,867	62,249	1,063,116
All other.....	9,003,555	1,232,316	10,235,871
Soap—Fancy, Perfumed, and all descriptions of Toilet Soap..... lbs. 635,520	269,556	25,314	294,870
All other.....	188,927	50,013	238,940
Spices, not elsewhere specified..... lbs. 997,759	159,341	98,504	257,845
Spirits, distilled—Brandy..... proof galls. 131,123	389,826	178,632	568,458
All other..... " " 502,955	522,529	406,617	929,146
Sponges.....	242,709	16,737	259,446

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Starch.....lbs. 1,225,972	\$26,517	\$16,069	\$42,606
Straw.....	.....	27,300	27,300
Straw, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	854,877	91,810	946,687
Sugar, not elsewhere specified, and Confectionery— Sugar, above No. 16, Dutch Standard in color, lbs. 18,267,533	681,578	1,555,254	2,236,832
Confectionery.....	34,077	8,138	42,215
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs or grain, or granulated, lbs. 14,284,449	2,251,759	289,011	2,640,770
Tobacco, and manufactures of— Leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers.....lbs. 3,877,767	4,460,814	637,647	5,098,461
Other....." 8,852,715	2,440,839	2,446,086	5,886,925
Cigars, Cigarettes and Cheroots....." 252,519	1,190,991	892,993	2,083,984
All other manufactures of.....	20,839	49,368	70,208
Tooth Picks, quill.....	11,880	1,255	12,635
Toys.....	1,268,874	879,786	2,149,660
Umbrellas, Parasols, etc., and Sticks for— Covered with silk or alpaca.....	4,914	12,534	17,448
Covered with other material.....	1,036	1,973	3,009
Sticks, carved and plain.....	53,004	15,296	68,300
Varnishes, spirit and all other.....galls. 17,008	46,061	8,685	54,746
Vegetables— Beans and Peas.....bush. 423,377	337,504	780,465	1,117,969
Potatoes....." 2,046,461	966,322	310,972	1,277,194
Pickles and Sauces.....	189,126	152,009	341,135
All other, in their natural state.....	432,072	221,187	653,259
Prepared or preserved.....	326,732	109,778	505,510
Vinegar.....galls. 37,936	10,166	8,335	18,501
Waste, not elsewhere specified.....	52,950	6,961	59,911
Wines— Champagne and other sparkling.....dozens. 200,965	2,900,241	538,281	3,438,522
Still Wines—In casks.....galls. 1,792,591	1,192,465	625,848	1,817,813
In bottles.....dozens. 198,532	950,901	472,242	1,423,143
Wood, not elsewhere specified, and manufactures of— Unmanufactured.....	4,181	29,639	44,020
Timber, hewn and sawed, squared or sided.....	40	47,978	48,018
Lumber—Boards, Planks, Deals, and other sawed Lumber.....M. feet. 1,533	16,763	6,120,198	6,136,961
Shingles.....	.....	732,284	732,284
Other Lumber.....	130,374	1,289,291	1,419,665
Manufactures of— Cabinet Ware or House Furniture.....	202,175	70,668	272,843
Wood Pulp.....tons. 13,780	712,884	951,663	1,664,547
All other.....	1,261,869	607,894	1,869,263
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and manufactures of— Unmanufactured— Class one, (Par. 376, Tariff 1890,)...lbs. 2,303,087	300,069	1,448,277	1,748,356
Class two, (Par. 377, Tariff 1890,)... " 182,792	46,817	353,058	399,875
Class three, (Par. 378, Tariff 1890,) " 26,689,245	2,428,387	1,530,817	3,959,204
Manufactures of— Carpets and Carpetings.....sq. yds. 324,928	792,690	166,836	959,526
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit goods.....	480,280	378,547	858,827
Cloths.....lbs. 5,790,774	5,123,490	1,627,831	6,756,321
Dress Goods, women's and children's, sq. yds. 37,813,545	7,711,986	868,976	8,580,962
Knit Fabrics.....	830,662	175,237	1,005,899

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Wools, Hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and manufactures of—			
Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy and waste, lbs. 92,982	\$28,700	\$18,822	\$47,522
Shawls.....	101,078	56,274	157,352
Yarns.....lbs. 848,333	223,492	128,922	352,414
All other.....	523,340	186,709	715,549
Zinc or Spelter, and manufactures of—			
In blocks or pigs and old.....lbs. 245,810	11,717	2,412	14,129
Manufactures of.....	11,358	1,721	13,079
All other dutiable articles.....	27,920	41,901	69,820
Total value of merchandise paying duty.....	\$181,755,436	\$93,443,650	\$275,199,086
Total value of merchandise free of duty.....	234,040,555	145,754,961	379,795,536
Total value of foreign merchandise.....	\$415,795,991	\$239,198,631	\$654,994,622
Total value of coin and bullion.....	68,089,604	17,696,067	85,785,671
Total value of foreign imports, 1893-94.....	\$483,885,595	\$256,894,698	\$740,780,293
Value of imports of merchandise and of coin and bullion, brought in cars and other land vehicles....	\$3,496,087	\$38,014,885	\$41,510,972
Value of imports of merchandise and of coin and bullion, brought in American vessels.....	74,245,098	63,804,674	138,049,772
Value of imports of merchandise and of coin and bullion, brought in foreign vessels.....	406,094,410	155,575,139	561,669,549
Total value of foreign imports, 1893-94.....	\$483,885,595	\$256,894,698	\$740,780,293

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, that were exported from the Port of New-York to Foreign Countries during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Agricultural Implements—			
Mowers and Reapers, and parts of.....	\$2,982,763	\$279,129	\$3,261,892
Plows and Cultivators, and parts of.....	476,704	63,017	539,721
All other, and parts of.....	1,037,855	188,447	1,226,302
Aluminum—Crude.....	14,370	42	14,412
Manufactures.....	160	7	167
Animals—			
Cattle.....number, 132,088	12,900,116	20,561,806	33,461,922
Hogs....." 176	3,753	11,000	14,753
Horses....." 1,464	325,318	723,677	1,108,995
Mules....." 1,565	183,430	87,531	240,961
Sheep....." 41,919	381,824	460,939	832,763
All other, and Fowls.....	17,546	35,701	53,247
Animals and Birds, stuffed.....	1,878	....	1,878
Art Works, Paintings and Statuary.....	235,542	156,221	391,763
Asbestos, crude.....	....	680	680
Manufactured.....	....	3,965	3,965

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Asphaltum—Crude.....	....	\$273	\$273
Manufactured .....	....	13,563	13,563
Babbitt Metal .....	....	225	225
Bark, and extract of, for tanning.....	\$47,886	223,350	271,236
Bird Skins.....	2,062	....	2,053
Bituminous Rock.....	....	4,000	4,000
Blacking	153,567	141,938	295,505
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips and waste..	165,997	94,678	260,675
Books, Maps, Engravings, Etchings and other printed matter.....	1,738,535	881,511	2,620,046
Brass, and manufactures of.....	507,897	300,530	808,427
Breadstuffs—Barley..... bush. 81,085	48,487	2,381,327	2,379,714
Bread and Biscuit..... lbs. 12,615,235	593,655	130,218	723,873
Corn..... bush. 16,424,949	8,027,164	22,183,990	30,211,154
Corn Meal..... bbls. 193,698	545,344	225,182	770,526
Oats..... bush. 3,157,849	1,126,876	901,068	2,027,984
Oat Meal..... lbs. 1,630,109	37,391	201,137	238,528
Rye..... bush. 62,801	38,773	37,759	126,532
Rye Flour..... bbls. 2,980	9,005	263	9,273
Wheat..... bush. 30,604,256	21,951,302	37,456,789	59,407,041
Wheat Flour..... bbls. 6,944,500	26,819,740	42,452,080	69,271,770
All other Breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food.....	765,749	845,135	1,610,384
Bricks—Building	M. 2,409	17,477	34,314
Fire.....	64,271	61,842	126,113
Bristles.....	....	1,844	1,844
Broom Corn.....	34,900	175,842	210,742
Brooms and Brushes.....	110,704	66,394	179,098
Candles..... lbs. 847,398	88,746	100,716	189,462
Carbon .....	....	587	587
Carriages and Horse Cars, and parts of.....	1,390,464	258,690	1,649,154
Cars, Passenger and Freight, for steam railroads, number, 624	291,840	1,408,681	1,700,521
Casings for Sausages.....	1,019,366	261,148	1,280,514
Celluloid Manufactures.....	84,188	1,046	85,234
Charcoal	615	217	832
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines—			
Acids.....	62,974	45,352	106,326
Ashes, Pot and Pearl..... lbs. 627,157	27,873	1,333	29,205
Dyes and Dyestuffs.....	460,373	357,896	818,271
Ginseng.....	....	619,114	619,114
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....	1,438,586	182,433	1,621,019
Roots, Herbs and Barks, not elsewhere specified...	183,759	61,679	244,438
All other.....	2,647,210	1,313,370	3,960,580
Chewing Gum.....	....	2,658	2,658
Cider..... galls. 91,925	13,075	52,611	65,686
Clay.....	50	29,630	29,680
Clocks and Watches—			
Clocks, and parts of.....	713,798	205,736	919,534
Watches, and parts of.....	130,705	262,574	393,279
Coal and Coke—Coal—Anthracite..... tons, 94,899	380,247	6,276,343	6,656,590
Bituminous..... " 5,495	24,902	5,227,473	5,252,375
Coke.....	2,411	182,098	184,509
Coffee and Cocoa, ground and prepared, and Chocolate	22,753	115,024	137,777
Copper, and manufactures of—			
Ore..... tons, 15,707	1,580,633	855,083	2,435,716
Ingots, bars and old..... lbs. 150,537,111	14,764,734	4,477,636	19,242,370
All other manufactures of.....	172,366	282,404	454,770

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Cork manufactures.....	....	\$3,224	\$3,224
Cottolene.....	....	39,693	39,693
Cotton, and manufactures of—Unmanufactured—			
Sea Island.....bales, 5,43*; lbs. 2,047,933	\$430,298	2,474,607	2,904,905
Other....." 799,119; " 395,112,814	32,054,391	175,909,993	207,964,384
Manufactures of—			
Cloths, colored.....yds. 41,545,996	2,621,809	1,233,126	3,854,935
Cloths, uncolored....." 114,692,714	7,011,235	629,616	7,639,851
Wearing apparel.....	228,777	247,840	476,617
All other.....	439,324	1,930,159	2,369,483
Cotton Seed Halls.....	....	1,747	1,747
Dental Goods.....	113,287	2,586	115,873
Earthen, Stone and China Ware—			
Earthen and Stone Ware.....	48,710	69,370	118,080
China Ware.....	6,604	7,753	14,357
Eggs.....dozens, 31,303	7,381	20,216	27,497
Egg Yolks.....	....	2,928	2,928
Emery, ground.....	....	176	176
Emery Cloth.....	3,747	....	3,747
Emery Paper.....	595	5,015	5,610
Emery Wheels.....	49,673	1,811	51,484
Feathers, crude.....lbs. 353,411	60,761	90,399	151,050
Feathers, prepared.....	4,700	45	4,745
Feathers, Egret.....	13,170	....	13,170
Feldspar.....	....	300	300
Fertilizers.....tons, 3,566	92,143	4,946,303	5,038,445
Fire Clay.....	....	871	871
Fish—			
Fresh, other than Salmon.....lbs. 433	63	48,758	48,820
Dried, smoked or cured—			
Codfish, including Haddock, Hake and Pollock, lbs. 13,457,909	648,863	55,769	704,632
Herring....." 5,071,962	122,613	1,269	123,882
Other.....	....	50,966	50,966
Pickled—Mackerel.....bbls. 3,024	40,795	2,237	43,032
Herring....." 2,957	11,649	1,808	13,457
Other....." 28,941	132,052	3,807	135,859
Salmon, canned.....lbs. 746,581	80,401	945,814	1,026,215
Other.....	8,127	50,533	58,659
Canned Fish, other than Salmon.....	122,180	21,222	143,402
Shell Fish—Oysters.....	459,048	229,605	688,653
Other.....	41,322	208,389	249,721
All other Fish.....	191,966	12,847	204,813
Fish Skins.....	....	993	993
Flax, raw.....	900	....	900
Flax, Hemp and Jute, manufactures of—			
Bags.....	255,569	168,263	423,832
Cordage.....lbs. 4,841,909	332,285	115,902	448,187
Twine.....	408,799	964,158	672,957
All other.....	89,515	78,253	167,768
Flowers, cut.....	813	775	1,588
Fruits, including Nuts—			
Apples, dried.....lbs. 1,877,880	119,771	48,233	168,004
Apples, green or ripe.....bbls. 44,129	161,753	90,964	242,617
Fruits, preserved, canned.....	179,368	481,355	660,723
Other.....	36,909	174,306	211,215
All other green, ripe or dried Fruits.....	394,918	621,479	1,016,397
Nuts.....	42,003	83,230	125,233
Furs and Fur Skins.....	3,703,011	535,679	4,238,690

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Ginger Ale.....dozen quarts, 4,636	\$7,895	\$511	\$8,406
Glass and Glassware—			
Window Glass.....	8,713	10,598	19,311
All other.....	401,345	501,416	902,761
Glucose, or Grape Sugar.....lbs. 92,494,477	1,719,453	609,254	2,328,707
Glue....." 630,186	63,721	37,651	101,372
Grasses, dried (Pampas, Plumes, &c.).....	30,243	5,962	36,205
Grease, Grease Scraps, and all Soap stock.....	649,184	731,115	1,380,299
Gunpowder and other explosives—			
Gunpowder.....lbs. 320,059	41,953	24,886	66,839
All other.....	413,936	531,351	945,287
Gypsum, crude.....	....	1,115	1,115
Gypsum, prepared.....	....	14	14
Hair, and manufactures of.....	74,762	278,967	353,729
Hay.....tons, 23,199	493,711	396,043	890,654
Hides and Skins, other than Furs.....	2,563,006	1,409,488	3,972,494
Honey.....	88,962	38,320	127,282
Hops.....lbs. 15,447,700	3,420,533	423,699	3,844,232
Ice.....tons, 340	1,516	35,581	37,097
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, manufactures of—			
Boots and Shoes.....pairs, 77,537	39,630	115,381	155,011
All other.....	786,066	590,745	1,376,811
Indian Curios.....	350	500	850
Ink, Printers', and other.....	102,000	52,691	154,691
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric...	1,193,436	340,841	1,534,277
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Pig Iron.....tons, 323	5,454	364,789	370,243
Band, Hoop and Scroll Iron.....lbs. 62,090	1,292	6,010	7,302
Bar Iron....." 3,903,011	71,732	62,051	133,783
Car Wheels.....number, 7,675	63,437	31,517	94,954
Castings, not elsewhere specified.....	118,773	373,150	491,923
Cutlery.....	140,090	167,642	307,732
Fire Arms.....	544,570	79,054	623,624
Ingots, Bars and Rods of Steel.....lbs. 76,841	3,146	26,138	29,284
Locks, Hinges, and other Builders' Hardware.....	1,782,151	723,159	2,505,310
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....	7,083,756	3,354,313	10,438,069
Nails and Spikes, cut.....lbs. 14,378,749	270,762	59,356	330,118
Wire, wrought, horseshoe, and all other, including tacks.....lbs. 2,656,380	145,369	35,238	180,607
Plates and Sheets—			
Of Iron.....lbs. 4,562,893	91,052	31,063	122,115
Of Steel....." 773,388	20,348	19,249	39,597
Printing Presses, and parts of.....	172,123	100,382	272,505
Railroad Bars or Rails—			
Of Iron.....	....	26,967	26,967
Of Steel.....tons, 9,435	274,809	173,123	447,932
Saws and Tools.....	1,720,585	198,383	1,918,968
Scales and Balances.....	283,143	32,147	315,290
Sewing Machines, and parts of.....	2,060,970	286,384	2,347,354
Steam Engines, and parts of—			
Fire Engines.....number, 3	10,745	4,083	14,828
Locomotive Engines....." 109	804,653	223,643	1,028,296
Stationary Engines....." 304	271,796	41,550	313,346
Boilers, and parts of Engines.....	422,295	287,924	710,219
Stoves and Ranges, and parts of.....	158,080	78,353	236,433
Wire.....lbs. 35,514,644	829,873	245,042	1,074,915
All other manufactures of Iron and Steel.....	2,138,010	2,850,473	4,988,483

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Ivory, manufactures of.....	\$4,306	\$3,390	\$7,696
Ivory Scraps.....	3,462	.....	3,462
Jewelry, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....	496,240	354,844	851,084
Jewelers' Sweepings.....	75,815	7,000	82,815
Lamps, Chandeliers, and all devices and appliances for illuminating purposes.....	512,256	138,162	650,418
Lardine.....	.....	38,291	38,291
Lead, dross.....	90	.....	90
Manufactures of.....	74,232	564,404	638,636
Leather, and manufactures of—			
Buff, Grain, Splits, and all finished Upper Leather.....	421,029	4,800,176	5,221,205
Patent or Enameled.....	243,129	5,998	249,127
Sole.....lbs. 35,872,641	5,402,756	1,078,501	6,481,257
All other.....	272,995	554,361	827,356
Manufactures of—			
Boots and Shoes.....pairs, 404,309	420,854	356,500	777,354
Harness and Saddles.....	129,535	68,512	198,047
All other.....	262,737	266,346	529,083
Lime and Cement.....bbls. 61,558	106,506	55,590	162,096
Malt.....lbs. 80,968	2,472	58,714	61,186
Malt Liquors—			
In bottles.....dozens, 124,135	220,784	250,805	471,589
Not in bottles.....galls. 68,629	13,938	63,452	77,390
Manganese.....	101,099	.....	101,099
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured.....	59,643	83,048	142,691
Manufactures of—Roofing Slate.....	19,684	17,511	37,195
All other.....	786,651	88,277	874,928
Matches.....	44,812	21,802	66,614
Mica.....	.....	444	444
Milkweed.....	129	.....	129
Minerals, specimens.....	.....	1,055	1,055
Moss and Seaweed.....	1,680	3,339	5,019
Moss, prepared.....	.....	19,566	19,566
Musical Instruments—			
Organs.....number, 5,671	352,027	187,251	539,278
Piano Fortes....." 225	72,248	106,574	178,822
All other, and parts of.....	103,461	151,089	254,490
Musk.....	.....	51,308	51,308
Natural History specimens.....	.....	62	62
Naval Stores—			
Rosin.....bbls. 234,454	519,987	2,765,909	3,285,896
Tar....." 8,632	20,390	17,356	37,736
Turpentine and Pitch....." 4,953	8,310	21,761	30,071
Turpentine, Spirits of,.....galls. 813,805	290,401	3,146,844	3,437,245
Nickel, manufactures of.....	873	.....	873
Nickel, Nickel Oxide, and Matte.....	492,378	1,586	493,964
Notions, not elsewhere specified.....	83,687	25,172	108,859
Oakum.....	.....	2,090	2,090
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal.....lbs. 175,321,526	2,401,979	6,405,277	8,807,256
Oils—Animal—			
Lard.....galls. 640,829	425,748	23,822	449,571
Whale....." 145,078	89,446	17,631	107,077
Fish....." 95,894	29,957	3,817	33,774
Other....." 82,113	52,542	97,259	149,801
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils, without regard to gravity.....galls. 5,811,196	332,567	4,083,348	4,415,915

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U.S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Oils—Mineral, refined or manufactured—			
Naphthas (including all lighter products of distillation).....galls. 10,384,935	\$659,691	\$284,279	\$943,970
Illuminating....." 483,484,457	21,201,733	9,474,484	30,676,217
Lubricating and heavy Paraffine Oil " 28,043,993	4,169,949	1,279,051	5,449,000
Residuum, including tar and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled...bbls. 1,007	3,882	11,822	14,704
Vegetable—			
Cotton Seed.....galls. 7,884,014	3,176,343	2,832,063	6,008,406
Linseed....." 62,307	33,125	15,425	48,550
Volatile or Essential—			
Peppermint.....lbs. 79,767	208,692	1,030	209,723
Other.....	60,550	4,357	64,907
All other.....	26,726	102,315	129,041
Ore, gold and silver bearing.....	183,733	13,046	146,779
Ostrich Feathers.....	6,500	....	6,500
Paints and Painters' Colors.....	460,364	365,623	825,987
Palmetto Fibre.....	....	171	171
Paper, and manufactures of—			
Paper Hangings.....	25,554	82,846	108,400
Writing Paper and Envelopes.....	59,274	25,031	84,305
All other.....	989,240	724,689	1,713,929
Paraffine and Paraffine Wax.....lbs. 74,593,768	2,930,979	889,677	3,820,656
Perfumery and Cosmetics.....	312,669	15,166	327,835
Personal Effects and Household Goods.....	....	101,752	101,752
Photographic Materials.....	....	11,873	11,873
Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....	22,380	118,085	140,415
Plated Ware.....	215,630	65,760	281,390
Platinum, manufactures of.....	500	2,197	2,697
Platinum, scraps.....	22,753	....	22,753
Plumbago.....	....	840	840
Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—			
Meat Products—Beef Products—			
Beef, canned.....lbs. 25,602,616	1,921,714	3,199,137	5,120,851
Beef, fresh....." 102,565,608	8,556,999	8,143,164	16,700,163
Beef, salted or pickled....." 40,071,230	2,325,786	1,236,268	3,572,054
Beef, other, cured....." 317,970	31,092	69,589	100,631
Tallow....." 23,211,727	1,211,322	1,554,842	2,766,164
Hog Products—			
Bacon.....lbs. 202,886,553	17,946,872	20,391,971	38,338,843
Hams....." 37,073,694	4,542,851	5,302,211	9,845,062
Pork, fresh....." 1,140,750	90,122	1,973	92,095
Pork, pickled....." 48,116,000	3,860,796	1,206,977	5,067,773
Lard....." 286,388,346	25,208,709	14,881,100	40,089,809
Mutton....." 1,383,533	108,765	65,639	174,404
Oleomargarine—Imitation Butter...." 3,517,891	434,861	40,142	475,003
The Oil....." 93,265,293	8,999,446	2,943,396	11,942,842
Poultry and Game.....	9,970	8,663	18,633
All other Meat Products.....	830,727	555,362	1,386,089
Dairy Products—			
Butter.....lbs. 9,146,428	1,581,401	496,207	2,077,608
Cheese....." 56,475,550	5,476,267	1,704,064	7,180,331
Milk.....	165,070	157,218	322,288
Quicksilver.....lbs. 4,155	2,055	616,242	618,297
Quills, crude.....	2,022	11,972	13,994
Quills, prepared.....	....	1,446	1,446
Rags and Paper Stock.....	....	3,037	3,037
Rennets, prepared.....	....	1,320	1,320
Rice.....	....	19,864	19,864

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Rice Bran, Polish, &c.....	....	\$92,255	\$92,255
Rubber Scraps.....	....	10,324	10,324
Salt.....	....	52,071	52,071
Sand.....	\$1,023	16,671	17,694
Sea Oats.....	148	....	148
Seeds—Clover.....lbs. 26,556,247	2,749,842	1,791,009	4,540,851
Cotton....." 33,840	1,080	40,786	41,866
Flaxseed or Linseed.....bush. 1,851,840	2,213,785	212,499	2,426,284
Timothy.....lbs. 8,566,912	161,083	288,174	449,207
All other.....	310,790	173,223	484,013
Shells.....	70,225	4,103	74,328
Shoe Goods.....	....	18,421	18,421
Shoemakers' Wax.....	665	....	665
Silk, manufactures of.....	51,212	232,553	283,765
Silk Waste.....lbs. 97,787	23,813	....	23,813
Silk Worm Eggs.....	683	....	683
Soap—Toilet or Fancy.....	74,906	26,294	101,200
Other.....lbs. 15,167,580	611,946	426,486	1,038,432
Spermaceti and Spermaceti Wax....." 340,321	99,157	310	99,467
Spices, prepared.....	....	1,205	1,205
Spirits, distilled—			
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or Cologne Spirits, proof galls. 95,305	38,645	23,521	62,166
Brandy....." " 44,087	47,300	243,822	291,022
Rum....." " 91,269	30,428	1,051,288	1,081,716
Whiskey—Bourbon....." " 339,433	275,062	3,445,510	3,720,562
Rye....." " 11,833	24,594	241,099	266,226
All other....." " 416,597	166,097	90,080	256,177
Sponges.....lbs. 17,352	7,515	962	8,497
Starch....." 8,673,025	244,932	482,079	727,011
Stationery, except of paper.....	544,683	138,526	683,278
Stearine.....	....	17,338	17,338
Stereotype and Electrotype Plates.....	32,062	26,062	58,124
Straw.....	..	121	121
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	77,286	109,141	186,427
Sugar and Molasses—			
Molasses and Syrup.....galls. 4,565,666	536,377	502,303	1,038,680
Sugar, brown.....lbs. 108,920	3,535	22,396	25,931
Sugar, refined....." 7,717,792	388,967	264,045	653,062
Candy and Confectionery.....	266,375	225,373	491,748
Teasels.....	3,487	....	3,487
Teeth, artificial.....	67,528	2,054	69,582
Tin, manufactures of.....	168,816	121,678	290,494
Tin Matte.....	580	....	580
Tobacco, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—Leaf.....lbs. 147,892,216	12,610,966	10,328,390	22,939,356
Stems and Trimmings....." 6,040,488	272,830	873,048	1,145,878
Manufactures of—Cigars.....M. 655	27,905	23,358	51,263
Cigarettes....." 401,738	1,071,776	22,564	1,094,340
All other.....	2,371,753	332,640	2,704,393
Toys.....	70,211	44,220	114,431
Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags.....	108,033	15,935	123,968
Varnish.....galls. 215,682	266,950	15,328	282,278
Vegetables—Beans and Peas.....bush. 258,560	469,587	107,070	576,657
Onions....." 30,398	32,974	36,849	69,823
Potatoes....." 613,927	536,119	115,758	651,877
Vegetables, canned.....	89,883	165,974	255,857
All other, including Pickles.....	77,309	112,939	190,248

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Vessels sold to Foreigners—			
Steamers..... tons, 293	\$57,792	\$15,000	\$72,792
Sailing Vessels..... " 640	24,000	2,250	26,250
Vinegar..... galls, 29,403	3,817	5,730	9,547
Wax, Bees..... lbs. 334,131	93,783	24,310	118,093
Whalebone..... " 152,593	441,452	517	441,969
Wine—In bottles..... dozens, 1,932	12,014	51,846	63,860
Not in bottles..... galls. 208,936	106,009	274,579	380,588
Wood, and manufactures of—			
Firewood.....	.....	6,922	6,922
Lumber, Boards, Deals and Planks..... M. ft. 94,991	2,354,320	7,000,695	9,355,025
Joists and Scantling..... " " 243	7,437	169,361	176,798
Hoops and Hoop Poles.....	33,314	12,190	44,510
Laths..... M. 245	971	13,193	14,164
Pallings, Pickets and Bed Slat.....	.....	7,300	7,300
Shingles..... M. 736	2,220	77,788	80,018
Shooks—box.....	156,878	118,262	275,140
Shooks, other..... number, 171,985	290,238	330,073	620,311
Staves and Headings.....	646,588	2,245,267	2,891,855
All other Lumber.....	325,861	1,276,432	1,602,293
Timber—Sawed.....	.....	2,411,329	2,411,329
Hewn.....	.....	816,322	816,322
Logs and other Timber.....	459,529	2,177,079	2,636,608
Manufactures of—			
Doors, Sash and Blinds.....	135,270	67,887	203,157
Mouldings, Trimmings and other house finishings.....	110,546	53,039	163,585
Hogsheads and Barrels, empty.....	130,863	78,990	209,852
Household Furniture.....	2,057,189	1,369,958	3,427,147
Wooden Ware.....	288,735	58,112	346,847
All other.....	1,286,771	1,136,415	2,423,186
Wool, and manufactures of—			
Wool, raw..... lbs. 43,065	6,460	84,316	90,776
Carpets..... yards, 273,833	239,516	10,490	250,006
Flannels and Blankets.....	10,003	28,754	38,756
Wearing Apparel.....	58,669	258,636	317,305
All other manufactures of.....	21,017	147,506	168,523
Yeast.....	.....	42,435	42,435
Zinc, dross.....	74,800	.....	74,800
Zinc, and manufactures of—			
Ore.....	.....	36	36
Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets..... lbs. 3,856,729	191,006	62,586	253,592
All other manufactures of.....	8,754	194,560	203,314
All other articles not elsewhere specified.....	.....	115,533	115,532
Total value of domestic merchandise exported...	\$359,192,963	\$510,011,954	\$869,204,917
Total value of domestic coin and bullion exported	93,451,985	10,104,456	103,556,441
Total value of domestic exports, 1893-94.....	\$452,644,968	\$520,116,410	\$972,761,378
Value of domestic exports, including coin and bullion, shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....	.....	\$45,119,116	\$45,119,116
Value of domestic exports, including coin and bullion, shipped in American vessels.....	\$45,535,631	36,825,795	82,361,426
Value of domestic exports, including coin and bullion, shipped in foreign vessels.....	407,109,337	438,171,499	845,280,836
Total value of domestic exports, 1893-94.....	\$452,644,968	\$520,116,410	\$972,761,378

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, the growth, produce and manufacture of Foreign Countries, exported from the Port of New-York during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce from the Official Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation.

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			
Animals, not elsewhere specified—			
Horses.....	....	\$40	\$40
All other, including Fowls.....	....	90	90
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, returned—			
Spirits, distilled.....	....	781	781
All other.....	\$732	80	812
Articles specially imported—			
All other.....	4,961	37,600	42,561
Art Works, the production of American Artists.....	7,977	22	7,999
Asphaltum, or Bitumen, crude..... tons, 189	5,686	1,041	6,727
Birds, stuffed, &c., and Bird Skins, prepared, &c....	800	....	800
Bologna Sausage.....	....	54	54
Bolting Cloths.....	700	....	700
Bones, crude, or not manufactured.....	3,129	878	4,007
Books, Maps, Engravings, Etchings and other printed matter, not elsewhere specified.....	13,800	2,470	16,270
Cabinets of Old Coins, Medals and other Antiquities.	17,004	32,000	49,004
Chalk, unmanufactured.....	....	25	25
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes, not elsewhere specified—			
Alizarine, natural or artificial, including Extract of Madder.....	....	11,948	11,948
Barks, Cinchona, or other, from which Quinine may be extracted.....	....	429	429
Dyewoods—Logwood.....	....	6,116	6,116
All other.....	4,200	14,487	18,687
Gums—Arabic..... lbs. 3,200	1,800	4,792	6,092
Camphor, crude.....	....	1,021	1,021
Gambier, or Terra Japonica.....	....	13,208	13,208
Shellac.....	....	14,026	14,026
All other Gums.....	39,892	59,158	99,050
Indigo..... lbs. 22,932	17,148	63,778	80,926
Licorice Root.....	....	1,608	1,608
Lime, Chloride of, or Bleaching Powder.....	....	781	781
Mineral Waters, all not artificial..... galls. 449	107	645	752
Opium, crude or unmanufactured.....	....	1,682	1,682
Potash—Chlorate of.....	....	356	356
Muriate of.....	....	1,339	1,339
Nitrate of, or Saltpetre, crude..... lbs. 55,000	1,035	2,997	4,032
All other.....	....	2,065	2,065
Quinia, Sulphate of, and, all Alkaloids or Salts of Cinchona Bark.....	....	460	460
Soda, Nitrate of..... tons, 399	16,140	23,193	39,333
Sulphur, or Brimstone, crude.....	1,000	1,000
Vanilla Beans..... lbs. 141	388	4,325	4,713
All other.....	252,419	24,027	276,446

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FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Oakum .....	....	\$400	\$400
Oils, not elsewhere specified—			
Fixed, or Expressed.....lbs. 487,163	\$34,257	39,580	64,537
Volatile, or Essential....." 1,322	2,118	1,804	3,917
Ores, not elsewhere specified—Emery.....	....	1,000	1,000
Gold and Silver bearing—			
Gold bearing.....	....	17,069	17,069
Silver bearing.....	14,850	54,165	69,015
Paper Stock, crude—			
Rags, other than woolen.....	....	7,025	7,025
All other.....	3,971	3,767	7,738
Plumbago.....tons, 178	9,836	51	9,877
Pumice and Pumice Stone.....	7	2,890	2,897
Rice, admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaiian Islands.....	....	316	316
Sauerkraut.....	1,350	....	1,350
Seeds, not elsewhere specified.....	28,002	2,967	31,969
Shells of all kinds, not manufactured.....	71,639	14,265	85,904
Silk, unmanufactured—			
Raw, or as reeled from the Cocoon.....lbs. 42,530	194,835	95,734	290,569
Waste....." 21,968	10,663	....	10,663
Spices, unground—			
Nutmegs.....lbs. 39,139	13,297	963	14,260
Pepper, black or white....." 707,595	44,054	5,747	49,801
All other....." 1,150,264	80,468	22,635	103,103
Sugar, not elsewhere specified, and Molasses—			
Molasses.....	....	63,149	63,149
Cane, and other Sugar.....lbs. 2,253,078	67,262	1,206,113	1,273,375
Tanning material, not elsewhere specified.....	....	180	180
Tea.....lbs. 1,456,796	235,355	51,395	286,650
Textile Grasses, or fibrous vegetable substances, not elsewhere specified—			
Unmanufactured—			
Isle, or Tampico Fibre.....tons, 3,102	214,564	1,962	216,526
Jute, and Jute Butts....." 661	50,966	1,506	51,774
Manila....." 1,886	200,731	175,456	376,187
Sisal Grass....." 2,946	284,488	105,458	389,946
All other....." 524	57,951	12,936	70,887
Manufactures of—			
Coir Yarn.....lbs. 52,679	1,745	5,998	7,738
Wax, Bees....." 6,008	1,724	214	1,938
Wood, unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified.....	149,173	49,277	198,449
All other free articles.....	2,708	20,630	23,338
Total free of duty.....	\$4,493,680	\$4,847,500	\$9,341,180

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTY.

Agates, manufactures of.....	\$871	....	\$871
Animals, not elsewhere specified—			
Cattle.....	....	\$45	45
Horses.....number, 1	4,667	69,725	74,592
All other, including live Poultry.....	3,325	690	2,015
Art Works, not elsewhere specified—			
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, and Statuary.....	244,827	2,944	254,771
Beverages—			
Cherry Juice and other Fruit Juice, not elsewhere specified.....	635	....	635
Ginger Ale and Ginger Beer.....doz. bottles, 2,740	2,065	531	2,596

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Beverages—			
Lemonade, Soda Water and other similar waters...	....	\$390	\$390
Prune Juice or Prune Wine.....galls. 92	\$153	....	153
Blacking.....	280	173	453
Bone and Horn, manufactures of.....	42	55	97
Books, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photographs and other printed matter, not elsewhere specified..	3,073	9,784	12,857
Brass, and manufactures of.....	2,784	2,140	4,924
Breadstuffs—			
Barley.....bush. 178	103	15,121	15,224
Oatmeal.....	....	25	25
Wheat.....bush. 50,108	30,825	100,667	131,492
All other Breadstuffs and preparations of, used as food, not elsewhere specified.	14,547	4,018	18,565
Bristles.....lbs. 57,782	28,576	2,755	41,331
Brushes.....	1	584	585
Buttons and Button Forms.....	7,127	500	7,627
Candle Pitch.....	2,132	....	2,132
Candles and Tapers.....	....	5	5
Carbon.....	697	....	697
Cement, Roman, Portland, &c.....lbs. 1,292,807	4,388	13,466	17,854
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines, not elsewhere specified—			
Coal Tar, Colors and Dyes.....	18,726	23,220	42,006
Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and deco- tions of.....lbs. 41,577	1,530	1,325	3,355
Soda—Caustic....." 2,076,574	51,595	8,214	59,809
Sal Soda....." 22,400	135	322	457
Soda Ash....." 25,086	291	1,981	2,272
All other Salts of....." 95,719	3,347	266	3,615
Sumac, ground.....	....	12	12
All other.....	68,144	23,770	156,914
Chicory Root, burnt or roasted, ground or otherwise prepared.....lbs. 10,224	289	....	289
Chocolate, other than Confectionery and Sweetened Chocolate.....	....	72	72
Clays or Earths of all kinds, including China Clay or Kaoline.....tons, 65	497	790	1,287
Clocks and Watches, and parts of—			
Clocks, and parts of.....	....	371	371
Watches, and parts of, and Watch Materials and Movements.....	48,129	803	48,932
Coal, Bituminous.....	....	2,857	2,857
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.....lbs. 630	193	2,360	2,553
Coffee, (under section 3, Tariff Act, October 1, 1890, see also free).....lbs. 605,625	101,844	....	101,844
Coke.....	....	223	223
Collodion, manufactures of.....	106	115	221
Copper, and manufactures of—			
Ore, (fine copper contained therein).....	....	50,901	50,901
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other unmanufactured, lbs. 82,085	4,130	68,047	72,177
Manufactures of.....	13,515	13,939	27,453
Corks, and manufactures of cork bark.....	4,771	3,619	8,390
Cotton, manufactures of—Cloths—			
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed.....sq. yds. 12,617	924	460	1,384
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed.....sq. yds. 185,720	23,096	9,796	32,892

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Cotton—manufactures of—			
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, not including knit goods.....	\$16,339	\$5,896	\$21,735
Knit Goods, Stockings, Hose, Half Hose, Shirts, Drawers, and all goods made, fashioned or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand.....	5,033	6,478	11,516
Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, Insertings, Neck Ruffings, Ruchings, Trimmings, Tuckings, Lace Window Curtains, and other similar tamboured articles.....	19,694	6,052	25,746
Thread, (not on spools,) Yarn, Warps, or Warp Yarn.....lbs. 23,885	4,904	620	5,524
All other.....	63,027	50,556	113,583
Earthen, Stone and China Ware—			
China, Porcelain, Parian and Bisque, Earthen, Stone and Crockery Ware—			
Not decorated or ornamented.....	641	2,765	3,406
Decorated or ornamented.....	9,035	3,455	12,490
All other.....	491	2,494	2,985
Emery, manufactures of.....	....	516	516
Feathers, natural, crude, dressed, colored or manu- factured.....	16,394	1,261	17,655
Feathers and Flowers, artificial.....	814	3,688	4,502
Fish—Fresh—All other.....	....	34	34
Cured or preserved—Anchovies and Sardines, packed in oil or otherwise.....	11,674	4,886	16,560
Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, smoked or pickled.....lbs. 7,788,111	316,737	10,327	327,064
Herring, dried or smoked..... " 2,267,454	50,988	722	51,706
Herring, pickled or salted.....bbis. 3,120	7,184	591	7,775
Mackerel, pickled or salted..... " 3,199	31,392	4,821	36,213
Salmon, pickled or salted.....lbs. 3,000	298	....	298
All other.....	54,797	76,573	131,370
Flax and Hemp, and manufactures of Flax, Hemp, Jute and other vegetable fibre—			
Unmanufactured—Flax.....	....	14,452	14,452
Hemp.....tons. 9	1,240	25,449	26,689
Manufactures of—Bage and Bagging.....	1,485	28,660	30,145
Burlaps (except for bagging for cotton).....	649	425	1,074
Cables, Cordage and Twine.....lbs. 3,473	298	1,706	2,004
Yarns or Thread.....	....	1,900	1,900
All other.....	40,797	12,640	53,437
Fruits, including Nuts, not elsewhere specified—			
Figs.....lbs. 145,245	4,141	891	4,532
Lemons.....	40,562	9,012	49,574
Oranges.....	9,993	8,436	18,429
Plums and Prunes.....lbs. 960,737	29,008	9,577	38,585
Raisins..... " 2,342,412	80,225	270	80,495
Preserved Fruits.....	8,290	5,963	14,253
All other Fruits.....	6,547	37,930	44,477
Nuts—Almonds.....lbs. 183,973	17,322	1,621	18,943
All other.....	25,926	12,590	38,516
Furs, and manufactures of Fur.....	209,685	18,987	228,672
Ginger, preserved or pickled.....	230	....	230
Glass and Glass Ware—			
Bottles, Vials, Demijohns, Carboys and Jars, empty or filled.....	882	3,258	4,140
Cylinder, Crown and Common Window Glass— Unpolished.....lbs. 5,600	116	543	659

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Glass and Glass Ware—			
Cylinder and Crown Glass—Polished—			
Silvered.....sq. feet, 2,474	\$748	....	\$748
Plate Glass, cast, polished, unsilvered " 881	284	....	284
All other.....	1,228	\$15,967	17,195
Glue and Size—			
Glue.....lbs. 40,148	3,035	....	3,035
Size.....	....	467	467
Grease—			
Enfleurage Pomade.....	5,855	....	5,855
Grease of Wool, and all other.....	....	540	540
Gunpowder, and other explosive substances—			
Firecrackers.....lbs. 603,061	40,722	912	41,634
Percussion Caps.....	643	195	838
Hair, not elsewhere specified, and manufactures of..	....	3,105	3,105
Hay.....tons, 229	2,026	....	2,026
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins, (under Section 3, Tariff Act of October 1, 1890)—			
All other.....lbs. 1,562,247	138,839	125	138,964
Honey.....galls. 180,255	49,045	1,684	50,729
Hops.....lbs. 31,120	12,472	....	12,472
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, manufactures of—			
Gutta Percha.....	....	119	119
India Rubber.....	1,845	156,891	158,736
Ink and Ink Powders.....	192	33	225
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Pig Iron.....	....	1,212	1,212
Scrap Iron and Steel, fit only to be re-manufactured	....	3,300	3,300
Bar Iron, rolled or hammered.....lbs. 11,758	413	722	1,135
Bars, Railway, of Iron or Steel, or in part of Steel,			
tons, 1,334	26,054	161	26,215
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, Billets and Bars of Steel, and			
Steel in forms, not elsewhere specified..lbs. 58,036	567	8,209	8,776
Sheet, Plate and Taggers' Iron or Steel... " 45,813	1,470	3,607	5,077
Tin Plates, Terne Plates and Taggers' Tin " 68,181	1,929	18,281	20,210
Wire, and Wire Rope, and Strand iron or steel,			
lbs. 58,595	1,461	2	1,463
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified—			
Anvils.....	....	59	59
Chains.....	....	65	65
Cutlery.....	6,781	2,420	9,201
Files, File Blanks, Rasps and Floats.....	....	26	26
Firearms.....	2,489	5,790	8,229
Machinery.....	12,297	26,787	49,084
All other.....	56,702	41,995	98,697
Jewelry, manufactures of Gold and Silver and Precious Stones—			
Jewelry, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....	19,681	4,435	24,116
Precious Stones, not elsewhere specified, and imitations of, not set.....	312,608	870	313,473
Lead, and manufactures of.....	5,173	5,747,991	5,753,164
Leather, and manufactures of—			
Leather, Bend or Belting, and Sole Leather....	5,995	....	5,995
Calf Skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed and			
japanned.....	3,472	1	3,473
Skins for Morocco.....	20,518	56,017	76,535
Upper Leather, dressed, and skins dressed and finished, not elsewhere specified.....	7,304	1,236	8,540
Manufactures of—Gloves, of kid, or other leather...	7,704	109	7,813

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Leather, and manufactures of—			
All other manufactures of.....	\$4,758	\$14,365	\$19,123
Malt Liquors—			
In bottles or jugs.....galls. 396	434	3,694	4,068
Not in bottles or jugs....." 479	133	309	447
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of—			
Marble, and manufactures of.....	6,752	3,071	9,823
Stone, and manufactures of, including Slate.....	1,396	3,458	4,854
Matches, Friction or Lucifer.....	2,451	532	2,983
Metals, Metal Compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified—			
Bronze, manufactures of.....	3,511	797	4,308
All other.....	97,314	112,287	209,601
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified—			
Other, not elsewhere specified.....	434	2,479	2,913
Musical Instruments.....	2,249	5,048	7,297
Oils, not elsewhere specified—			
Animal or Rendered—			
Whale and Fish.....galls. 9,249	3,794	2,256	6,050
Other.....	....	2,223	2,223
Mineral.....galls. 346	835	12,606	12,931
Vegetable—Fixed, or Expressed—			
Olive Salad....." 713	639	2,894	3,523
Fixed, or Expressed, other....." 27,033	14,571	5,678	20,249
Volatile, or Essential.....lbs. 4,423	4,680	5,416	10,096
Paints and Colors.....	4,445	10,048	14,493
Palm Leaf, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	10	....	10
Paper, and manufactures of.....	14,631	4,586	19,207
Pencils, of Lead, and of Wood filled with lead or other material.....	....	18	18
Perfumeries, Cosmetics, and all Toilet preparations..	2,172	8,896	11,068
Pipes and Smokers' Articles.....	1,910	857	2,767
Plants, Trees, Shrubs and Vines, &c., known as Nur- sery Stock.....	....	208	208
Polishing and Finishing Powders.....	2,341	510	2,851
Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—			
Meat Products—Meat and Meat Extracts.....	1,067	678	1,745
All other.....	....	978	978
Dairy Products—Butter.....	....	430	430
Cheese.....lbs. 76,600	10,747	1,467	12,214
Milk.....	....	1,760	1,760
Rice, not elsewhere specified.....lbs. 6,476,630	124,739	83,330	208,059
Salt....." 317,250	317	2,701	3,018
Seeds, not elsewhere specified—all other.....	....	2,928	2,928
Shell, manufactures of.....	655	....	655
Silk, manufactures of—			
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel..	3,801	1,497	5,098
Dress and Piece Goods.....	242,789	12,348	255,137
Laces and Embroideries.....	18,099	5	18,104
Ribbons.....	42,034	7,167	49,201
All other.....	391,239	40,635	431,864
Soap—Fancy, perfumed and all descriptions of Toilet			
Soap.....lbs. 1,520	296	68	364
All other.....	2,413	8,384	10,797
Spices, not elsewhere specified.....lbs. 124,917	4,098	2,808	6,906
Spirits, distilled—Brandy.....proof galls. 5,902	10,298	9,162	19,460
All other....." 15,053	22,346	14,128	36,474
Sponges.....	42,140	2,199	44,339
Starch.....lbs. 656	15	....	15

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Straw, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	\$18,733	\$10,983	\$29,716
Sugar, not elsewhere specified, and Confectionery— Sugar, above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, lbs. 9,478	373	123,865	124,238
Confectionery	15	1,423	1,438
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs, grain or granulated, lbs. 92,808	15,280	18,490	33,770
Tobacco, and manufactures of—Leaf— Suitable for Cigar wrappers.....lbs. 680,208	557,189	49,277	606,466
Other....." 709,820	234,073	118,745	352,818
Manufactures of—Cigars, Cigarettes and Cheroots, lbs. 2,113	6,123	10,968	17,090
All other manufactures of.....	4,175	848	5,023
Toys.....	3,776	6,383	10,159
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., and Sticks for— Umbrellas, &c., covered with Silk or Alpaca.....	....	1,179	1,179
Covered with other material.....	43	1,184	1,226
Vegetables— Beans and Peas.....bush. 39,790	30,365	1,006	31,371
Potatoes .....	....	365	365
Pickles and Sauces.....	4,035	1,090	5,125
All other, in their natural state.....	2,624	2,018	4,642
Prepared or preserved.....	2,525	844	3,369
Vinegar.....	....	2	2
Wines— Champagne, and other sparkling.....dozens, 3,721	53,047	9,978	63,025
Still Wines—In casks.....galls. 12,565	7,071	4,049	11,120
In bottles.....dozens, 1,013	4,337	7,501	11,838
Wood, not elsewhere specified, and manufactures of— Unmanufactured .....	....	4,411	4,411
Timber, hewn and sawed, squared or sided.....	2,183	6,000	8,183
Lumber— Boards, Planks, Deals, and other sawed Lum- ber.....M. feet, 7,929	100,578	268,809	369,387
Shingles.....	....	668	668
Other Lumber.....	499	1,515	2,014
Manufactures of— Cabinet Ware or House Furniture.....	1,328	943	2,271
All other.....	90,392	19,394	109,786
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and manufactures of— Unmanufactured— Class One (see Par. 376, Tariff 1890). lbs. 2,775,739	327,336	315,990	643,326
Class Two (see Par. 377, Tariff 1890). " 15,113	2,135	70,175	72,310
Class Three (see Par. 378, Tariff 1890). " 232,768	22,329	96,417	109,246
Manufactures of— Carpets and Carpetings.....sq. yds. 495	2,247	1,039	3,286
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel, except Shawls and knit goods.....	3,468	13,727	17,195
Cloths.....lbs. 177,950	115,841	11,574	127,415
Dress Goods, women's and children's, sq. yds. 853,928	158,396	3,526	162,222
Knit Fabrics.....	1,644	88	1,732
Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy and wastes, lbs. 8,483	3,647	17,403	21,050
Shawls.....	10,634	446	11,080
Yarns.....lbs. 45,308	23,086	2,961	26,047
All other.....	20,005	32,533	52,538

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	<i>Port of New-York.</i>	<i>Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.</i>	<i>Total U. S. 1893-94.</i>
Zinc, or Spelter, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of.....	....	\$423	\$423
All other dutiable articles.....	\$759	1,949	2,708
Total value of foreign merchandise paying duty..	\$5,459,702	\$8,634,753	\$14,094,455
Total value of foreign merchandise free of duty..	4,493,680	4,347,500	8,841,180
Total value of foreign merchandise exported.....	\$9,953,382	\$12,982,253	\$22,935,635
Total value of foreign coin and bullion exported..	14,864,446	8,988,439	23,852,885
Total value of foreign exports, 1893-94.....	\$24,817,828	\$21,970,692	\$46,808,520
Value of exports of foreign merchandise and of coin and bullion, shipped in cars and other land vehicles..	\$1,431,274	\$5,164,919	\$6,596,193
Value of exports of foreign merchandise and of coin and bullion, shipped in American vessels.....	12,781,004	5,134,930	17,915,934
Value of exports of foreign merchandise and of coin and bullion, shipped in foreign vessels.....	10,625,550	11,670,843	22,296,393
Total value of foreign exports, 1893-94.....	\$24,837,828	\$21,970,692	\$46,808,520

Recapitulation of leading Articles of Merchandise Imported into and exported from the Port of New-York, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Sugar and Molasses—			
Sugar.....lbs. 2,267,662,996 \$64,868,267 }			
Molasses.....galls. 5,255,211 328,767 }	\$65,197,084	\$63,659,633	\$128,856,667
Coffee.....lbs. 445,562,948	72,963,162	17,331,514	90,314,676
Tea....." 68,829,085	9,477,248	4,666,995	14,144,243
Manufactures of Wool.....	15,831,218	3,608,154	19,439,372
Manufactures of Silk.....	22,154,801	2,656,972	24,811,773
Manufactures of Cotton.....	16,812,457	5,594,090	22,406,547
Manufactures of Flax and Hemp.....	12,968,777	6,261,944	19,230,721
Hides and Skins other than Fur Skins—			
Goat Skins..... \$7,057,088 }			
All other..... 5,540,248 }	12,597,336	4,188,816	16,786,152
Tin—In Bars, Blocks, Pigs, &c.—			
lbs. 14,284,449 \$2,251,759 }			
Tin Plates, Terne Plates			
and Taggers' Tin..lbs. 189,581,807 4,916,055 }	7,167,814	7,442,474	14,610,288
India Rubber, crude.....lbs. 32,208,368	15,106,736	55,597	15,162,333
Leather and Manufactures of Leather.....	6,109,062	3,307,068	9,416,130
Tobacco and Manufactures of—			
Leaf.....lbs. 12,730,482 \$7,901,658 }			
Manufactures of..... 1,211,830 }	9,113,433	4,026,069	13,139,502
Precious Stones.....	4,526,490	884,586	5,411,076
Raw Silk.....lbs. 1,910,782	6,833,014	8,794,808	15,627,822
Wool....." 29,175,124	2,775,286	3,332,152	6,107,438
Furs and Manufactures of Fur..... \$4,310,494 }			
Furs and Fur Skins, undressed..... 1,753,467 }	6,068,961	1,556,323	7,625,284
Earthen, Stone and China Ware.....	3,785,042	8,094,395	11,879,437
Lead and Manufactures of.....	5,787,613	819,250	6,606,863
Wines.....	5,108,607	1,635,871	6,744,478
Total value of leading articles of foreign merchandise.....	\$300,894,138	\$142,856,046	\$443,750,184
Total value of all other articles of foreign merchandise.....	115,401,848	96,342,585	211,744,433
Total value of coin and bullion.....	68,039,604	17,696,067	85,735,671
Total value of foreign imports, 1893-94.....	\$483,835,595	\$256,894,698	\$740,730,293

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Cotton.....bales, 804,557; lbs. 397,160,746	\$32,434,689	\$178,384,600	\$210,819,289
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat Flour.....bbls. 6,944,500 \$26,819,740 }			
Wheat.....bush. 30,604,256 21,951,302 }			
Corn....." 16,424,949 8,027,164 }	59,963,486	106,813,743	166,777,229
Oats....." 3,157,849 1,126,876 }			
All other Breadstuffs..... 2,038,404 }			

ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Provisions—			
Beef, canned.....lbs. 25,602,616 \$1,921,714			
" fresh....." 102,565,608 8,556,999			
" salted or pickled....." 40,071,230 2,335,786			
Tallow....." 23,211,737 1,211,822			
Bacon....." 202,886,553 17,946,872			
Hams....." 37,073,694 4,542,851			
Pork, pickled....." 48,116,000 3,860,796	\$83,312,770	\$61,957,873	\$145,270,643
Lard....." 286,348,346 25,208,709			
Oleomargarine, (the oil) " 93,265,293 8,999,446			
Butter....." 9,146,428 1,581,401			
Cheese....." 56,475,550 5,476,267			
All other Provisions..... 1,670,607			
Oils, Mineral—			
Illuminating.....galls. 483,484,457 \$21,301,733			
Lubricating....." 28,043,993 4,169,949	26,367,322	15,132,484	41,499,806
All other Mineral....." 16,197,138 996,640			
Vegetable—Cotton Seed.....galls. 7,884,014	3,176,548	2,832,062	6,008,606
Tobacco and Manufactures of—			
Leaf.....lbs. 147,802,216 \$12,610,966			
Manufactures of..... 3,471,434	16,082,400	10,706,952	26,789,352
Copper, ingots, bars and old.....lbs. 150,537,111	14,764,784	4,477,636	19,242,370
Manufactures of Cotton..... 10,391,145	4,039,741	14,340,886	
Cattle.....number. 132,068	12,900,116	20,561,806	33,461,922
Leather, sole.....lbs. 35,872,641	5,402,756	1,078,501	6,481,257
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal....." 175,321,526	2,401,979	6,406,277	8,807,256
Furs and Fur Skins..... 3,703,011	535,679	4,238,690	
Paraffine and Paraffine Wax.....lbs. 74,593,768	2,930,979	889,677	3,820,656
Hides and Skins other than Furs..... 2,563,006	1,409,488	3,972,494	
Hops.....lbs. 15,447,700	3,420,533	423,699	3,844,232
Total value of leading articles of domestic merchandise.....	\$279,775,369	\$415,649,218	\$695,424,487
Total value of all other articles of domestic merchandise.....	79,417,714	94,362,736	173,780,450
Total value of domestic coin and bullion.....	93,451,985	10,104,456	103,556,441
Total value of domestic exports, 1893-94.	\$452,644,968	\$520,116,410	\$972,761,378

Recapitulation of the Foreign Commerce of the Port of New-York, compared with all Ports of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

	Port of New-York.	Total all Ports of the U. S.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—Including Coin and Bullion—		
Imported.....	\$183,835,595	\$740,730,293
Exported.....	24,837,828	46,808,520
Consumed and on hand.....	\$458,997,767	\$693,921,773
DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Including Coin and Bullion—		
Exported.....	452,644,968	972,761,378
Excess of foreign imports over domestic exports at the Port of New-York.....	\$31,190,637	....
Excess of domestic exports over foreign imports at all Ports of the United States.....	....	\$222,081,065
Total foreign commerce, 1893-94.....	\$961,318,391	\$1,760,300,191
" " " 1892-93.....	1,034,365,404	1,907,851,912
Decrease at the Port of New-York.....	\$73,047,018	....
Decrease at all Ports of the United States.....	....	\$147,551,721

Statement exhibiting the fluctuations in the Foreign Commerce of the Port of New-York during the last ten years, compared with all Ports of the United States for the same period.

PORT OF NEW-YORK

	Total Foreign Commerce.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	\$961,318,391	....	\$73,047,013
" " " 1893.....	1,034,365,404	....	26,855,474
" " " 1892.....	1,061,220,878	\$61,328,243	....
" " " 1891.....	999,892,635	86,227,085	....
" " " 1890.....	913,665,000	36,857,490	....
" " " 1889.....	376,308,110	24,642,419	....
" " " 1888.....	852,165,691	19,717,968	....
" " " 1887.....	832,447,728	29,912,713	....
" " " 1886.....	802,535,015	28,732,259	....
" " " 1885.....	773,802,756	....	97,165,803

ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Total Foreign Commerce.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	\$1,760,300,191	....	\$147,551,721
" " " 1893.....	1,907,851,913	....	102,489,124
" " " 1892.....	2,010,341,036	\$135,730,941	....
" " " 1891.....	1,874,610,095	141,346,256	....
" " " 1890.....	1,733,263,889	120,126,206	....
" " " 1889.....	1,613,187,633	87,473,843	....
" " " 1888.....	1,525,668,790	20,992,328	....
" " " 1887.....	1,504,671,462	78,653,480	....
" " " 1886.....	1,426,018,082	20,827,100	....
" " " 1885.....	1,405,190,932	....	107,580,015

The Foreign Carrying Trade of the Port of New-York and of the United States,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1894.

The following statement exhibits the value of Merchandise and of Coin and Bullion Imported into and Exported from the Port of New-York by American and Foreign Vessels, and by Land Vehicles, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with all Ports of the United States for the same period.

PORT OF NEW-YORK

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Land Vehicles.	Total.
Imports brought in.....	\$74,245,098	\$406,094,410	\$3,496,087	\$483,835,595
Domestic exports shipped in...	45,535,631	407,109,337	....	452,644,968
Foreign exports shipped in....	12,781,004	10,625,550	1,431,274	24,837,828
Total values, 1893-94.....	\$132,561,733	\$823,829,297	\$4,927,361	\$961,318,391

ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Land Vehicles.	Total.
Imports brought in.....	\$137,549,772	\$561,669,549	\$41,510,972	\$740,730,293
Domestic exports shipped in...	82,361,426	845,280,836	45,119,116	972,761,378
Foreign exports shipped in....	17,915,934	22,296,393	6,596,193	46,808,520
Total values, 1893-94.....	\$237,827,132	\$1,429,246,778	\$93,226,281	\$1,760,300,191

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1894.

Statement exhibiting the Total Values of Imports from, and the Domestic Exports and Foreign Exports of Merchandise to Foreign Countries, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, with a comparison between the Port of New-York and the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the official Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation.

COUNTRIES.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.			AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.			TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
Argentina Republic.....	\$1,804,796	\$3,832,996	\$73,782	\$1,692,244	\$760,422	\$196,546	\$3,497,030	\$4,593,418	\$999,368
Austria-Hungary.....	5,727,797	216,119	788	1,166,544	810,602	....	6,896,341	836,731	788
Belgium.....	5,808,320	16,323,318	689,003	2,801,599	10,104,851	904,717	8,609,819	26,928,669	1,484,330
Bolivia.....	....	10,071	....	....	....	....	....	10,071	....
Brazil.....	68,469,838	9,402,756	36,623	10,370,821	4,425,136	1,469	79,860,169	13,887,914	38,092
Central American States:									
Costa Rica.....	1,749,880	560,940	31,318	537,504	391,276	9,515	2,287,384	961,216	40,833
Guatemala.....	741,434	430,246	1,747	1,464,162	1,180,368	52,328	2,205,596	1,610,509	54,075
Honduras.....	216,674	309,892	4,036	546,464	227,671	17,012	763,138	537,463	21,048
Nicaragua.....	693,219	296,872	6,246	941,263	515,140	111,884	1,564,473	814,012	121,130
Salvador.....	1,690,642	265,113	147	1,295,887	696,879	13,266	2,986,469	1,039,922	12,408
Chili.....	2,403,411	2,134,445	9,694	1,182,796	127,566	693	3,536,197	2,362,011	10,519
China.....	10,603,774	5,433,150	3,688	6,531,954	425,388	360	17,135,088	5,858,498	3,968
Colombia.....	1,666,749	2,304,391	30,558	566,188	467,715	51,670	2,232,887	2,768,106	82,693
Denmark and Dependencies:									
Denmark.....	141,764	3,265,155	4,645	53,116	1,791,037	....	164,900	5,046,192	4,645
Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.....	....	....	....	170,815	....	....	170,215	....	....
Danish West Indies.....	489,266	454,028	1,379	23,704	123,949	708	511,970	579,977	1,933
Ecuador.....	659,454	668,669	1,704	157,080	70,585	....	816,464	739,474	1,704
France and Dependencies:									
France.....	40,221,468	14,324,746	1,447,903	7,293,506	38,563,473	979,355	47,549,974	52,868,394	2,427,267
French West Indies.....	17,164	1,444,316	23,675	1,172	377,706	3,113	18,336	1,822,080	36,798

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTRIES.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.			AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.			TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
Madagascar.....	\$38,486	\$43,920	.....	\$172,285	.....	.....	\$210,721	\$42,990	.....
Mexico.....	14,062,730	2,381,102	\$242,756	14,671,276	\$9,960,708	\$157,549	23,727,006	12,441,903	\$400,344
Netherlands and Dependencies :									
Netherlands.....	8,809,786	24,398,032	464,199	1,791,193	18,689,674	18,407	10,690,979	48,067,706	483,606
Dutch West Indies.....	53,068	571,109	2,671	3,909	24,487	.....	63,067	903,996	2,671
Dutch East Indies.....	6,815,755	1,676,492	434	4,463,970	45,950	.....	11,728,735	1,723,443	484
Dutch Guiana.....	333,478	234,418	3,746	745,083	147,923	5,470	1,078,541	281,641	9,316
Paraguay.....	806	.....	.....	195	.....	.....	1,001	.....	.....
Peru.....	477,350	636,971	4,616	14,034	49,790	.....	491,364	686,761	4,616
Portugal and Dependencies :									
Portugal.....	1,836,939	4,601,776	211	204,027	692,344	.....	2,080,966	5,191,080	211
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	8,642	232,597	.....	1,562	42,336	.....	10,234	294,933	.....
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	4,362	6,783	245	318	79,755	464	4,680	85,541	709
Roumania.....	.....	91,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,198	.....
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.....	703,021	808,137	1,648	933,899	5,463,843	.....	1,636,980	6,271,960	1,643
Russia on the Black Sea.....	913,980	277,931	.....	300,370	276,981	.....	1,214,350	553,962	.....
Russia, Asiatic.....	.....	14,741	.....	383,476	149,114	.....	385,476	163,855	.....
San Domingo.....	3,066,037	1,618,310	51,473	134,615	97,472	1,347	3,900,832	1,715,798	53,880
Servia.....	22,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,360	.....	.....
Spain and Dependencies :									
Spain.....	3,423,511	2,699,997	8,714	832,234	10,414,079	116	4,255,875	13,114,076	8,890
Cuba.....	38,700,605	15,934,351	267,607	36,977,596	3,920,066	2,477	75,678,361	19,855,237	270,084
Porto Rico.....	1,615,065	2,381,315	13,814	1,630,579	323,331	1,046	3,193,684	2,705,646	14,862
Philippine Islands.....	2,164,971	145,466	.....	4,943,371	.....	.....	7,008,343	145,466	.....
Canary Islands.....	22,947	170,646	134	176	36,496	.....	23,123	303,138	134
All other Spanish Possessions.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	180	2,319	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	1,994,614	3,198,613	35,369	1,177,453	1,298,964	.....	3,112,066	4,268,777	35,369
Switzerland.....	10,617,990	3,688	.....	892,360	18,536	.....	11,460,270	17,134	.....

Turkey and Dependencies:									
Turkey in Europe.....	1,154,975	55,974	....	505,248	29,563	....	1,637,318	86,166	....
Turkey in Asia.....	1,500,574	28,492	199	704,399	78,471	....	2,304,973	106,968	199
Turkey in Africa:									
Egypt.....	721,690	157,969	....	1,445,795	23,883	....	2,165,485	181,262	....
Tripoli.....	42,310	....	....	284	....	....	42,544	....	....
Uruguay.....	1,190,725	899,327	6,869	228,646	162,020	86,735	1,419,573	971,547	48,634
Venezuela.....	3,444,959	4,010,543	47,481	19,552	78,869	....	3,464,461	4,069,738	47,481
All other Countries in Asia.....	37,191	297,628	....	26,810	....	....	63,501	297,628	....
All other Countries in Africa.....	333,462	178,318	....	123,317	....	....	466,799	178,318	....
All other Islands and Ports.....	....	....	....	22,614	53,746	887	22,614	53,746	887
Total value of merchandise.....	\$415,795,991	\$359,192,953	\$9,963,382	\$289,196,631	\$510,011,954	\$12,082,253	\$684,994,632	\$669,204,927	\$22,935,685
Total value of coin and bullion.....	68,039,604	93,451,965	14,864,446	17,696,067	10,104,456	8,968,439	85,726,671	108,556,441	29,873,895
Total values, 1893-94.....	\$483,835,595	\$452,644,918	\$24,827,828	\$306,892,698	\$520,116,410	\$21,970,692	\$740,720,303	\$772,761,373	\$46,809,580

NOTE.—Of coin and bullion, there were imported into the Port of New-York from England, \$31,182,494; from Germany, \$14,439,772; from France, \$10,764,102; from Cuba, \$7,342,331; from Colombia, \$1,262,981; from Venezuela, \$798,342; from British West Indies, \$36,936; from all other countries, \$2,192,692. Of domestic coin and bullion there were exported from the Port of New-York to England, \$45,867,393; to Germany, \$33,694,000; to France, \$15,546,000; to Hayti, \$78,818; to the Netherlands, \$725,000; to Cuba, \$45,238; to Venezuela, \$454,923; to Colombia, \$421,516; to all other countries, \$272,285. Of foreign coin and bullion there were exported to Cuba, \$11,932,589; to England, \$2,129,995; to San Domingo, \$155,228; to Colombia, \$152,266; to all other countries, \$14,870. Of coin and bullion imported into the United States there were received from England, \$31,632,068; from Germany, \$14,439,772; from Mexico, \$12,790,199; from France, \$10,764,102; from Cuba, \$7,342,331; from British Australasia, \$1,968,817; from Quebec, Ontario, &c., \$1,783,900; from Colombia, \$1,262,700; from Venezuela, \$798,342; from British West Indies, \$467,336; from Guatemala, \$298,938; from British Columbia, \$308,458; from all other countries, \$1,862,638. Of domestic coin and bullion there were exported from the United States to England, \$48,047,393; to Germany, \$38,894,000; to France, \$15,546,000; to Japan, \$3,590,530; to Quebec, Ontario, &c., \$1,594,341; to Hong Kong, \$1,272,071; to the Hawaiian Islands, \$794,088; to Hayti, \$788,818; to the Netherlands, \$725,000; to Guatemala, \$463,563; to Cuba, \$454,923; to Colombia, \$421,516; to all other countries, \$509,152. Of foreign coin and bullion there were exported from the United States to Cuba, \$11,932,589; to Hong Kong, \$7,865,718; to England, \$2,129,995; to Mexico, \$276,068; to Quebec, Ontario, &c., \$292,810; to Japan, \$356,500; to Colombia, \$152,004; to San Domingo, \$155,228; to all other countries, \$513,978.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Sugar Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1875.....	1,081,155,523	42,328,492	249,691,873	10,029,418	91,894,108	3,790,007	63,194,745	2,310,902	390,315,355	11,588,940	1,605,741,604	70,016,959
1876.....	993,536,821	37,391,226	197,718,990	7,106,090	74,323,400	3,811,799	53,549,576	2,070,673	185,146,007	6,395,807	1,414,274,594	55,704,898
1877.....	1,070,198,035	56,580,713	239,046,082	11,022,636	84,205,787	2,747,790	92,100,825	1,989,411	163,990,893	8,874,997	1,584,471,612	81,215,547
1878.....	1,016,652,642	48,715,278	204,870,621	9,261,357	86,645,289	3,970,984	45,815,381	2,017,679	121,579,765	5,684,659	1,475,563,698	69,649,837
1879.....	1,169,477,992	46,087,470	394,242,428	12,086,175	137,795,599	5,984,117	70,480,779	3,982,667	61,830,922	2,387,008	1,793,477,715	70,636,468
1880.....	1,261,455,570	54,452,181	285,497,069	12,377,968	124,984,723	5,344,192	68,160,890	4,317,091	92,913,896	3,362,044	1,792,962,147	75,853,466
1881.....	1,300,296,294	57,294,118	353,918,249	15,181,354	118,954,131	5,330,496	103,860,740	5,807,660	57,552,608	2,687,702	1,944,581,957	86,281,330
1882.....	1,242,438,199	55,966,717	413,508,117	17,392,072	184,530,510	6,074,923	106,725,163	6,879,869	82,600,194	3,898,447	1,979,507,300	90,072,048
1883.....	1,357,587,830	56,116,954	436,643,639	18,361,683	164,655,628	7,261,234	134,276,284	7,513,301	90,792,913	3,246,214	2,133,956,394	91,519,476
1884.....	1,781,742,593	60,030,167	507,295,347	18,419,544	237,294,338	8,442,632	149,777,388	7,949,596	79,307,305	2,830,588	2,768,413,896	98,993,607
1885.....	1,789,747,164	61,333,061	499,353,978	11,191,872	249,393,546	6,732,543	195,998,000	8,944,174	46,681,905	1,327,875	2,717,884,933	73,519,514
1886.....	1,784,145,945	50,829,914	392,585,276	10,712,947	392,713,638	8,013,535	205,910,035	9,632,376	46,517,833	1,530,073	2,699,861,765	80,773,744
1887.....	2,019,323,518	48,998,354	455,678,445	11,065,467	366,298,119	8,732,631	235,304,019	9,817,570	67,008,139	1,797,183	3,136,443,940	73,411,594
1888.....	1,501,211,156	37,963,072	417,676,515	11,069,866	442,253,463	12,067,314	266,211,323	11,280,515	66,993,833	1,894,480	2,700,294,362	74,245,306
1889.....	1,468,061,343	42,943,453	344,971,765	10,430,346	381,845,467	18,362,417	315,562,879	13,965,401	56,773,354	2,372,304	2,768,202,397	86,543,907
1890.....	1,630,202,389	50,602,144	273,546,140	8,559,097	711,043,679	22,388,795	373,290,745	13,844,154	45,990,614	1,750,373	2,934,011,590	98,094,532
1891.....	1,659,310,185	44,863,265	411,697,063	12,541,199	946,596,564	27,067,575	367,866,063	15,139,393	177,976,068	6,121,784	3,463,477,634	105,793,566
1892.....	1,627,850,175	47,845,709	404,624,404	12,249,028	1,059,021,668	31,011,129	284,581,568	8,129,251	180,531,296	5,180,086	3,556,500,165	104,406,813
1893.....	1,660,130,960	51,073,910	389,746,060	12,413,397	1,051,163,668	28,850,374	394,370,138	9,556,092	391,018,231	10,362,801	3,796,445,947	116,365,784
1894.....	2,267,062,996	64,365,267	417,867,370	12,733,249	1,112,246,980	28,171,800	849,000,293	10,319,508	198,296,273	6,769,065	4,345,193,881	130,371,899

IMPORTS OF MOLASSES AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Molasses Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1875,	12,918,044	3,157,186	6,757,513	1,691,451	14,557,248	3,213,288	9,617,216	2,156,023	5,283,294	1,467,823	49,112,255	11,685,294
1876,	12,075,166	2,463,477	5,666,460	1,238,138	13,316,360	2,837,695	8,367,188	659,593	4,677,076	1,304,567	39,026,200	8,157,470
1877,	11,806,435	2,922,994	4,498,726	1,127,296	7,025,181	1,777,797	2,716,156	714,960	4,140,465	1,266,090	30,188,963	7,808,257
1878,	9,720,254	2,412,900	4,141,877	993,799	8,653,193	2,105,943	2,567,992	580,455	2,906,686	671,119	27,490,007	6,764,119
1879,	12,094,716	2,262,038	4,676,710	895,850	14,854,064	2,675,968	8,890,889	689,078	2,974,468	650,447	38,460,347	7,202,881
1880,	12,771,493	2,439,801	4,941,637	969,244	15,370,997	3,415,309	2,106,188	436,925	3,730,615	1,013,999	38,130,880	8,725,078
1881,	10,344,948	2,430,960	3,625,066	926,796	9,892,119	2,128,228	1,382,182	260,528	3,563,879	967,592	32,708,321	6,734,094
1882,	11,499,149	3,207,567	4,512,903	1,251,459	15,048,197	3,940,611	1,621,419	385,139	3,987,263	1,253,742	37,268,880	10,040,511
1883,	12,820,719	2,914,627	3,946,274	1,063,568	10,578,008	2,310,993	1,589,940	255,645	3,993,440	1,134,831	33,228,276	7,679,604
1884,	11,854,183	1,977,939	4,547,047	901,490	13,106,720	1,811,970	1,173,542	117,284	3,447,146	792,022	34,128,649	5,600,865
1885,	8,963,893	1,340,039	6,583,694	976,760	14,080,680	1,621,820	43,770	3,940	1,720,946	356,717	31,392,893	4,199,296
1886,	11,152,719	1,510,294	5,586,553	993,182	19,417,969	2,557,390	34,896	4,959	2,888,281	527,945	39,079,808	5,895,770
1887,	11,670,335	1,668,177	6,008,971	1,088,750	16,890,700	2,068,549	100	3,597,604	694,669	38,007,700	36,976,411	4,747,749
1888,	9,925,092	1,459,219	6,062,993	1,060,864	16,073,360	2,065,464	210,016	28,597	2,891,506	596,941	35,598,589	5,491,095
1889,	8,498,875	1,424,251	4,867,580	861,949	11,878,450	1,892,850	.....	.....	2,946,324	460,299	31,497,243	5,168,795
1890,	8,665,656	1,452,873	4,466,466	906,219	16,131,968	2,363,117	19,544	3,945	2,946,324	460,299	30,604,463	2,659,172
1891, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,676,673	804,615	77,413	10,000	1,748,384	373,146	22,446,209	2,877,741
1892, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,381,459	884,604	.....	.....	1,748,384	373,146	22,446,209	2,877,741
1893, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112,477	884,604	.....	.....	1,748,384	373,146	22,446,209	2,877,741
1894, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735,369	6,394,504	28,367	4,298	1,408,068	310,239	15,490,679	1,992,331
1894, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	681,065	6,394,504	40,491	5,438	1,761,873	370,080	10,670,663	1,984,775

IMPORTS OF COFFEE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Coffee Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1875,	180,432,596	29,045,121	3,331,451	535,320	8,405,758	605,314	70,158,444	10,781,845	60,624,386	9,600,949	317,970,665	50,391,468
1876,	208,783,736	34,621,296	686,348	115,432	2,862,106	483,403	77,878,354	12,373,208	56,139,778	9,245,718	389,789,346	54,785,997
1877,	201,472,415	32,667,909	863,905	132,344	3,866,588	684,031	70,977,623	11,144,506	54,459,192	8,972,301	331,639,723	53,634,991
1878,	191,951,185	31,670,423	604,222	121,663	3,512,645	530,161	53,766,100	9,180,090	60,048,363	10,412,288	309,862,540	51,914,605
1879,	259,228,451	32,739,331	880,435	170,131	438,266	68,170	69,565,314	8,078,365	47,786,037	6,300,532	377,848,473	47,356,819
1880,	316,041,921	43,512,094	1,237,453	225,105	1,148,414	145,053	67,857,965	8,473,698	60,464,974	8,004,819	446,850,727	60,360,769
1881,	328,468,101	41,772,594	850,310	152,700	885,268	124,501	58,650,548	6,787,362	66,355,307	7,947,264	455,189,534	56,784,391
1882,	342,840,736	34,601,176	1,192,706	189,495	6,556	947	49,308,142	4,890,150	66,575,625	6,859,841	459,922,768	46,041,609
1883,	398,447,816	32,015,336	2,226,630	274,324	17,098	2,765	51,967,256	3,673,625	73,213,833	6,084,263	515,878,515	43,660,513
1884,	423,543,458	39,425,060	896,019	154,271	2,313	449	49,338,332	3,261,589	70,300,490	6,942,246	594,785,543	49,686,705
1885,	425,402,968	32,380,650	1,871,238	266,135	18,556	2,930	72,226,460	5,262,719	84,622,648	7,179,570	572,599,539	46,728,318
1886,	425,402,968	32,380,650	1,871,238	266,135	18,556	2,930	57,864,635	3,900,370	79,550,106	6,222,943	564,707,533	42,673,967
1887,	425,402,968	32,380,650	1,871,238	266,135	18,556	2,930	83,800,141	3,096,063	63,174,660	6,062,263	596,109,170	56,347,600
1888,	425,402,968	32,380,650	1,871,238	266,135	18,556	2,930	77,968,638	5,473,067	45,906,403	6,600,390	432,645,794	60,507,630
1889,	425,402,968	32,380,650	1,871,238	266,135	18,556	2,930	47,038,879	5,548,701	73,799,020	10,029,184	578,867,454	74,734,883
1890,	412,130,067	34,477,839	1,823,661	551,217	50,054	30,390	94,126,308	3,248,072	60,028,125	9,960,474	499,159,180	73,367,468
1891,	436,154,897	78,962,715	879,259	173,477	154,140	31,675	28,364,771	5,446,377	63,973,334	11,274,063	519,628,438	96,138,777
1892,	562,815,305	112,662,499	2,064,813	423,369	159,517	32,762	17,793,448	3,698,610	57,379,306	11,314,800	640,210,788	128,041,980
1893,	469,709,207	66,537,067	1,123,467	229,367	177,032	37,673	29,216,530	3,924,169	61,349,812	9,760,793	563,469,069	80,468,558
1894,	446,553,948	72,983,193	1,342,331	271,836	180,599	40,102	31,030,393	4,741,643	73,798,173	12,277,931	550,934,337	90,314,676

IMPORTS OF TEA AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Tea Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		SAN FRANCISCO.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1875.....	49,751,675	17,017,459	1,189,946	447,053	34,759	8,060	541	311	13,830,094	5,183,426	66,974	17,365	64,836,899	22,673,708
1876.....	40,506,613	11,801,383	1,130,332	345,587	1,302	769	1,139	687	21,236,132	7,370,090	21,615	5,700	62,867,133	19,594,166
1877.....	39,705,595	10,300,641	2,306,261	609,937	278	143	777	510	16,342,995	5,360,743	31,206	9,409	58,337,112	16,181,467
1878.....	45,242,543	10,123,729	1,256,479	271,610	8,135	1,611	2,881	1,293	18,631,685	5,255,269	30,061	7,636	65,366,704	15,660,193
1879.....	43,416,979	9,619,730	7,880	3,385	1,384	722	438	230	16,743,565	4,747,597	24,477	5,964	60,194,673	14,577,618
1880.....	51,941,410	13,715,368	47,026	13,898	186	163	3,521	1,522	30,159,422	6,043,746	11,272	3,584	72,165,986	19,782,631
1881.....	58,337,271	14,637,670	9,820	4,067	1,539	756	2,519	1,130	23,465,794	6,303,827	27,055	7,373	81,545,968	21,004,813
1882.....	61,281,341	14,624,383	3,888	1,567	1,271	748	1,226	770	17,399,473	4,746,890	62,411	18,364	78,760,000	19,934,102
1883.....	46,219,397	11,244,164	30,567	6,685	2,543	1,226	2,762	1,538	26,114,809	6,006,643	100,096	22,794	73,479,164	17,302,849
1884.....	46,531,532	9,814,546	45,237	11,739	968	579	4,853	2,117	30,343,136	3,595,646	740,184	181,426	67,665,910	13,636,063
1885.....	55,715,246	11,233,575	293,278	49,666	12,774	6,032	340	144	5,854,434	885,458	10,234,884	1,832,708	72,104,356	14,047,568
1886.....	66,675,367	12,526,964	264,516	66,723	9,749	1,582	23,692	6,601	8,313,329	1,393,433	12,401,434	2,149,835	81,387,996	16,020,363
1887.....	63,463,263	13,263,023	398,397	69,634	34,701	6,068	12,366	3,376	7,945,413	1,173,791	17,998,077	3,145,909	80,831,291	16,771,803
1888.....	56,450,361	9,330,330	334,050	70,979	44,680	9,511	3,888	1,084	8,561,066	1,105,315	16,233,705	2,793,476	84,627,670	13,860,686
1889.....	58,476,531	9,643,514	598,167	49,063	14,001	3,056	21,531	6,189	6,663,018	942,366	14,102,135	2,110,468	79,575,961	13,664,640
1890.....	61,170,776	9,177,902	274,327	51,291	106,500	17,394	126,031	31,101	7,635,068	976,474	14,572,051	2,065,461	83,896,829	12,317,408
1891.....	67,973,003	9,850,960	192,769	45,844	149,033	24,355	134,406	34,577	6,382,566	970,938	10,373,983	2,022,119	83,453,599	13,582,968
1892.....	63,316,537	10,061,372	363,459	73,445	88,397	16,496	162,380	33,444	7,004,743	1,103,614	19,189,533	3,064,351	90,079,089	14,373,323
1893.....	60,837,308	9,466,006	298,245	50,653	91,396	19,539	139,120	30,563	6,357,379	975,558	21,377,839	3,315,164	89,061,267	13,867,498
1894.....	63,829,035	9,477,248	362,917	75,975	110,096	18,411	136,969	31,069	6,193,349	907,569	22,901,611	3,633,971	93,518,717	14,164,343

IMPORTS OF WOOL AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Wool Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1875,.....	24,902,018	4,570,041	24,884,490	4,968,879	1,250,613	291,231	4,893,809	1,251,518	54,901,760	11,071,259
1876,.....	24,421,089	4,240,314	14,646,812	2,522,941	1,262,299	277,292	4,212,036	1,207,140	44,642,836	8,247,617
1877,.....	17,114,515	2,518,511	19,646,763	3,508,670	1,421,800	272,268	3,988,664	897,505	42,171,192	7,156,944
1878,.....	21,918,155	3,338,366	22,148,747	4,006,403	757,099	147,186	3,625,078	871,078	43,449,079	8,363,015
1879,.....	17,690,397	2,159,824	16,778,786	2,102,200	1,077,890	118,545	3,498,112	653,976	38,005,155	5,084,545
1880,.....	57,916,682	9,318,866	57,474,670	12,011,450	6,997,663	1,160,636	5,742,732	1,296,708	120,131,747	22,727,660
1881,.....	30,319,896	4,842,153	18,811,088	3,589,299	3,166,769	435,455	3,693,580	887,061	55,964,236	9,705,968
1882,.....	35,126,624	5,432,941	27,111,964	4,488,187	2,443,092	398,396	3,180,164	736,736	67,861,744	11,006,060
1883,.....	32,021,876	4,714,456	31,493,249	4,976,098	4,070,228	568,670	3,048,185	680,177	70,575,478	10,949,381
1884,.....	37,150,111	5,104,870	31,435,818	5,588,713	5,515,293	819,327	4,249,940	871,300	76,350,651	12,384,709
1885,.....	34,330,390	3,939,893	27,890,301	3,885,009	5,527,637	690,850	3,847,642	864,171	70,596,170	8,870,923
1886,.....	59,980,836	6,617,451	48,398,849	7,407,541	14,689,351	1,799,808	6,015,422	921,286	120,084,968	16,746,061
1887,.....	55,752,888	7,395,121	40,924,811	6,555,802	12,517,861	1,778,456	4,842,460	765,100	114,088,080	16,434,479
1888,.....	50,094,351	6,122,967	48,095,297	7,653,944	12,754,195	1,653,731	2,064,630	427,285	112,558,753	15,367,217
1889,.....	53,520,892	6,540,980	48,902,319	8,199,954	21,467,084	2,761,176	2,677,434	472,455	120,467,729	17,974,515
1890,.....	43,977,715	5,599,151	45,687,499	7,380,443	14,616,780	2,004,081	1,904,591	400,458	105,481,265	15,364,063
1891,.....	51,893,412	6,080,276	54,514,253	9,061,990	20,225,981	2,614,060	2,709,908	575,778	120,202,648	18,281,279
1892,.....	60,782,173	6,381,681	70,219,999	10,574,335	14,547,655	2,104,565	3,120,386	677,467	143,670,633	19,665,190
1893,.....	65,998,267	6,719,863	77,175,955	10,912,500	26,382,561	3,261,406	3,977,065	550,409	173,433,898	21,064,180
1894,.....	39,175,124	2,776,366	20,085,908	2,613,938	4,770,087	536,515	1,171,621	191,679	55,163,586	6,107,465

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Wool Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
1873.....	85,641,708	....	4,458,078	....	2,612,104	....	547,485	....	1,301,860	....	44,460,585	....
1876.....	26,946,695	....	2,941,586	....	2,237,367	....	414,669	....	723,648	....	33,164,486	....
1877.....	20,842,615	....	2,615,186	....	1,510,552	....	372,924	....	437,430	....	28,668,637	....
1878.....	20,286,949	....	2,586,173	....	1,569,004	....	289,062	....	480,375	....	25,211,068	....
1879.....	19,667,185	....	2,432,144	....	1,494,951	....	240,331	....	506,189	....	24,333,700	....
1880.....	28,138,178	....	3,077,442	....	1,776,096	....	199,089	....	433,103	....	33,618,897	....
1881.....	27,499,094	....	3,140,894	....	1,714,136	....	322,373	....	441,643	....	31,018,063	....
1882.....	30,777,266	....	3,650,550	....	1,942,260	....	307,638	....	535,345	....	37,003,134	....
1883.....	36,409,418	....	4,301,418	....	2,392,647	....	399,943	....	563,777	....	43,836,302	....
1884.....	33,423,085	....	3,960,951	....	2,583,400	....	322,193	....	393,410	....	40,592,889	....
1885.....	25,351,689	....	3,174,340	....	2,384,054	....	365,016	....	3,714,176	....	35,489,305	....
1886.....	30,223,016	....	3,448,687	....	2,897,159	....	332,900	....	3,438,638	....	40,384,450	....
1887.....	32,969,194	....	3,940,979	....	2,866,303	....	346,615	....	3,538,715	....	43,068,895	....
1888.....	36,442,539	....	3,315,367	....	3,000,720	....	333,576	....	4,036,161	....	47,719,398	....
1889.....	41,048,679	....	4,444,295	....	3,174,726	....	333,971	....	3,613,341	....	52,564,942	....
1890.....	45,773,560	....	3,551,745	....	3,106,513	....	379,799	....	3,705,866	....	59,562,432	....
1891.....	33,390,468	....	3,189,397	....	2,696,305	....	390,893	....	3,632,318	....	41,000,090	....
1892.....	29,791,209	....	1,891,946	....	1,432,617	....	310,013	....	2,980,795	....	35,553,879	....
1893.....	32,019,379	....	1,868,651	....	1,564,036	....	394,374	....	2,372,175	....	38,048,515	....
1894.....	15,331,318	....	999,393	....	668,419	....	110,169	....	1,639,678	....	19,439,373	....

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Raw Silk and Manufactures of Silk Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Fiscal Year ending June 30.							
1875.....	26,605,150	608,060	599,195	96,612	898,851	94,841	36,885,899
1876.....	24,065,594	373,269	564,476	84,807	4,072,332	70,493	39,170,875
1877.....	23,156,060	232,877	412,688	54,465	4,090,311	67,095	38,098,066
1878.....	20,352,847	231,227	378,191	38,688	3,873,506	66,597	34,941,056
1879.....	25,246,554	205,208	432,461	31,523	6,430,478	48,105	32,894,488
1880.....	32,737,180	590,999	572,876	35,246	10,216,266	70,822	44,313,269
1881.....	32,168,619	530,330	539,075	38,331	9,516,071	96,539	43,944,965
1882.....	40,407,969	931,396	712,586	31,289	9,689,585	103,184	51,875,959
1883.....	38,724,431	825,181	793,246	40,415	10,381,350	52,993	50,807,616
1884.....	38,002,593	685,268	807,014	34,973	8,542,638	82,636	49,155,143
1885.....	38,843,738	487,471	704,425	69,233	9,102,151	612,386	59,690,304
1886.....	31,737,487	441,499	948,041	58,188	12,274,815	735,195	46,235,155
1887.....	34,738,813	504,567	1,016,405	55,714	12,906,894	792,775	50,098,165
1888.....	36,867,140	510,236	1,305,438	38,495	12,985,985	944,983	52,502,367
1889.....	38,537,760	467,497	1,753,078	56,042	11,873,503	978,018	53,696,791
1890.....	44,075,214	485,000	1,737,495	68,001	13,692,847	1,254,536	61,971,673
1891.....	40,185,635	459,086	2,146,173	86,571	11,917,267	1,402,175	55,574,797
1892.....	36,937,244	359,336	1,056,322	48,603	15,959,908	1,386,081	55,494,388
1893.....	50,180,496	428,405	1,170,359	52,994	14,814,585	1,409,644	66,014,465
1894.....	28,367,815	230,076	789,960	33,608	9,314,440	1,068,701	40,436,595

NOTE.—The imports at San Francisco are wholly of raw silk.

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Cotton Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875,	23,631,597	1,226,777	1,135,066	235,913	1,899,048	27,783,401
1876,	19,256,592	844,008	1,060,211	227,749	1,389,468	23,725,598
1877,	16,150,037	787,713	927,509	110,931	941,404	18,923,614
1878,	16,212,481	630,378	1,133,347	147,187	983,744	19,081,087
1879,	17,618,454	671,466	905,443	145,989	867,019	19,993,810
1880,	26,502,501	1,007,570	1,333,021	155,613	985,661	29,929,366
1881,	27,283,037	1,356,910	1,498,787	186,559	893,065	31,219,389
1882,	29,966,880	1,724,142	1,662,061	184,257	813,962	34,351,293
1883,	32,349,338	1,534,787	2,159,797	245,408	564,384	36,833,659
1884,	25,580,202	1,143,427	1,456,533	219,933	674,482	29,074,686
1885,	21,307,444	1,355,731	1,004,716	246,642	3,063,708	27,197,341
1886,	23,440,913	1,561,741	1,237,324	195,638	3,273,640	29,709,366
1887,	22,468,000	1,528,757	1,262,909	154,109	3,189,273	28,640,268
1888,	22,624,060	1,560,483	1,273,845	150,303	3,394,158	28,917,769
1889,	20,590,285	1,561,369	1,561,369	193,856	3,186,629	26,803,943
1890,	22,938,165	1,508,574	1,708,963	158,335	3,583,898	29,918,063
1891,	22,937,049	1,420,278	1,865,819	168,171	3,794,307	29,713,694
1892,	21,337,770	1,370,519	1,466,903	189,919	3,953,890	28,323,941
1893,	25,070,874	1,388,794	1,914,578	280,471	4,955,646	33,560,368
1894,	16,812,457	990,773	1,017,799	169,789	3,425,731	23,346,547

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF FLAX AND HEMP AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Flax and Hemp Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Fiscal Year ending June 30.						
1875,	14,025,249	782,928	873,584	187,691	784,790	16,003,248
1876,	12,160,264	644,698	902,696	171,018	577,370	14,466,046
1877,	11,496,689	756,684	922,154	307,422	532,953	13,915,902
1878,	12,111,310	673,753	928,094	146,414	554,029	14,413,600
1879,	12,332,617	876,983	874,227	148,333	462,729	14,693,337
1880,	18,776,230	1,653,636	1,301,261	232,293	497,987	22,461,407
1881,	12,561,157	1,706,990	1,251,093	136,530	603,447	16,166,176
1882,	14,183,017	1,691,863	1,300,473	78,360	466,915	17,730,548
1883,	14,528,474	1,672,635	1,322,536	70,080	451,978	18,115,703
1884,	17,165,780	1,670,622	1,464,855	132,903	661,990	21,136,060
1885,	15,054,959	1,522,235	1,018,612	146,978	2,719,592	20,462,376
1886,	15,688,727	1,358,653	1,076,591	160,597	2,708,567	20,963,185
1887,	15,949,730	1,544,925	1,194,948	363,311	3,080,130	21,963,068
1888,	16,766,069	1,666,376	1,266,323	157,788	3,788,165	23,743,171
1889,	18,467,806	1,915,033	1,460,037	192,368	3,671,179	25,703,553
1890,	30,213,530	2,266,304	1,631,275	397,000	3,968,370	38,461,379
1891,	17,564,801	1,923,490	1,373,639	163,313	3,989,900	24,094,094
1892,	18,043,684	2,000,349	1,756,878	349,422	4,342,891	26,393,317
1893,	19,768,337	1,900,464	1,683,415	329,731	4,458,727	28,180,694
1894,	13,968,777	1,393,028	1,135,658	146,816	3,715,742	19,230,121

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Iron and Steel, and the Manufactures of Iron and Steel, Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. (Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
1875.....	9,778,806	....	8,861,674	....	1,292,780	....	756,174	....	8,296,350	....	18,475,723	....
1876.....	6,544,074	....	2,305,692	....	1,330,352	....	496,132	....	2,530,348	....	13,191,618	....
1877.....	4,835,478	....	2,037,601	....	980,186	....	276,458	....	1,490,077	....	9,570,600	....
1878.....	4,836,258	....	2,027,037	....	773,068	....	141,660	....	1,259,589	....	9,057,688	....
1879.....	5,724,574	....	1,708,687	....	1,143,086	....	118,063	....	763,788	....	9,447,148	....
1880.....	30,022,961	....	6,735,725	....	8,251,141	....	8,716,094	....	2,998,117	....	51,714,008	....
1881.....	24,638,233	....	5,601,087	....	5,970,724	....	1,866,319	....	8,343,354	....	46,430,747	....
1882.....	27,840,136	....	6,253,632	....	4,231,219	....	2,181,377	....	10,463,279	....	51,377,433	....
1883.....	21,734,110	....	6,636,806	....	3,011,249	....	2,431,953	....	6,961,989	....	40,796,007	....
1884.....	24,536,024	....	4,347,730	....	4,858,762	....	3,090,327	....	4,631,756	....	41,464,599	....
1885.....	19,087,980	....	3,901,960	....	4,103,049	....	2,167,591	....	5,153,079	....	34,563,689	....
1886.....	30,110,943	....	4,062,032	....	5,692,666	....	3,480,613	....	5,093,867	....	39,640,111	....
1887.....	24,440,699	....	5,440,695	....	7,825,669	....	4,530,649	....	8,960,909	....	51,331,531	....
1888.....	22,679,574	....	5,792,702	....	6,638,737	....	4,017,693	....	11,881,685	....	50,810,791	....
1889.....	19,400,746	....	5,108,739	....	5,659,753	....	4,161,621	....	9,046,542	....	43,946,451	....
1890.....	20,569,392	....	4,558,139	....	5,761,537	....	4,452,949	....	8,751,068	....	44,066,315	....
1891.....	24,960,113	....	5,272,761	....	7,719,730	....	7,544,902	....	8,023,976	....	53,544,372	....
1892.....	13,454,540	....	4,198,084	....	4,153,907	....	3,197,659	....	6,522,074	....	31,580,564	....
1893.....	11,406,268	....	5,274,719	....	4,061,818	....	4,259,540	....	6,816,498	....	26,180,771	....
1894.....	9,288,506	....	2,632,694	....	2,872,818	....	2,182,218	....	4,338,253	....	21,314,489	....

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Imports, Exports and Re-Exports of Coin and Bullion of the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				RE-EXPORTS.				
	Silver Bullion.	Silver Coin.	Gold Bullion.	Total.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Coin.	Gold Bullion.	Total.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Coin.	Gold Bullion.	Total.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1875, 2,250,840	330,608	8,802,095	117,144	11,590,087	579,393	16,900,687	56,128,315	2,105,734	75,723,329	1,197,491	10,935	5,338,969	6,547,415
1876, 2,470,400	165,974	5,634,695	44,931	8,246,000	765,434	14,114,764	24,802,250	1,847,466	41,589,908	2,393,316	....	1,729,430	4,182,786
1877, 4,115,800	3,291,382	23,213,470	1,146,869	31,770,581	637,011	7,055,189	18,168,849	628,698	26,847,747	5,050,034	....	4,124,162	9,174,196
1878, 4,510,548	5,722,431	9,084,701	1,064,410	20,382,090	1,028,045	5,344,801	5,211,491	181,843	11,766,270	1,405,983	125,032	2,023,558	1,900
1879, 7,915,165	139,055	3,174,651	248,138	11,766,309	256,910	2,459,903	7,784	11,020,727	3,806,261	197,042	336,541	6,025	4,835,909
1880, 6,330,357	115,163	57,894,197	19,298,528	83,628,245	323,084	2,248,893	817,294	45,787	2,935,062	2,908,633	310,609	1,755,128	104,394
1881, 1,405,293	12,200	66,033,615	29,851,535	100,302,913	220,093	7,865,670	510,219	50,000	8,646,882	2,112,517	65,560	730,948	2,157
1882, 2,575,816	33,456	19,841,709	5,764,025	28,215,006	335,832	9,183,326	27,319,622	1,557,425	38,385,605	2,307,994	78,783	1,172,801	2,100
1883, 3,931,777	8,908	7,793,928	958,432	12,605,200	117,930	8,418,176	2,632,935	4,094,378	15,293,319	4,250,703	319,940	2,670,229	7,049,882
1884, 5,251,041	64,428	12,350,698	2,962,538	21,335,725	663,374	8,440,665	10,355,013	22,070,806	43,039,148	5,470,976	485,040	5,732,373	2,400
1885, 2,190,825	196,739	15,894,506	7,759,527	25,957,087	1,137,005	13,011,818	969,353	62,482	15,230,998	2,253,572	45,720	5,732,270	8,031,562
1886, 1,620,610	303,086	12,130,622	1,146,539	15,390,857	441,771	10,820,322	3,315,239	27,338,466	41,915,728	1,824,700	37,250	10,032,953	146,184
1887, 2,015,952	382,201	20,084,527	18,735,534	41,238,214	62,850	8,055,416	2,265,727	2,131,130	12,515,123	1,662,658	....	3,976,931	18,932
1888, 1,111,377	91,921	21,827,777	15,914,593	39,841,058	47,140	12,492,106	2,434,692	9,828,532	24,302,460	1,119,173	31,960	5,816,150	6,967,208
1889, 978,038	1,041,843	4,883,285	371,452	7,374,618	30,902	15,564,853	3,353,390	50,775,199	60,793,274	2,704,817	30,388	4,990,020	81,933
1890, 1,965,060	2,252,547	6,108,860	843,436	11,070,508	75,706	18,102,759	2,435,198	9,140,002	80,063,065	8,067,551	30,388	4,990,020	81,933
1891, 3,230,091	1,473,199	10,063,435	635,990	15,402,705	62,573	13,401,541	64,807,149	17,281,434	95,462,997	3,229,062	29,914	1,411,336	11,770
1892, 2,565,692	561,122	27,479,352	9,071,841	39,708,007	6,127	15,969,742	40,989,102	277,490	56,836,461	7,310,460	1,750	6,851,839	21,966
1893, 2,781,039	514,455	8,226,839	734,308	12,305,641	14,743	30,340,441	98,038,915	80,387,113	194,998	5,907,706	....	6,612,691	....
1894, 1,282,772	561,581	53,890,990	12,290,261	68,030,804	3,065	33,965,447	59,400,983	82,190	93,451,965	2,588,533	....	12,295,913	....

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION—Continued.

AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	Imports.			Exports.			Re-Exports.		
	Silver Coin. Dollars.	Silver Bullion. Dollars.	Gold Bullion. Dollars.	Silver Coin. Dollars.	Silver Bullion. Dollars.	Gold Bullion. Dollars.	Silver Coin. Dollars.	Silver Bullion. Dollars.	Gold Bullion. Dollars.
1875....	3,657,390	965,146	8,313,060	1,464,494	9,400,030	4,590,077	4,590,077	4,001,156	4,001,156
1876....	4,415,395	962,303	1,153,049	1,160,084	7,690,081	4,601,156	4,601,156	4,001,156	4,001,156
1877....	5,719,067	1,398,871	918,194	972,701	9,003,831	8,595,732	8,595,732	4,427,705	4,427,705
1878....	5,008,702	1,603,352	1,918,918	908,252	9,430,324	4,306,225	4,306,225	9,690,154	9,690,154
1879....	4,300,699	2,317,838	853,053	1,049,106	8,539,091	1,269,976	1,269,976	3,598,934	3,598,934
1880....	3,974,132	1,836,362	2,538,754	1,038,917	9,376,065	336,902	336,902	4,663,971	4,663,971
1881....	3,835,503	2,291,372	2,998,725	1,147,084	10,372,384	826,649	826,649	3,967,325	3,967,325
1882....	3,317,787	2,068,277	5,129,292	3,642,028	14,257,384	87,267	87,267	2,470,221	2,470,221
1883....	4,344,457	2,467,000	6,046,418	2,376,276	15,794,191	32,964	32,964	4,133,302	4,133,302
1884....	5,830,453	2,542,023	5,483,048	2,035,013	10,130,557	26,307	26,307	5,800,385	5,800,385
1885....	9,430,418	4,333,645	1,092,710	17,284,636	24,022	24,022	24,022	7,411,106	7,411,106
1886....	12,060,259	3,848,352	4,520,269	2,920,919	23,883,799	29,027	29,027	7,872,991	7,872,991
1887....	10,311,542	4,550,406	8,055,360	1,015,180	18,082,578	473	473	8,886,267	8,886,267
1888....	8,073,296	4,631,085	4,926,308	1,295,749	19,496,828	24,324	24,324	8,071,850	8,071,850
1889....	11,967,128	4,671,346	3,606,123	1,333,094	21,688,455	35,867	35,867	9,683,030	9,683,030
1890....	12,061,640	4,833,137	4,443,067	1,547,959	22,906,823	10,946	10,946	4,189,152	4,189,152
1891....	8,474,812	4,848,798	6,094,098	1,460,044	20,856,742	173,450	173,450	806,860	806,860
1892....	12,243,566	4,554,686	10,861,564	2,296,677	20,946,533	190,555	190,555	1,044,643	1,044,643
1893....	15,434,813	4,433,945	9,780,798	2,412,486	22,061,992	79,765	79,765	3,194,305	3,194,305
1894....	8,079,575	3,357,034	4,059,788	2,199,080	17,006,067	75,612	75,612	5,094,963	5,094,963
								101,024	101,024
								10,104,456	10,104,456
								8,732,155	8,732,155
								61,490	61,490
								194,794	194,794
								8,988,439	8,988,439
								8,000,383	8,000,383
								9,303,363	9,303,363
								5,298,969	5,298,969
								8,733,953	8,733,953
								11,180,299	11,180,299
								6,988	6,988
								13,750	13,750
								52,980	52,980
								9,854	9,854
								2,273,721	2,273,721
								2,170,030	2,170,030
								3,147,320	3,147,320
								9,623,853	9,623,853
								8,798,206	8,798,206
								7,638,810	7,638,810
								6,251,876	6,251,876
								298	298
								11,894	11,894
								13,217	13,217
								201,898	201,898
								148,169	148,169
								101,024	101,024
								8,732,155	8,732,155
								61,490	61,490
								194,794	194,794
								8,988,439	8,988,439

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION—Continued

TOTAL OF ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			RE-EXPORTS.		
	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Total. Dollars.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Total. Dollars.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Total. Dollars.
1875...	5,908,170	1,255,754	7,163,924	12,115,155	1,581,638	13,696,793	5,115,670	17,197,914	2,233,775
1876...	6,865,795	1,053,177	7,918,972	13,041,905	1,506,081	14,547,986	5,306,500	15,340,314	2,754,961
1877...	9,834,927	4,633,253	14,468,180	2,119,570	40,774,414	42,893,984	9,292,743	11,482,894	21,274,565
1878...	9,519,250	7,325,783	16,845,033	11,003,619	1,973,663	12,977,282	5,304,270	15,035,045	6,427,251
1879...	12,223,164	2,417,899	14,641,063	4,327,704	1,297,244	5,624,948	1,530,886	11,883,064	4,130,911
1880...	10,391,489	1,981,425	12,372,914	60,430,951	20,337,445	80,768,396	650,900	6,912,864	1,657,973
1881...	8,240,795	2,393,472	10,634,267	60,032,340	30,968,919	90,991,259	547,612	11,852,955	1,741,364
1882...	5,973,003	2,121,733	8,094,736	21,971,001	9,406,063	31,377,064	423,049	11,633,547	29,805,289
1883...	8,279,274	2,775,968	11,055,242	11,399,441	3,334,708	14,734,149	150,894	12,551,378	4,802,454
1884...	11,684,494	2,910,451	14,594,945	17,833,746	4,997,571	22,831,317	690,381	14,241,050	12,243,021
1885...	12,020,213	4,330,384	16,350,597	17,842,459	8,440,237	26,282,696	1,211,697	20,422,024	2,345,809
1886...	13,698,869	4,151,488	17,850,357	16,669,801	4,073,458	20,743,259	494,788	18,693,313	5,400,976
1887...	12,327,404	4,032,697	16,360,101	23,139,887	19,770,714	42,910,601	63,323	16,941,713	3,550,770
1888...	9,784,663	5,611,006	15,395,669	20,753,985	17,190,332	37,944,317	71,464	20,563,056	3,211,399
1889...	12,905,166	5,713,049	18,618,215	8,579,408	1,705,450	10,284,858	66,759	25,217,903	4,143,939
1890...	13,947,300	7,065,084	21,012,384	2,391,395	33,976,323	36,367,718	86,640	22,291,911	3,951,736
1891...	11,704,903	6,231,977	17,936,880	16,127,538	2,103,034	18,230,572	236,323	13,797,391	67,704,900
1892...	14,830,273	5,115,808	19,946,081	35,340,936	11,358,518	46,699,454	196,682	16,638,395	42,841,963
1893...	18,214,832	4,978,400	23,193,232	18,037,637	8,136,744	26,174,381	94,508	23,464,746	101,844,087
1894...	9,367,317	3,951,215	13,318,532	27,269,778	14,490,841	41,760,619	79,077	88,990,410	61,803,840

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Cotton Exported from the Port of New York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with the Exports from the leading Cotton Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		CHARLESTON.		SAVANNAH.		NEW-ORLEANS.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1875, . . .	218,306,319	85,459,856	119,382,727	18,709,949	300,043,886	29,859,755	450,232,572	67,054,109	272,553,869	40,101,389	1,290,418,908	190,665,088
1876, . . .	201,080,654	28,458,120	122,994,789	17,075,081	171,382,116	22,284,397	628,431,371	78,362,717	307,502,404	46,478,947	1,401,406,584	192,659,282
1877, . . .	211,368,777	26,580,066	151,106,037	18,810,408	180,461,753	15,847,470	556,497,705	63,962,594	389,874,799	45,918,032	1,415,369,180	171,118,068
1878, . . .	193,331,020	21,157,186	137,287,290	16,483,748	167,640,119	17,918,887	696,545,969	75,174,968	422,228,483	46,396,750	1,607,553,511	180,081,464
1879, . . .	164,546,466	18,410,152	171,734,138	18,414,078	219,564,020	20,834,578	575,894,473	55,932,190	496,613,738	48,692,462	1,628,372,838	162,304,250
1880, . . .	306,815,321	36,213,941	146,514,380	18,499,008	295,100,016	23,302,185	659,598,145	73,533,195	502,423,253	57,807,376	1,822,061,114	211,535,905
1881, . . .	282,861,107	33,379,525	205,397,447	25,228,892	242,108,663	20,556,967	771,878,799	85,397,071	688,682,797	77,262,691	2,190,028,772	247,686,746
1882, . . .	288,753,467	33,865,532	140,966,256	17,681,467	160,180,251	14,385,077	568,053,305	63,609,928	582,052,582	66,270,720	1,739,975,981	199,812,644
1883, . . .	352,161,837	39,616,165	175,190,866	20,633,065	202,402,118	21,157,217	798,165,712	79,688,166	799,854,589	86,280,088	2,289,075,062	247,338,731
1884, . . .	278,358,580	30,428,144	125,079,401	14,513,877	108,313,207	17,727,787	587,123,324	62,897,674	587,123,324	62,897,674	1,898,573,530	197,015,904
1885, . . .	380,324,303	40,944,779	158,541,745	17,671,145	183,013,796	19,137,000	636,183,704	67,750,787	533,595,864	56,453,747	1,891,650,472	201,062,458
1886, . . .	383,178,760	39,834,769	157,438,594	16,009,966	194,862,823	18,428,702	739,257,878	72,215,019	583,329,376	57,965,166	2,063,087,444	206,085,642
1887, . . .	404,760,233	38,537,173	130,671,773	13,491,983	232,500,763	21,591,918	706,994,222	66,437,222	694,557,940	66,313,960	2,169,457,380	206,222,057
1888, . . .	453,545,312	46,537,311	130,060,188	14,440,446	190,115,787	18,018,774	743,136,150	71,392,188	738,818,389	72,579,041	2,264,120,896	226,016,760
1889, . . .	545,311,048	54,701,315	123,698,574	13,979,606	197,697,396	15,508,438	793,463,696	72,064,193	883,408,095	82,921,726	2,384,816,069	237,775,270
1890, . . .	400,718,507	41,265,814	115,116,750	12,593,814	268,490,192	27,859,771	901,507,043	90,617,043	796,042,962	79,173,148	2,471,796,868	250,985,798
1891, . . .	385,504,909	39,794,201	203,033,324	20,938,409	233,759,963	20,465,549	976,130,408	97,169,063	1,048,930,263	103,330,676	2,407,365,795	290,712,995
1892, . . .	387,562,496	34,773,389	169,109,782	16,048,693	244,504,012	20,381,159	1,069,084,221	99,149,833	2,935,319,300	87,558,097	2,935,319,300	293,461,241
1893, . . .	356,394,030	30,777,598	103,038,395	8,740,792	175,130,994	15,257,192	653,987,583	55,814,566	923,544,114	78,181,457	2,212,115,126	188,771,445
1894, . . .	397,160,746	32,454,089	157,504,069	12,758,047	264,265,343	20,862,034	832,311,253	63,687,036	1,042,020,310	81,056,823	2,683,282,385	210,869,289

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Wheat and Wheat Flour Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.				AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.				TOTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Wheat Flour.		Wheat.		Wheat Flour.		Wheat.		Wheat Flour.		Wheat.	
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1875	24,722,963	30,611,165	1,966,740	12,003,413	42,611,578	28,324,214	30,943,381	2,006,388	11,712,067	43,035,358	63,047,177	60,954,496
1876	31,431,183	39,974,777	2,003,174	12,953,172	52,920,949	23,611,939	28,408,122	1,866,338	11,479,356	39,886,480	55,073,122	68,382,909
1877	13,561,731	17,425,359	1,463,933	9,619,517	27,044,870	26,763,800	29,831,058	1,870,738	12,044,430	41,875,488	40,325,611	47,236,417
1878	30,101,511	52,987,916	2,195,383	13,722,027	66,710,513	33,903,450	43,884,100	1,751,960	11,373,044	55,257,104	72,404,961	96,872,016
1879	55,485,183	60,197,408	3,296,292	16,890,547	77,096,935	66,868,753	70,503,671	2,383,422	12,068,166	83,171,837	122,333,936	130,701,079
1880	67,307,343	80,388,410	3,628,291	20,715,341	107,103,751	85,945,452	104,157,895	2,883,128	14,617,856	118,775,731	133,252,795	190,546,305
1881	67,001,171	68,475,142	4,530,163	25,640,368	94,113,508	93,594,806	99,023,343	3,423,623	19,400,491	118,630,294	150,565,477	167,698,485
1882	29,737,053	40,302,338	2,928,868	18,532,219	59,387,537	55,334,740	72,124,390	2,994,818	17,642,886	88,967,216	96,271,802	112,029,718
1883	30,854,120	43,547,022	4,585,911	27,134,871	70,671,893	60,531,708	76,332,319	4,619,737	27,699,588	104,031,907	106,885,878	119,879,341
1884	20,445,269	22,181,580	3,890,841	20,566,130	42,747,710	40,193,743	52,845,088	5,321,419	30,573,566	83,418,664	70,849,012	73,029,678
1885	26,345,661	24,294,181	4,233,693	19,914,819	44,179,000	48,308,053	48,668,916	6,414,452	32,291,517	90,900,433	84,653,714	72,033,067
1886	21,250,928	19,032,170	3,166,274	14,353,935	34,006,085	36,528,281	30,610,565	5,012,967	24,049,020	54,619,585	57,759,309	50,262,715
1887	40,563,930	37,145,988	3,976,051	16,570,690	53,716,668	61,408,019	53,670,468	7,542,398	35,379,402	88,949,065	101,971,949	90,719,481
1888	26,921,427	22,433,323	4,425,563	19,130,043	41,592,366	40,567,774	33,788,145	7,638,011	35,693,967	66,426,812	65,739,361	56,341,468
1889	9,086,407	12,449,510	3,385,185	15,468,198	23,947,708	37,327,728	38,308,191	6,089,004	29,798,292	63,001,463	46,414,129	41,633,701
1890	13,438,210	17,478,428	4,226,355	18,759,363	31,082,811	40,949,597	33,062,418	8,008,458	38,276,913	64,867,767	42,375,908	46,375,001
1891	12,661,086	13,761,477	3,574,988	16,964,475	30,725,932	42,270,912	37,658,796	7,769,222	37,741,141	75,396,036	55,131,948	51,430,373
1892	61,755,379	64,544,429	4,977,094	23,768,760	88,303,189	95,624,972	96,354,708	102,919,675	51,603,523	148,458,228	157,980,351	161,369,123
1893	39,519,574	32,936,245	6,047,391	25,367,692	68,862,937	77,601,585	60,639,725	106,724,619	69,636,655	110,166,380	117,131,109	98,634,970
1894	30,601,250	21,951,302	6,944,500	26,819,740	48,771,043	57,910,974	37,455,739	9,915,083	42,483,030	79,907,769	88,415,280	59,407,041

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statements exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Tobacco Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		BALTIMORE.		NEW-ORLEANS.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1873,	120,108,679	14,916,156	5,796,900	872,986	65,971,260	5,539,106	9,682,103	1,097,082	22,281,881	2,816,910	223,901,913	25,241,549
1875,	106,190,651	11,053,655	3,034,951	580,756	63,073,373	5,689,896	18,000,070	1,636,109	25,402,221	3,240,486	218,310,205	22,812,902
1877,	149,347,670	15,713,529	11,175,412	1,531,376	74,442,535	6,389,835	16,042,137	1,588,124	31,338,682	3,572,657	233,386,426	26,825,521
1878,	148,084,153	13,303,970	14,069,610	1,979,677	73,442,095	5,133,371	16,416,296	1,167,114	31,341,069	3,219,124	233,973,193	24,803,165
1879,	172,620,740	12,840,945	18,507,558	2,469,269	85,076,363	6,198,398	9,910,356	546,564	36,164,477	3,102,188	233,279,540	25,157,364
1880,	121,766,772	8,808,270	8,288,945	999,568	59,149,631	4,107,405	686,080	61,272	26,018,759	2,212,562	215,910,187	16,879,107
1881,	142,308,017	11,057,059	12,797,646	1,967,656	40,462,879	2,730,482	7,442,453	616,385	16,963,983	1,874,311	227,026,605	18,737,043
1882,	162,831,601	13,218,179	10,426,011	1,622,508	40,365,644	2,685,000	4,853,168	303,827	17,151,876	1,608,554	233,665,960	19,067,721
1883,	125,736,350	10,658,506	10,890,766	1,481,478	31,088,969	2,727,455	12,291,883	1,031,447	15,739,902	1,501,348	192,130,890	17,405,234
1884,	149,191,393	13,800,868	15,858,893	2,211,796	33,270,262	2,862,552	3,833,031	358,375	17,067,698	2,503,730	219,221,207	21,790,261
1885,	178,813,943	16,390,716	19,361,065	2,450,156	46,536,218	3,949,065	8,498,229	772,162	28,657,635	3,385,445	231,737,120	23,923,344
1886,	177,226,118	15,048,777	20,296,265	2,397,318	61,145,066	4,456,884	10,894,616	918,419	24,174,950	2,917,185	233,666,966	22,637,963
1887,	134,251,473	11,836,728	7,014,963	962,646	58,160,700	4,290,842	9,435,131	775,732	40,333,412	3,741,834	249,198,681	21,507,776
1888,	139,867,318	11,957,045	6,542,636	773,456	40,861,716	3,115,212	6,620,893	587,961	18,518,498	2,112,387	211,621,061	18,546,991
1889,	117,226,118	11,917,255	11,841,426	1,402,609	35,297,903	3,067,580	6,906,663	615,880	28,396,527	3,366,527	244,343,740	21,149,869
1890,	135,457,716	11,113,867	8,033,876	990,093	43,961,557	3,903,979	13,049,274	1,143,797	31,567,766	3,659,295	236,969,589	20,770,911
1891,	145,070,904	11,247,877	8,271,286	893,919	64,138,900	4,391,545	11,964,399	1,311,961	30,086,588	3,464,743	235,432,077	20,670,045
1892,	144,757,356	12,392,877	8,521,893	889,877	43,886,175	4,063,776	13,490,487	1,390,545	33,902,377	4,155,639	246,397,363	22,392,704
1893,	147,302,216	12,610,960	8,982,893	471,003	59,395,581	4,751,279	9,335,658	795,548	47,734,969	4,310,560	263,791,312	22,639,856

EXPORTS OF CHEESE, BACON AND HAMS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Cheese, Bacon and Hams exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.			AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.						TOTAL UNITED STATES.					
	Cheese.			Bacon and Hams.			Cheese.			Bacon and Hams.			Cheese.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
1875.....	96,677,521	13,131,226	174,300,301	19,616,664	4,333,332	528,377	76,096,248	8,993,949	101,010,833	13,659,608	850,896,549	28,612,618	101,010,833	13,659,608	850,896,549
1876.....	91,447,721	11,715,632	184,632,671	20,920,344	6,228,543	754,451	143,097,501	18,744,112	97,676,264	12,270,068	827,780,172	39,664,466	97,676,264	12,270,068	827,780,172
1877.....	103,251,661	12,190,893	233,481,647	23,604,394	4,113,005	539,722	206,573,499	23,906,018	107,364,666	12,726,615	460,057,146	49,512,412	107,364,666	12,726,615	460,057,146
1878.....	117,484,038	13,375,836	379,466,005	31,648,717	6,393,698	727,673	213,347,746	20,103,351	123,783,726	14,108,559	592,814,851	51,732,068	123,783,726	14,108,559	592,814,851
1879.....	131,832,419	11,779,423	511,909,924	36,380,197	9,862,055	800,545	220,339,652	14,694,237	141,654,474	12,579,968	783,249,576	51,074,488	141,654,474	12,579,968	783,249,576
1880.....	119,790,142	11,505,321	513,404,956	34,796,617	7,793,765	660,399	246,398,153	16,221,006	127,553,907	12,171,720	763,773,109	50,897,628	127,553,907	12,171,720	763,773,109
1881.....	132,376,539	14,726,885	490,899,614	39,876,325	15,719,075	1,653,363	256,044,931	21,284,880	147,593,614	16,380,248	746,944,545	61,161,906	147,593,614	16,380,248	746,944,545
1882.....	112,898,974	12,428,981	290,693,151	28,334,274	15,100,808	1,630,944	177,333,489	18,291,500	127,360,782	14,008,975	468,026,640	46,673,774	127,360,782	14,008,975	468,026,640
1883.....	84,051,162	9,421,130	229,676,073	24,734,102	15,169,306	1,713,406	116,382,597	13,401,860	96,220,467	11,134,526	340,258,670	38,155,963	96,220,467	11,134,526	340,258,670
1884.....	94,125,842	9,692,699	225,932,262	22,056,018	18,743,733	2,061,014	164,247,116	17,628,827	112,860,575	11,663,713	389,490,368	39,684,845	112,860,575	11,663,713	389,490,368
1885.....	90,039,281	8,382,485	249,051,773	23,112,629	21,293,709	2,061,924	151,075,346	13,071,319	111,992,990	10,444,409	410,798,796	37,083,948	111,992,990	10,444,409	410,798,796
1886.....	77,073,751	6,502,520	259,387,471	20,562,392	13,903,494	1,159,625	156,801,325	11,077,819	91,877,235	7,062,145	419,922,955	38,314,670	91,877,235	7,062,145	419,922,955
1887.....	70,073,828	6,518,968	247,601,846	20,311,157	11,182,166	1,075,745	172,321,609	13,003,493	81,255,994	7,594,633	375,439,693	34,175,683	81,255,994	7,594,633	375,439,693
1888.....	75,248,914	7,390,930	218,928,944	19,492,544	12,759,544	1,345,874	156,510,739	12,663,069	86,008,468	7,899,804	400,234,646	34,651,817	86,008,468	7,899,804	400,234,646
1889.....	68,809,093	6,294,397	212,306,101	18,798,099	16,190,735	1,591,394	198,016,546	15,855,748	94,996,988	7,969,671	368,490,956	47,066,790	94,996,988	7,969,671	368,490,956
1890.....	70,589,268	6,236,963	206,038,598	24,895,180	24,796,265	2,354,081	302,452,368	22,161,610	96,376,033	8,501,043	599,085,005	46,660,674	96,376,033	8,501,043	599,085,005
1891.....	64,688,928	5,714,557	274,644,543	21,944,908	17,444,963	1,960,819	324,441,128	23,705,779	88,138,976	7,405,379	584,776,389	47,092,650	88,138,976	7,405,379	584,776,389
1892.....	66,452,539	6,140,217	289,464,539	22,894,909	16,547,682	1,636,440	299,311,890	24,228,341	82,100,221	7,676,697	473,938,329	45,714,566	82,100,221	7,676,697	473,938,329
1893.....	64,711,018	5,990,718	296,990,188	19,020,632	16,639,905	1,633,930	293,946,141	26,093,934	81,350,023	7,694,646	593,638,148	48,183,905	81,350,023	7,694,646	593,638,148
1894.....	56,475,550	5,476,367	239,960,247	22,189,723	17,375,584	1,704,061	263,667,901	25,691,182	73,363,184	7,150,361			73,363,184	7,150,361	

EXPORTS OF BEEF AND PORK FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Beef and Pork Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.				AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.				TOTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Beef.		Pork.		Beef.		Pork.		Beef.		Pork.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1875.....	26,019,451	9,120,296	33,187,190	3,380,801	22,223,800	2,077,730	22,955,141	2,384,604	48,218,951	4,197,956	56,132,331	5,671,486
1876.....	30,174,841	9,704,445	34,008,273	3,608,180	6,421,309	481,859	30,186,845	2,140,893	31,596,150	3,186,304	54,193,118	5,744,022
1877.....	63,153,388	5,894,543	38,239,224	3,473,554	20,312,755	1,638,927	30,432,870	2,822,860	88,366,143	7,503,475	69,671,894	6,396,414
1878.....	71,350,161	6,240,622	43,258,082	3,001,595	21,527,989	1,742,468	28,630,573	1,912,062	92,878,150	7,983,090	71,880,255	4,918,857
1879.....	71,462,734	5,864,815	49,962,536	2,798,004	19,513,661	1,354,648	34,439,140	2,008,964	90,976,395	7,219,458	84,401,676	4,807,568
1880.....	66,867,408	7,572,081	52,412,126	3,151,477	39,067,263	2,750,884	43,507,084	2,778,775	129,854,666	10,322,965	95,949,780	5,930,252
1881.....	92,194,939	7,911,702	55,398,174	4,047,090	54,508,222	4,614,283	52,539,912	4,225,195	146,703,461	12,526,045	107,928,096	8,272,285
1882.....	82,455,138	7,526,509	43,613,113	3,771,424	33,021,065	3,144,928	36,834,353	3,429,846	115,486,303	10,671,467	80,447,466	7,201,270
1883.....	88,850,251	8,951,994	34,219,401	3,359,047	33,804,745	3,132,419	27,866,901	2,933,221	122,744,996	12,064,418	62,116,302	6,192,298
1884.....	118,043,660	11,301,413	34,067,653	2,697,111	45,120,315	3,888,193	26,205,660	2,052,547	168,163,975	15,189,606	60,363,313	4,749,638
1885.....	110,362,607	10,357,028	38,472,161	2,716,909	53,531,984	4,461,588	33,601,307	2,467,034	163,924,541	14,818,626	72,073,468	5,203,948
1886.....	86,291,609	7,506,425	36,469,767	2,104,609	72,035,123	5,328,965	50,727,199	3,014,817	158,328,722	12,835,390	87,196,966	5,119,426
1887.....	89,750,194	6,917,876	35,580,427	2,335,563	73,340,647	5,793,726	50,312,570	3,305,795	168,040,941	12,681,692	86,868,267	5,641,227
1888.....	112,040,313	9,105,370	35,841,574	2,684,780	70,896,004	5,073,467	22,945,323	1,693,911	182,906,917	14,179,837	99,886,966	4,868,691
1889.....	144,891,867	11,470,408	2,650,100	96,229,063	90,729,749	2,063,749	20,369,377	2,063,315	244,121,900	18,918,217	64,110,845	4,733,415
1890.....	180,619,395	13,195,366	43,394,737	3,719,253	105,725,137	11,704,279	26,494,131	2,094,235	352,384,222	24,899,645	79,788,993	4,753,468
1891.....	219,271,323	15,905,200	46,247,066	2,828,702	174,647,012	13,504,548	35,070,298	1,968,641	363,918,944	29,439,748	81,317,343	4,767,343
1892.....	173,438,464	13,554,775	43,498,433	2,920,893	134,144,217	12,375,411	31,850,048	1,871,156	307,592,701	25,980,166	90,336,481	4,722,049
1893.....	200,988,270	15,218,676	36,794,495	2,961,043	142,819,910	12,943,510	15,695,227	1,155,904	345,808,180	26,163,186	53,459,722	4,118,946
1894.....	168,239,454	12,514,499	46,116,000	3,860,796	144,309,947	12,578,569	15,459,381	1,306,977	313,549,401	25,393,068	63,575,881	5,067,773

NOTE.—Fresh Beef included from the year 1877; Canned Beef included from the year 1888.

EXPORTS OF BEEF CATTLE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Value of Beef Cattle Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

	New-York.			Boston.			BALTIMORE.			PHILADELPHIA.			ALL OTHER PORTS.			TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.
1875.....	1,564	234,938	3	340	3,499	74	3	400	55,568	893,908	57,211	1,103,065	57,211	1,103,065	57,211	1,103,065	57,211	1,103,065
1876.....	1,549	160,288	144	18,720	18	930	5	1,100	49,837	929,635	51,593	1,110,703	49,837	929,635	51,593	1,110,703	49,837	929,635
1877.....	4,863	485,183	1,566	175,575	12	562	700	67,550	42,860	864,210	50,001	1,593,080	42,860	864,210	50,001	1,593,080	42,860	864,210
1878.....	13,347	1,233,223	13,887	1,340,746	504	44,127	1,007	100,460	51,255	1,172,260	60,040	3,890,819	51,255	1,172,260	60,040	3,890,819	51,255	1,172,260
1879.....	27,210	2,340,967	35,593	3,515,069	3,361	309,233	7,005	565,398	63,531	1,618,503	136,720	8,379,200	63,531	1,618,503	136,720	8,379,200	63,531	1,618,503
1880.....	65,151	6,047,914	52,482	5,110,563	8,457	777,846	4,384	354,290	52,332	1,053,632	182,758	13,344,185	52,332	1,053,632	182,758	13,344,185	52,332	1,053,632
1881.....	56,921	5,330,592	70,072	6,984,838	7,502	688,260	603	57,280	50,560	1,243,273	185,707	14,304,108	50,560	1,243,273	185,707	14,304,108	50,560	1,243,273
1882.....	33,412	3,332,004	32,568	3,316,548	3,688	444,130	....	....	38,442	707,245	108,110	7,800,227	38,442	707,245	108,110	7,800,227	38,442	707,245
1883.....	29,544	2,988,083	37,613	3,785,732	8,714	862,676	7	565	28,536	704,325	104,444	8,841,481	28,536	704,325	104,444	8,841,481	28,536	704,325
1884.....	73,161	7,618,714	78,080	7,793,705	17,496	1,867,750	721	99,520	21,070	476,076	190,518	17,855,495	21,070	476,076	190,518	17,855,495	21,070	476,076
1885.....	46,182	4,846,375	53,963	5,390,269	16,385	1,891,745	5,532	447,330	11,826	321,981	135,890	12,006,690	11,826	321,981	135,890	12,006,690	11,826	321,981
1886.....	56,507	4,913,782	40,716	4,078,967	14,798	1,572,610	3,282	275,160	8,774	88,445	119,065	10,968,964	8,774	88,445	119,065	10,968,964	8,774	88,445
1887.....	39,942	3,682,850	42,663	3,747,300	14,137	1,448,405	1,119	95,700	8,608	197,881	108,459	9,172,186	8,608	197,881	108,459	9,172,186	8,608	197,881
1888.....	51,199	4,941,185	45,965	3,996,928	21,633	1,839,325	5,449	433,920	15,913	376,210	140,206	11,577,578	15,913	376,210	140,206	11,577,578	15,913	376,210
1889.....	75,004	6,204,624	74,464	6,354,108	30,945	2,638,125	9,505	780,400	15,968	662,660	206,786	16,616,917	15,968	662,660	206,786	16,616,917	15,968	662,660
1890.....	150,634	12,404,294	105,898	8,790,963	85,918	7,187,280	16,415	1,387,280	36,011	1,640,544	384,336	31,261,131	36,011	1,640,544	384,336	31,261,131	36,011	1,640,544
1891.....	146,393	12,042,552	110,555	9,216,548	77,718	6,452,970	14,641	1,316,830	23,373	1,417,064	374,679	30,445,949	23,373	1,417,064	374,679	30,445,949	23,373	1,417,064
1892.....	158,605	14,227,753	126,977	11,163,544	63,436	5,372,503	23,179	2,313,990	24,110	1,615,305	394,607	35,099,068	24,110	1,615,305	394,607	35,099,068	24,110	1,615,305
1893.....	105,825	10,487,053	106,944	9,452,200	43,554	3,684,001	20,648	1,938,965	7,113	470,019	287,094	26,032,428	7,113	470,019	287,094	26,032,428	7,113	470,019
1894.....	132,068	12,900,116	118,433	10,629,721	54,961	5,291,130	21,687	2,082,376	32,109	2,608,379	359,273	33,461,928	32,109	2,608,379	359,273	33,461,928	32,109	2,608,379

EXPORTS OF LARD AND TALLOW FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Lard and Tallow Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.				AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.				TOTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Lard.		Tallow.		Lard.		Tallow.		Lard.		Tallow.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1875.....	128,340,488	17,559,170	42,932,468	3,763,314	88,528,905	5,341,353	22,529,151	1,928,889	166,869,393	22,900,523	65,461,619	5,692,203
1876.....	116,412,578	15,410,824	46,422,097	4,372,532	51,962,961	7,018,661	26,010,678	2,861,838	168,405,839	22,429,485	72,432,775	3,734,378
1877.....	166,624,225	17,683,192	60,766,359	5,235,649	67,817,008	7,879,563	30,706,444	2,687,967	231,741,233	25,563,665	91,472,808	7,883,016
1878.....	200,692,342	22,859,283	59,178,674	4,669,183	81,976,578	7,154,971	26,327,245	2,006,239	342,667,920	30,014,254	85,505,919	6,093,377
1879.....	249,358,428	17,480,387	70,823,575	4,949,867	77,300,870	5,376,288	29,140,177	1,985,053	326,653,686	22,836,673	99,963,732	6,834,940
1880.....	365,786,447	19,401,134	74,393,840	4,957,120	109,192,939	8,023,238	36,373,787	2,732,112	371,979,286	37,020,867	110,767,687	7,680,232
1881.....	276,813,000	25,635,391	63,710,896	4,802,012	101,359,496	9,591,184	32,692,476	2,468,616	378,142,496	35,226,575	96,403,872	6,900,028
1882.....	192,891,961	22,271,480	29,761,011	2,382,324	57,475,770	6,704,022	20,713,190	1,733,474	250,367,740	29,975,942	50,474,210	4,015,788
1883.....	165,866,192	19,582,772	24,535,371	2,068,839	58,832,268	7,065,371	14,374,387	1,179,680	224,718,474	26,618,048	38,810,098	3,248,749
1884.....	181,825,469	16,903,611	40,423,297	3,153,379	63,259,250	8,402,342	22,465,806	1,639,796	265,094,719	25,305,933	63,091,103	4,763,375
1885.....	205,429,074	16,127,332	29,659,370	1,977,256	77,787,465	6,467,887	20,473,849	1,345,220	283,216,339	22,595,219	50,431,719	3,322,476
1886.....	213,813,082	14,629,715	29,933,100	1,120,532	79,914,397	5,732,071	19,896,861	1,023,947	293,728,019	29,391,798	40,919,351	2,144,499
1887.....	225,140,003	15,738,815	29,915,353	1,316,184	96,368,743	6,945,106	33,363,060	1,620,166	321,533,746	22,703,921	63,378,408	2,898,300
1888.....	292,872,820	15,314,305	55,357,533	2,563,968	94,367,122	7,436,800	36,995,519	1,698,685	397,740,007	22,751,106	92,463,022	4,232,653
1889.....	301,068,330	16,964,676	51,074,039	2,640,118	117,174,660	10,384,497	36,770,516	1,871,006	318,342,990	27,389,173	77,844,555	3,943,024
1890.....	312,367,030	21,326,206	54,812,213	2,525,383	158,066,548	11,819,212	37,916,177	2,716,775	471,063,598	33,455,520	112,745,370	5,242,138
1891.....	314,464,140	21,438,062	56,866,630	2,883,656	178,870,787	12,915,521	54,892,631	2,617,268	493,343,927	34,414,323	111,689,251	5,501,049
1892.....	299,585,152	20,907,447	36,635,332	1,837,417	160,460,694	12,294,174	53,124,478	2,608,213	460,045,776	33,201,621	89,760,010	4,426,680
1893.....	280,196,034	21,554,903	29,041,115	1,626,596	136,497,467	13,080,190	32,778,038	1,602,193	365,693,501	34,643,963	61,819,153	3,129,050
1894.....	286,388,346	25,208,709	23,211,727	1,211,322	161,173,521	14,861,100	31,449,797	1,554,848	447,566,867	40,689,809	54,661,524	2,763,164

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Petroleum, (Crude and Refined.) Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1875.....	139,675,068	19,645,409	2,709,388	529,782	57,904,572	7,185,856	18,385,336	2,337,739	538,216	130,189	319,302,460	39,991,465
1876.....	133,733,230	18,813,000	2,477,335	499,718	72,705,748	9,131,642	30,376,739	3,890,334	1,725,706	397,885	241,078,748	32,732,590
1877.....	108,277,042	39,643,326	4,198,859	1,021,385	54,907,314	11,700,462	37,798,508	7,749,288	7,132,576	1,357,621	306,008,904	61,472,083
1878.....	232,943,962	32,535,961	4,031,119	817,230	47,087,565	6,341,821	44,169,368	5,797,085	6,100,469	866,760	384,872,518	46,363,887
1879.....	237,423,477	26,045,907	5,022,619	780,079	83,731,734	8,384,241	34,689,411	8,498,741	13,525,731	1,455,865	375,028,978	40,084,533
1880.....	310,284,604	26,960,482	5,213,155	645,047	84,215,342	6,550,601	18,971,490	1,504,888	2,518,108	281,117	419,107,699	35,942,135
1881.....	308,291,194	31,421,041	8,415,226	1,064,596	61,641,778	5,956,314	14,148,227	1,378,156	1,916,047	379,189	384,412,408	40,131,198
1882.....	400,942,731	37,349,125	9,102,419	1,101,818	124,714,349	10,080,177	18,396,943	1,468,711	3,052,796	416,073	556,239,238	51,019,304
1883.....	404,511,384	36,073,873	6,418,643	779,742	74,897,929	6,896,383	11,079,460	887,545	2,888,850	430,220	499,780,966	44,470,433
1884.....	406,855,927	37,272,620	4,883,364	610,748	83,323,676	7,094,388	11,176,087	989,991	2,165,314	349,923	506,393,966	46,750,533
1885.....	396,058,761	35,663,845	8,077,373	946,150	147,556,281	11,843,449	12,856,129	1,084,721	3,052,064	395,665	568,106,530	49,883,833
1886.....	394,561,509	35,241,246	7,733,863	808,850	154,734,084	12,343,879	11,305,339	891,080	6,905,605	720,868	574,535,480	50,010,943
1887.....	399,387,068	32,569,035	6,658,227	831,113	155,074,514	11,203,183	11,735,199	839,565	16,709,418	1,401,441	569,554,441	46,668,396
1888.....	398,472,093	33,071,311	5,365,239	589,874	146,396,876	10,847,078	8,496,404	615,348	23,348,755	1,901,021	578,983,306	46,935,076
1889.....	420,181,967	35,977,573	6,439,867	693,305	145,981,627	10,604,069	6,976,216	503,210	26,092,099	2,104,111	614,511,806	49,317,169
1890.....	463,822,727	37,449,973	4,389,707	464,884	168,097,556	11,076,003	11,765,095	600,681	16,899,968	1,612,079	661,368,019	47,368,019
1891.....	475,555,588	37,289,460	3,040,963	303,036	190,140,659	11,048,990	15,530,027	846,593	30,953,538	1,861,353	708,320,777	51,949,313
1892.....	446,387,445	37,463,960	2,368,562	211,596	231,111,259	11,803,287	11,707,064	557,385	39,309,159	1,693,177	714,493,479	44,759,385
1893.....	469,424,794	37,244,561	1,902,051	170,499	292,715,046	12,519,492	21,489,308	885,820	15,147,487	1,340,005	803,690,166	42,100,397
1894.....	527,734,151	26,363,940	1,268,588	106,096	276,556,355	11,097,616	29,033,224	641,735	73,468,560	2,975,685	908,011,306	41,465,102

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Foreign Merchandise (including Coin and Bullion) Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	NEW-ORLEANS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
Fiscal Year ending June 30.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875.....	368,637,580	51,982,226	24,236,387	27,788,992	12,356,487	29,597,463	39,206,968	538,906,153
1876.....	311,712,910	37,413,623	22,471,516	22,340,629	11,602,803	34,085,491	37,080,909	476,677,871
1877.....	330,031,959	42,275,125	19,673,949	22,327,928	9,528,450	36,340,237	31,913,892	462,097,540
1878.....	313,179,649	40,350,690	19,833,321	16,938,698	11,253,256	32,502,313	33,814,790	463,873,846
1879.....	314,115,362	40,516,061	24,377,271	14,042,768	7,220,597	35,040,879	30,753,917	466,073,775
1880.....	543,595,398	68,609,658	35,361,292	19,956,256	10,842,254	41,265,317	40,758,881	700,989,056
1881.....	585,753,818	62,102,830	32,583,106	16,197,404	12,398,998	44,668,281	49,585,694	753,840,126
1882.....	531,275,897	69,716,147	34,147,579	14,940,373	12,355,496	51,644,397	63,132,075	767,111,964
1883.....	508,700,476	72,651,273	33,778,556	14,600,494	9,807,366	54,953,778	57,218,362	751,670,305
1884.....	486,357,365	66,193,536	33,657,216	11,420,484	10,968,905	44,590,963	51,991,416	705,123,965
1885.....	406,035,435	53,585,114	29,953,101	11,853,317	8,848,009	40,951,372	60,565,304	620,766,003
1886.....	434,548,759	58,552,702	36,562,597	11,706,883	8,315,592	46,428,318	77,914,916	674,029,738
1887.....	497,696,845	61,069,721	39,993,686	12,544,199	9,904,576	46,938,576	94,279,968	733,400,580
1888.....	510,208,432	64,955,153	41,772,121	11,745,545	12,020,387	54,632,122	89,101,340	788,296,100
1889.....	479,428,125	66,770,454	48,530,838	15,229,265	14,983,592	55,372,420	93,880,011	774,094,725
1890.....	527,497,196	62,925,990	53,963,315	13,149,361	15,151,445	56,772,072	93,851,779	823,286,738
1891.....	533,186,713	71,292,893	59,431,728	30,537,799	20,790,945	60,960,598	93,036,376	891,175,649
1892.....	576,246,119	71,793,433	60,010,126	13,421,190	19,297,770	59,960,293	96,389,102	897,057,002
1893.....	560,864,234	79,386,961	66,136,961	16,162,388	22,387,058	53,461,111	112,390,072	910,708,555
1894.....	483,835,595	50,760,061	53,726,063	11,670,975	18,518,911	42,967,225	78,941,533	740,790,293

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Foreign Merchandise (including Coin and Bullion) Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	NEW-ORLEANS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.
							Dollars.	Dollars.	
1875,.....	15,502,056	1,678,868	23,035	100,165	152,710	2,288,457	2,687,783	.....	22,433,684
1876,.....	13,898,321	1,214,244	37,719	176,783	333,374	2,913,444	2,725,570	.....	21,270,085
1877,.....	17,270,761	1,327,401	510,870	67,984	190,061	4,430,600	2,034,758	.....	25,832,486
1878,.....	12,823,872	1,423,818	45,755	140,994	231,567	3,970,043	2,302,680	.....	20,834,788
1879,.....	12,403,385	1,063,645	64,951	64,027	187,187	4,117,816	1,564,046	.....	19,541,067
1880,.....	12,192,062	1,237,404	87,488	34,256	303,516	3,145,459	2,637,136	.....	19,467,331
1881,.....	16,420,998	1,348,439	82,409	27,290	321,405	2,834,074	2,587,696	.....	23,631,362
1882,.....	16,162,827	863,601	173,597	19,391	278,555	2,890,776	2,890,986	.....	23,239,733
1883,.....	21,166,859	1,088,648	15,599	48,949	288,080	3,871,261	3,352,926	.....	29,812,962
1884,.....	21,557,810	969,829	24,769	15,077	338,199	5,924,152	3,726,669	.....	32,456,505
1885,.....	17,828,096	623,970	80,745	11,270	745,420	10,709,751	3,303,973	.....	33,962,234
1886,.....	21,573,887	670,555	33,456	2,959	1,036,417	9,344,508	1,437,812	.....	34,099,594
1887,.....	15,153,385	1,233,349	64,980	11,012	479,071	8,110,603	1,402,239	.....	26,447,639
1888,.....	16,106,015	974,720	112,446	36,157	474,344	6,431,699	1,173,731	.....	26,311,089
1889,.....	16,727,500	965,196	67,474	11,266	660,982	9,075,858	1,086,969	.....	28,545,306
1890,.....	15,845,974	836,999	170,893	22,941	834,984	9,982,102	1,187,284	.....	28,901,067
1891,.....	13,404,649	300,664	235,716	56,437	1,102,499	6,114,041	976,998	.....	22,190,904
1892,.....	23,302,528	564,110	80,531	52,409	2,069,196	9,197,768	2,279,061	.....	37,405,605
1893,.....	20,965,507	805,205	25,035	25,307	448,213	11,572,403	6,520,375	.....	40,425,105
1894,.....	24,387,228	1,132,189	223,133	84,085	321,811	8,756,197	11,452,077	.....	46,808,526

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Value of Domestic Merchandise (including Coin and Bullion) Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	NEW-ORLEANS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875.....	329,301,913	29,187,165	98,588,019	27,515,657	71,461,272	38,949,886	143,787,379	658,601,991
1876.....	294,705,902	36,041,892	40,254,075	81,216,807	68,387,691	28,867,564	140,490,088	655,463,969
1877.....	300,968,501	42,748,595	45,524,946	39,200,274	70,186,543	43,488,479	147,043,982	689,167,390
1878.....	338,992,748	46,542,044	44,509,119	45,492,527	85,368,466	35,392,708	136,514,208	732,511,815
1879.....	338,817,546	48,100,019	47,018,751	57,478,195	68,784,426	35,548,417	136,341,128	717,063,777
1880.....	388,441,664	58,023,597	49,612,195	76,220,870	90,249,874	37,213,443	133,532,613	833,294,246
1881.....	402,303,090	72,100,193	44,149,196	72,444,413	108,707,065	39,143,194	164,393,740	898,132,891
1882.....	370,497,741	61,614,526	37,957,661	39,412,642	70,701,927	55,857,855	140,677,651	776,720,008
1883.....	362,571,653	61,273,201	38,132,145	54,960,050	94,840,434	48,836,769	165,282,581	825,846,813
1884.....	363,053,394	62,528,000	36,407,799	49,064,317	81,630,080	42,675,268	145,769,679	775,190,487
1885.....	349,020,225	61,378,883	38,642,516	45,041,834	78,408,154	45,656,910	131,996,594	751,056,056
1886.....	346,412,399	53,429,513	33,722,801	35,844,829	61,524,479	38,430,380	128,524,245	717,886,646
1887.....	319,357,498	57,777,356	35,962,209	51,606,868	79,000,660	42,208,353	130,393,490	723,783,263
1888.....	325,780,244	55,482,664	29,712,567	46,212,856	80,806,571	36,068,508	148,954,500	717,057,608
1889.....	380,652,495	65,868,409	29,712,567	50,043,215	88,224,734	47,497,263	153,988,990	810,497,608
1890.....	370,322,480	70,361,956	37,241,645	73,967,796	107,800,637	41,672,643	190,205,913	861,076,007
1891.....	433,269,274	77,969,517	33,441,869	64,361,007	108,007,428	41,310,319	212,854,714	971,242,548
1892.....	461,772,291	86,612,476	58,467,926	96,800,100	129,197,525	41,801,421	199,166,660	1,075,818,469
1893.....	452,525,663	86,845,407	49,374,447	71,483,952	77,396,766	34,551,959	184,467,998	955,653,192
1894.....	452,044,968	84,991,346	40,280,353	78,340,983	81,211,243	30,490,926	204,801,564	972,761,876

RECEIPTS FROM DUTIES ON IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Receipts from Duties on Imports of Merchandise at the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports of the respective Registers of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Year ending June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	NEW-ORLEANS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875.	108,227,466 54	14,540,836 75	8,985,903 29	5,953,300 70	2,217,049 45	8,213,584 11	8,701,989 29	156,140,020 13
1876.	101,263,075 37	13,936,008 38	8,281,331 02	4,380,113 46	1,842,946 79	7,913,185 09	9,274,545 46	146,900,300 77
1877.	90,877,967 48	12,749,775 60	6,411,010 95	3,538,338 95	1,601,912 57	7,866,219 83	7,244,320 28	129,809,745 60
1878.	90,878,353 15	12,816,710 69	6,790,375 12	2,811,046 13	1,475,907 62	6,337,228 26	7,657,408 73	128,767,824 72
1879.	96,823,028 85	13,481,263 61	8,775,081 77	1,890,128 73	1,287,608 14	6,151,136 12	7,264,338 42	136,691,585 64
1880.	130,431,007 56	30,579,160 98	12,517,227 30	2,900,146 76	2,081,204 87	5,616,141 10	10,794,714 77	184,919,608 84
1881.	138,300,312 45	21,145,139 52	11,004,877 52	2,867,690 49	2,492,307 33	6,167,493 04	14,493,243 69	196,471,054 04
1882.	151,520,803 82	23,691,287 66	11,778,725 05	2,853,922 82	3,061,189 74	8,372,254 89	17,674,913 09	219,032,187 07
1883.	146,581,223 14	23,216,348 40	12,080,912 49	2,984,583 00	1,975,702 35	10,153,165 19	16,350,305 10	213,371,939 67
1884.	133,863,902 91	21,882,630 30	12,814,741 02	2,241,441 56	1,901,701 98	6,849,348 55	14,069,704 97	193,716,531 89
1885.	126,313,677 43	19,578,962 42	12,379,230 11	1,861,680 53	1,494,610 02	6,026,980 03	13,337,642 61	180,815,748 15
1886.	132,685,869 33	20,925,074 12	14,540,760 17	2,531,984 41	1,304,392 86	5,871,461 56	14,888,781 99	192,397,844 45
1887.	146,158,599 32	22,957,854 15	17,613,517 84	2,994,779 48	2,312,937 16	6,696,225 10	17,798,816 28	216,728,719 31
1888.	144,426,619 04	21,236,904 02	18,589,060 61	2,923,880 74	2,761,873 32	8,965,084 47	19,695,844 27	218,599,897 37
1889.	146,909,393 97	20,805,280 87	22,306,725 43	2,963,416 91	2,765,400 67	9,697,932 04	18,093,612 75	223,357,701 08
1890.	136,900,020 09	19,242,178 82	24,394,774 11	2,965,010 76	2,634,731 66	8,356,398 15	17,799,648 95	229,102,794 47
1891.	146,731,754 18	17,903,014 27	20,366,826 13	3,680,830 86	2,043,044 06	7,843,389 54	20,144,019 71	219,001,971 77
1892.	119,939,826 97	14,357,229 25	9,241,316 19	2,073,388 79	1,499,085 88	7,981,222 74	20,784,222 74	176,816,961 71
1893.	137,261,857 65	15,662,150 71	11,433,877 73	4,559,016 82	1,450,028 92	7,491,151 50	24,957,970 26	202,815,793 59
1894.	87,494,445 71	8,909,676 21	7,767,064 46	2,900,750 36	1,271,303 30	5,983,081 90	17,639,385 76	131,818,530 08

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,

WHICH HAVE ENTERED THE PORTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which Entered the Ports of the State of New-York from Foreign Countries, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with the aggregate Entrances into all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Report on Commerce and Navigation by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PORTS.	ENTERED.									
	AMERICAN VESSELS.					FOREIGN VESSELS.				
	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
New-York,.....	796 ..	394,692 ..	308 ..	692,641 ..	949 ..	617,145 ..	2,605 ..	5,417,049 ..	4,697 ..	7,121,537 ..
Buffalo Creek,.....	268 ..	50,884 ..	200 ..	103,004 ..	337 ..	51,397 ..	161 ..	17,863 ..	931 ..	238,146 ..
Cape Vincent,.....	91 ..	2,576 ..	454 ..	46,983 ..	113 ..	8,166 ..	422 ..	160,573 ..	1,090 ..	218,278 ..
Champlain,.....	962 ..	93,187 ..	21 ..	1,443 ..	17 ..	1,646 ..	...	...	990 ..	96,323 ..
Dunkirk,.....	...	...	2 ..	48 ..	...	...	1 ..	25 ..	8 ..	73 ..
Genesee,.....	120 ..	40,884 ..	4 ..	1,066 ..	257 ..	55,779 ..	298 ..	142,474 ..	679 ..	239,723 ..
Niagara,.....	18 ..	4,785 ..	9 ..	1,626 ..	10 ..	980 ..	423 ..	184,407 ..	455 ..	191,798 ..
Oswegatchie,.....	47 ..	14,946 ..	335 ..	22,547 ..	171 ..	60,236 ..	399 ..	39,591 ..	873 ..	137,390 ..
Oswego,.....	223 ..	47,714 ..	140 ..	40,899 ..	950 ..	205,701 ..	292 ..	54,097 ..	1,604 ..	348,411 ..
Total State of New-York,.....	2,498 ..	649,118 ..	1,393 ..	910,266 ..	2,844 ..	1,001,060 ..	4,601 ..	6,016,079 ..	11,331 ..	8,976,508 ..
Aggregate entrances into all other Ports of the United States,.....	2,511 ..	1,005,947 ..	4,344 ..	2,089,358 ..	5,081 ..	1,959,834 ..	6,735 ..	6,358,021 ..	18,674 ..	11,418,160 ..
Total United States, 1893-94,.....	5,004 ..	1,655,065 ..	5,737 ..	2,999,614 ..	7,925 ..	2,960,894 ..	11,336 ..	12,374,100 ..	30,005 ..	19,994,663 ..

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued.)

WHICH HAVE CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which Cleared from the Ports of the State of New-York for Foreign Countries, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with the aggregate Clearances from all other Ports of the United States for the same period.

Ports.	CLEARED.										
	AMERICAN VESSELS.					FOREIGN VESSELS.					TOTAL.
	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
New-York,.....	603	822,238	817	710,927	1,049	655,605	2,531	5,376,157	4,500	6,964,927	
Buffalo Creek,.....	240	35,836	150	37,869	330	49,640	157	16,344	877	139,679	
Cape Vincent,.....	87	2,823	450	44,986	113	8,166	431	160,385	1,071	215,869	
Champlain,.....	994	97,084	8	424	14	1,297	.....	.....	1,011	98,755
Dunkirk,.....	.....	.....	2	48	.....	.....	1	25	3	73
Genesee,.....	128	43,366	2	78	292	56,878	300	142,985	682	242,397	
Niagara,.....	10	4,216	9	1,742	13	1,822	425	185,443	457	193,223	
Oswegatchie,.....	16	2,446	170	11,992	148	50,945	384	37,812	718	103,185	
Oswego,.....	213	47,553	96	5,397	973	211,870	304	54,489	1,386	319,279	
Total State of New-York,.....	2,291	555,001	1,199	813,433	2,892	1,035,223	4,823	5,573,600	10,005	8,277,267	
Aggregate clearances from all other Ports of the United States,.....	2,846	1,170,494	4,559	2,200,990	5,153	2,004,362	6,881	6,618,097	19,439	11,994,433	
Total United States, 1893-94,.....	5,137	1,725,495	5,758	3,014,423	8,045	3,040,075	11,404	12,491,697	30,344	30,271,690	

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN
TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued.)

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which Entered the Port of New-York, and the Countries from which they Arrived, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS.

ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FROM	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Argentine Republic,.....	18	9,095	7	4,917	25	14,012
Belgium,.....	1	1,782	7	10,998	8	12,780
Brazil,.....	12	7,515	36	17,831	48	25,346
Central American States :						
Guatemala on the Caribbean Sea,.....	1	164	..	....	1	164
Honduras on the Caribbean Sea,.....	3	328	..	....	3	328
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea,.....	1	164	1	266	2	430
Chili, ..	18	18,424	11	14,282	29	32,706
China,.....	4	6,077	..	....	4	6,077
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea,.....	13	2,539	8	1,104	21	3,643
Denmark and Dependencies :						
Denmark,.....	1	522	4	4,476	5	4,998
Danish West Indies,.....	16	4,975	7	1,843	23	6,818
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic,.....	3	5,148	29	37,170	32	42,318
France on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	7	8,419	7	8,419
French West Indies,.....	3	1,064	3	770	6	1,834
French Possessions in Africa,.....	..	....	1	539	1	539
Germany,.....	1	567	50	65,096	51	65,663
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England,.....	20	38,946	55	81,548	75	115,494
Scotland,.....	..	....	9	15,289	9	15,289
Ireland,.....	1	2,121	14	16,774	15	18,896
Bermuda,.....	1	612	6	1,385	7	1,997
British East Indies,.....	6	6,878	33	51,821	39	58,699
British West Indies,.....	55	19,030	46	17,930	101	36,960
British Guiana,.....	22	9,993	16	11,551	38	21,544
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,.....	190	39,600	355	86,979	545	126,579
Hong Kong,.....	16	24,793	7	10,091	23	34,884
New-Zealand and Tasmania,.....	6	4,074	9	5,716	15	9,790
British Possessions in Africa :						
West Coast,.....	4	1,191	..	....	4	1,191
Cape Colony,.....	1	423	4	2,096	5	2,524
East Coast,.....	..	....	1	896	1	896
Haiti,.....	52	11,018	31	5,901	83	16,919
Italy, (Continental),.....	..	....	15	12,372	15	12,372
Italy, (Insular),.....	..	....	2	961	2	961
Japan,.....	6	10,730	8	14,082	14	24,812
Mexico on the Gulf,.....	26	9,918	2	946	28	10,864
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Netherlands,.....	1	1,171	2	2,623	3	3,794
Dutch East Indies,.....	..	....	12	10,280	12	10,280

ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FROM	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Netherlands and Dependencies—(Continued.)						
Dutch West Indies,.....	..	....	4	1,408	4	1,408
Dutch Guiana,.....	1	373	..	....	1	373
Portugal and Dependencies :						
Portugal,.....	..	....	6	3,544	6	3,544
Portuguese Possessions in Africa,.....	1	113	..	....	1	113
Russia on the Black Sea,.....	..	....	9	5,738	9	5,738
San Domingo,.....	37	10,368	24	6,395	61	16,688
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Atlantic,.....	1	661	9	4,616	10	5,277
Spain on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	5	2,990	5	2,990
Cuba,.....	235	129,548	77	30,943	312	160,491
Porto Rico,.....	12	3,818	5	1,754	17	5,572
Philippine Islands,.....	8	11,235	5	6,559	13	17,794
Sweden and Norway,.....	..	....	9	10,530	9	10,530
Turkey in Asia,.....	1	980	20	16,082	21	17,012
Turkey in Africa :						
Egypt,.....	..	....	3	1,997	3	1,997
Uruguay,.....	3	1,860	14	8,054	17	9,914
Venezuela,.....	4	1,168	1	216	5	1,384
All other Ports in Africa,.....	1	831	..	....	1	831
Total Port of New-York,.....	795	394,692	969	617,145	1,764	1,011,837
Total all other Ports of the United States,.....	4,209	1,260,373	6,339	2,343,739	11,148	3,604,112
Total United States, 1893-94,.....	5,004	1,655,065	7,028	2,960,884	12,932	4,615,949

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS.

Argentine Republic,.....	..	....	4	5,731	4	5,731
Austria-Hungary,.....	..	....	11	24,644	11	24,644
Belgium,.....	..	....	96	263,042	96	263,042
Brazil,.....	1	863	131	180,478	132	181,341
Central American States :						
Costa Rica on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	42	51,553	42	51,553
Guatemala on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	4	2,397	4	2,397
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	5	2,768	5	2,768
China,.....	..	....	1	1,777	1	1,777
Chili,.....	..	....	3	5,670	3	5,670
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea,.....	39	86,487	13	8,839	52	95,326
Denmark and Dependencies :						
Denmark,.....	..	....	18	37,382	18	37,382
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic,.....	..	....	70	242,581	70	242,581
France on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	24	49,737	24	49,737
French West Indies,.....	..	....	3	3,664	3	3,664
Germany,.....	..	....	384	1,029,615	384	1,029,615
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England,.....	30	189,134	566	1,627,605	596	1,816,739
Scotland,.....	..	....	134	322,994	134	322,994
Ireland,.....	..	....	3	7,063	3	7,063
Bermuda,.....	1	130	35	44,123	36	44,253
Gibraltar,.....	..	....	21	43,096	21	43,096
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,.....	..	....	44	42,362	44	42,362
Quebec and Ontario,.....	1	428	3	2,940	4	3,368

ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FROM	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Great Britain and Dependencies—(Continued :)						
Newfoundland and Labrador,.....	..	....	8	8,510	8	8,510
British West Indies,.....	36	39,640	183	177,747	219	217,387
British Honduras,.....	..	....	8	5,318	8	5,318
British Guiana,.....	..	....	16	16,854	16	16,854
British East Indies,.....	..	....	3	5,271	3	5,271
Hong Kong,.....	..	....	1	2,652	1	2,652
British Possessions in Africa :						
East Coast,.....	..	....	1	1,485	1	1,485
Greece,.....	..	....	1	1,002	1	1,002
Hayti,.....	6	6,569	16	14,077	22	21,346
Italy, (Continental),.....	..	....	75	185,962	75	185,962
Italy, (Insular),.....	..	....	70	93,561	70	93,561
Japan,.....	..	....	19	34,423	19	34,423
Mexico on the Gulf,.....	9	19,727	27	32,272	36	51,999
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Netherlands,.....	..	....	189	402,450	189	402,450
Dutch West Indies,.....	9	18,965	4	3,579	13	19,844
Dutch East Indies,.....	..	....	11	20,312	11	20,312
Dutch Guiana,.....	..	....	6	5,990	6	5,990
Peru,.....	..	....	1	1,696	1	1,696
Portugal and Dependencies :						
Portugal,.....	..	....	26	43,424	26	43,424
Azores and Madeira Islands,.....	..	....	3	5,330	3	5,330
Portuguese Possessions in Africa,.....	..	....	4	7,066	4	7,066
Russia on the Black Sea,.....	..	....	2	3,423	2	3,423
San Domingo,.....	17	24,963	..	....	17	24,963
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Atlantic,.....	..	....	11	15,071	11	15,071
Spain on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	20	29,026	20	29,026
Cuba,.....	122	247,726	253	235,412	375	483,137
Porto Rico,.....	..	....	18	20,074	18	20,074
Philippine Islands,.....	..	....	2	3,853	2	3,853
Canary Islands,.....	..	....	2	3,423	2	3,423
Sweden and Norway,.....	..	....	1	1,283	1	1,283
Turkey in Asia,.....	..	....	1	1,088	1	1,088
Turkey in Africa :						
Egypt,.....	..	....	2	3,540	2	3,540
Uruguay,.....	..	....	1	1,499	1	1,499
Venezuela,.....	37	61,411	5	4,060	42	65,491
Total Port of New-York,.....	308	622,641	2,605	5,417,049	2,913	6,109,690
Total all other Ports of the United States,.....	5,429	2,306,973	8,731	6,937,051	14,160	9,264,024
Total United States, 1893-94,.....	5,737	2,929,614	11,336	12,354,100	17,073	15,373,714

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued.)

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which departed from the Port of New-York, and the Countries for which they Cleared, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS.

CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Argentine Republic.....	11	7,422	26	12,270	37	25,692
Belgium.....	..	....	3	5,202	3	5,202
Brazil.....	40	27,268	44	12,646	84	46,904
Central American States :						
Guatemala on the Caribbean Sea.....	1	540	1	480	2	1,020
Guatemala on the Pacific.....	..	....	1	562	1	562
Honduras on the Caribbean Sea.....	3	492	..	....	3	492
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea.....	4	823	..	....	4	823
Chili.....	5	4,996	9	2,012	7	7,008
China.....	16	27,380	24	46,927	40	74,317
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea.....	4	675	8	444	7	1,119
Denmark and Dependencies :						
Denmark.....	..	....	5	2,778	5	2,778
Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.....	..	....	3	1,286	3	1,286
Danish West Indies.....	15	3,596	3	540	18	4,136
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic.....	..	....	11	12,286	11	12,286
France on the Mediterranean.....	..	....	7	5,659	7	5,659
Miquelon, Langley and St. Pierre Islands.....	..	....	3	518	3	518
French West Indies.....	46	18,220	9	2,806	55	21,026
French East Indies.....	4	5,327	4	5,286	8	10,613
French Possessions in Africa.....	..	....	5	2,268	5	2,268
Germany.....	..	....	17	17,421	17	17,421
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England.....	2	1,120	40	28,541	42	29,671
Ireland.....	1	522	26	24,123	27	24,645
Bermuda.....	6	2,032	4	668	10	2,700
Gibraltar.....	1	436	2	967	3	1,402
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.....	17	4,514	447	112,229	464	122,742
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	..	....	4	910	4	910
British West Indies.....	88	27,544	20	7,801	108	45,345
British Guiana.....	33	15,659	14	6,016	47	21,675
British East Indies.....	1	1,027	29	69,772	40	70,799
Hong Kong.....	14	22,747	11	20,916	25	43,663
Australia.....	8	9,740	44	50,444	52	60,184
New-Zealand and Tasmania.....	9	6,700	7	5,078	16	11,778
British Possessions in Africa :						
West Coast.....	4	1,191	2	573	6	1,764
Cape Colony.....	6	4,621	4	2,380	10	7,001

CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Hawaiian Islands,.....	2	1,798	1	1,516	3	3,309
Hayti,.....	59	14,199	30	6,194	89	20,393
Italy, (Continental),.....	..	....	13	8,661	13	8,661
Japan,.....	8	14,078	13	22,003	21	36,081
Liberia,.....	1	261	..	....	1	261
Mexico on the Gulf,.....	3	1,066	..	....	3	1,066
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Dutch West Indies,.....	..	....	11	3,907	11	3,907
Dutch Guiana,.....	6	2,217	3	671	9	2,888
Dutch East Indies,.....	1	1,273	53	64,808	53	64,080
Peru,.....	2	1,568	..	....	2	1,568
Portugal and Dependencies :						
Portugal,.....	..	....	8	5,568	8	5,568
Azores and Madeira Islands,.....	2	1,083	3	1,215	5	2,248
Portuguese Possessions in Africa,.....	1	113	..	....	1	113
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas,.....	..	....	2	1,146	2	1,146
San Domingo,.....	19	5,169	10	2,941	29	8,110
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Atlantic,.....	..	....	1	228	1	228
Spain on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	25	22,813	25	22,813
Cuba,.....	116	53,084	16	5,704	132	63,788
Porto Rico,.....	27	8,781	7	2,469	34	11,250
Philippine Islands,.....	..	....	2	2,455	2	2,455
Canary Islands,.....	4	1,574	3	1,502	7	3,076
Turkey in Africa :						
Egypt,.....	..	....	6	5,373	6	5,373
Uruguay,.....	3	1,848	5	2,810	8	4,656
Venezuela,.....	7	2,373	1	360	8	2,733
All other Ports in Asia,.....	..	....	1	799	1	799
All other Ports in Africa,.....	2	2,229	1	697	3	2,926
North Atlantic Whale Fisheries,.....	1	107	1	107
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Total Port of New-York,.....	608	222,228	1,049	655,606	1,657	977,834
Total all other Ports of the United States,.....	4,534	1,408,257	6,996	2,384,470	11,530	3,792,727
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Total United States, 1893-94,.....	5,137	1,736,485	8,045	3,040,075	13,182	4,765,570

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS.

Argentine Republic,.....	..	....	16	25,003	16	25,003
Belgium,.....	..	....	109	306,718	109	306,718
Brazil,.....	1	863	65	81,183	66	82,046
Central American States :						
Costa Rica on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	1	734	1	734
Honduras on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	2	1,462	2	1,462
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	13	7,097	13	7,097
China,.....	..	....	14	27,322	14	27,322
Chili,.....	..	....	9	16,502	9	16,502
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea,.....	38	83,615	14	7,578	52	91,193
Denmark and Dependencies :						
Denmark,.....	..	....	37	74,064	37	74,064
Danish West Indies,.....	..	....	3	4,168	3	4,168
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic,.....	..	....	95	270,071	95	270,071
France on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	24	51,228	24	51,228
French West Indies,.....	..	....	5	5,692	5	5,692
Germany,.....	..	....	255	705,360	255	705,360

CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England,.....	80	189,184	715	1,971,160	745	2,160,394
Scotland,.....	..	....	136	327,796	136	327,796
Ireland,.....	..	....	18	22,418	18	22,418
Bermuda,.....	..	....	24	42,928	24	42,928
Gibraltar,.....	..	....	7	11,071	7	11,071
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and						
Prince Edward Island,.....	..	....	54	49,389	54	49,389
Newfoundland and Labrador,.....	..	....	3	3,107	3	3,107
British Honduras,.....	..	....	4	2,335	4	2,335
British West Indies,.....	26	17,096	174	169,186	200	186,811
British Guiana,.....	..	....	13	14,064	13	14,064
British East Indies,.....	..	....	10	20,423	10	20,423
Hong Kong,.....	..	....	2	4,065	2	4,065
Australia,.....	..	....	1	573	1	573
British Possessions in Africa :						
Cape Colony,.....	..	....	9	17,634	9	17,634
Haiti,.....	11	12,323	75	85,616	86	97,939
Italy, (Continental),.....	..	....	86	219,196	86	219,196
Japan,.....	..	....	5	8,751	5	8,751
Mexico on the Gulf,.....	3	6,051	5	5,292	8	11,343
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Netherlands,.....	..	....	145	302,372	145	302,372
Dutch West Indies,.....	2	3,800	....	....	2	3,800
Dutch Guiana,.....	..	....	1	1,075	1	1,075
Dutch East Indies,.....	..	....	3	5,978	3	5,978
Portugal and Dependencies :						
Portugal,.....	..	....	56	89,772	56	89,772
Azores and Madeira Islands,.....	..	....	1	1,645	1	1,645
Russia on the Black Sea,.....	..	....	2	2,604	2	2,604
San Domingo,.....	10	14,080	....	....	10	14,080
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Atlantic,.....	..	....	13	19,084	13	19,084
Spain on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	3	6,002	3	6,002
Cuba,.....	152	310,321	247	226,070	399	536,391
Porto Rico,.....	..	....	23	26,077	23	26,077
Sweden and Norway,.....	7	10,677	7	10,677
Uruguay,.....	11	17,808	11	17,808
Venezuela,.....	44	72,174	9	7,364	53	80,538
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Total Port of New-York,.....	317	710,927	2,531	5,276,157	2,848	5,987,084
Total all other Ports of the United States,.....	5,441	2,303,496	8,873	7,215,540	14,314	9,519,036
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Total United States, 1893-94,.....	5,758	2,014,423	11,404	12,491,697	17,162	15,506,120

NATIONALITIES OF FOREIGN VESSELS THAT HAVE ENTERED INTO AND CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Statements exhibiting the Nationalities of Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, that have Entered into and Cleared from the Port of New-York, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

NATIONALITIES.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Sail. Number	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Total. Tons.	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Total. Tons.
Argentine.....	7	4,917	4	5,721	26	18,370	16	25,008
Austrian.....	...	...	11	24,644	...	...	...	...
Belgian.....	7	10,968	96	283,043	3	5,303	109	306,718
Brazilian.....	36	17,431	131	180,473	44	19,646	65	81,183
British.....	535	301,476	1,026	2,308,025	664	346,433	1,176	2,650,663
Chilian.....	11	14,282	3	5,670	14	10,932	9	16,503
Chinese.....	...	...	1	1,777	24	46,337	14	27,323
Colombian.....	8	1,104	18	8,839	3	444	14	7,678
Danish.....	11	6,319	18	37,333	11	4,604	40	76,332
Dutch.....	18	14,306	210	432,340	66	69,346	149	309,325
French.....	40	46,896	97	396,933	39	29,833	124	360,991
German.....	50	66,098	284	1,039,615	17	17,431	255	705,360
Haytian.....	31	5,801	16	14,677	30	30,578	76	85,616
Italian.....	17	13,323	145	294,833	13	8,661	86	319,195
Japanese.....	8	14,093	19	34,433	13	23,008	5	6,761
Mexican.....	2	946	27	32,372	...	...	5	5,298
Nicaraguan.....	1	296	6	2,768	...	...	13	7,097
Portuguese.....	6	3,544	33	55,960	11	6,763	59	91,417
Russian.....	9	5,728	2	3,433	2	1,146	2	2,004
Spanish.....	101	46,968	306	807,461	54	85,171	286	377,363
Swedish and Norwegian.....	9	10,530	1	1,233	...	...	7	10,677
All other Nationalities.....	62	32,744	57	66,384	27	15,538	23	27,363
Total Port of New-York, 1893-94.....	939	617,145	2,605	5,417,049	1,049	6,084,194	2,531	5,873,157
				3,594				3,580
								5,931,793

NATIONALITIES OF FOREIGN VESSELS THAT HAVE ENTERED INTO AND CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the Nationalities of Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, that have Entered into and Cleared from the Ports of the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

NATIONALITIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Total. Number.	Tons.	Total. Number.
Argentine.....	1	987	....	1	987	1
Austrian.....	39	28,886	1	40	27,917	81
Belgian.....	....	....	104	104	226,983	104
Brazilian.....	5	2,117	....	5	2,117	4
British.....	6,459	1,866,569	9,174	15,633	10,841,594	15,833
Chilian.....	9	9,084	....	9	9,084	10
Colombian.....	3	189	....	3	189	2
Danish.....	17	9,985	73	90	85,594	99
Dutch.....	28	24,919	176	204	370,575	205
Ecuadoran.....	1	778	....	1	778	1
French.....	26	15,046	135	161	354,497	161
German.....	145	145,361	559	704	1,433,734	713
Greek.....	1	439	1	2	1,682	3
Haytian.....	3	425	....	3	425	2
Hawaiian.....	18	19,037	39	57	47,680	57
Italian.....	291	202,081	23	328	34,994	341
Mexican.....	8	702	2	10	1,414	14
Nicaraguan.....	5	5,025	96	101	28,054	100
Norwegian.....	563	485,025	708	1,291	350,895	1,274
Portuguese.....	38	15,731	30	68	51,074	66
Russian.....	100	64,969	11	111	6,794	109
Spanish.....	65	31,406	178	243	313,177	248
Swedish.....	55	33,038	16	71	6,761	71
All other Nationalities.....	3	141	1	4	68	3
Total all Ports of the U. S., 1893-94...	7,928	2,900,894	11,356	19,284	12,374,100	19,449
						15,331,773

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statements exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Foreign Trade, which have Entered into and Cleared from the Ports of the United States during the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation, by the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tonn.	Number.	Tonn.	Number.	Tonn.
1875,.....	11,074	3,573,960	16,887	8,118,860	27,961	11,692,820
1876,.....	11,260	3,611,436	17,401	8,990,313	28,661	12,610,748
1877,.....	10,680	3,683,408	18,379	9,791,368	29,059	13,454,786
1878,.....	10,594	3,643,417	20,203	10,821,987	30,796	14,468,304
1879,.....	9,517	3,415,410	21,968	12,777,724	31,445	16,193,144
1880,.....	9,319	3,430,984	25,685	14,573,685	34,964	18,010,669
1881,.....	8,968	3,353,584	24,583	15,065,680	33,551	18,319,504
1882,.....	9,073	3,340,963	24,667	14,259,769	33,739	17,600,737
1883,.....	9,499	3,355,543	23,468	13,186,184	32,967	16,531,727
1884,.....	9,617	3,325,293	22,305	11,866,585	31,923	15,068,888
1885,.....	9,321	3,138,011	20,888	12,172,816	30,204	15,304,827
1886,.....	9,367	3,231,573	21,094	11,904,043	30,451	15,135,616
1887,.....	9,406	3,365,516	21,843	13,460,797	30,889	15,816,383
1888,.....	9,534	3,366,767	21,730	13,083,336	31,254	15,933,108
1889,.....	10,468	3,724,386	21,287	12,887,794	31,846	16,362,119
1890,.....	11,317	4,085,181	22,581	13,823,491	33,446	18,107,361
1891,.....	11,046	4,390,304	21,533	13,823,491	32,578	18,304,295
1892,.....	10,913	4,460,965	22,333	16,543,469	33,144	21,013,494
1893,.....	10,678	4,338,686	21,077	15,233,130	31,755	19,581,816
1894,.....	10,741	4,654,679	19,364	15,384,984	30,005	19,999,663

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1875,	11,216	3,796,689	...	8,199,898	28,286	11,996,587
1876,	11,848	3,782,415	...	8,922,699	29,086	12,655,114
1877,	10,790	3,765,171	...	9,677,218	28,964	13,442,889
1878,	10,872	3,672,208	...	9,938,828	31,864	14,507,531
1879,	9,368	3,464,860	...	12,610,923	31,019	16,075,383
1880,	9,190	3,397,355	...	14,645,344	34,746	18,043,699
1881,	9,070	3,375,535	...	15,094,892	33,913	18,469,927
1882,	8,972	3,317,598	...	14,439,164	33,897	17,756,782
1883,	9,499	3,307,223	...	13,233,673	33,198	16,540,896
1884,	9,575	3,296,641	...	11,967,902	31,961	15,264,543
1885,	9,413	3,231,556	...	12,283,213	30,435	15,514,769
1886,	9,267	3,303,373	...	12,024,299	30,473	15,327,672
1887,	9,463	3,269,046	...	12,494,186	30,762	15,763,281
1888,	9,608	3,415,004	...	12,263,900	31,412	15,668,904
1889,	10,578	3,968,464	...	12,354,063	32,276	16,343,147
1890,	11,000	4,066,767	...	14,032,105	33,397	18,146,868
1891,	11,182	4,455,402	...	13,805,430	32,703	18,290,832
1892,	11,065	4,586,151	...	16,924,863	33,984	21,511,068
1893,	10,463	4,403,823	...	15,357,894	31,635	19,761,746
1894,	10,896	4,789,918	...	15,581,772	30,344	20,371,690

TONNAGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Registered, Enrolled and Licensed Vessels of the Ports of the State of New-York, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States, on the 30th day of June, 1894. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Ports.	REGISTERED.				ENROLLED.				LICENSED UNDER TWENTY TONS.				TOTAL.	
	Permanent.		Temporary.		Permanent.		Temporary.		Number.		Tons.		Number.	Tons.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		
New-York,.....	223	291,838.77	115	91,635.83	3,437	617,325.93	84	44,646.51	941	12,791.86	.....	.....	3,850	1,067,768.29
Sag Harbor,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	11,006.87	3	376.62	144	1,407.40	.....	.....	233	12,790.39
Champlain,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	33,552.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	33,552.97
Oswegatchie,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	23,530.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	23,530.61
Cape Vincent,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	3,730.21	1	73.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	3,803.57
Oswego,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	9,347.18	1	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	9,467.18
Genesee,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,779.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,779.41
Niagara,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	12,872.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	12,872.21
Buffalo Creek,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	175,410.56	4	2,681.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	177,091.75
Dunkirk,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	77.79	1	10.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	88.59
Total State of New-York,.....	223	291,838.77	115	91,635.83	3,438	638,683.13	94	47,908.48	1,085	14,198.76	.....	.....	4,970	1,333,664.97
Aggregate of all other Ports of the United States,.....	727	938,449.24	285	204,706.87	10,331	2,403,683.13	267	135,000.94	6,508	78,494.83	.....	.....	18,616	3,350,364.01
Total United States,.....	950	610,338.01	400	296,341.70	14,269	3,492,316.26	361	183,899.42	7,591	92,693.59	.....	.....	23,586	4,684,028.98

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BELONGING TO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Sailing Vessels, Steam Vessels, Canal Boats and Barges belonging to the Port of New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1894.

CLASS OF VESSELS.	Number.		Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels,.....	1,877	....	408,800 33
Steam Vessels,.....	1,119	....	482,294 31
Canal Boats,.....	194	....	22,312 63
Barges,.....	660	....	144,381 02
Total Port of New-York,.....	3,850	....	1,057,788 29
Total of all other Ports of the State of New-York,.....	1,120	....	275,876 68
Total State of New-York,.....	4,970	....	1,333,664 97
Total of all other Ports of the United States,.....	18,616	....	3,350,364 01
Total United States,.....	23,586	....	4,684,028 98

Statement exhibiting the Registered, Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage belonging to the Port of New-York, for the last twenty-years, ending June 30th.

Fiscal year ending June 30.	REGISTERED.			ENROLLED AND LICENSED.			TOTAL.	
	Tons.	100ths.		Tons.	100ths.		Tons.	100ths.
1875.....	584,039	61	..	703,000	81	..	1,287,040	42
1876,	595,345	15	..	508,863	23	..	1,104,208	38
1877,.....	602,552	50	..	484,886	64	..	1,087,439	14
1878,.....	593,248	49	..	474,572	86	..	1,067,821	35
1879,.....	517,439	86	..	508,201	42	..	1,025,641	28
1880,.....	470,948	53	..	479,109	19	..	950,057	72
1881,.....	464,191	16	..	487,493	91	..	951,685	07
1882,.....	445,195	47	..	500,450	86	..	945,646	33
1883,	433,059	33	..	515,716	14	..	948,775	47
1884,.....	444,251	18	..	541,501	66	..	985,752	84
1885,.....	443,340	40	..	549,322	89	..	992,663	29
1886,	363,596	47	..	555,067	25	..	918,663	72
1887,.....	344,224	31	..	588,887	20	..	933,111	51
1888,.....	321,694	35	..	593,816	23	..	915,510	58
1889,.....	348,778	18	..	597,536	17	..	946,314	35
1890,.....	328,269	81	..	623,121	52	..	951,391	33
1891,.....	368,769	15	..	649,368	88	..	1,018,138	03
1892,.....	372,595	41	..	672,927	46	..	1,045,522	87
1893,.....	351,001	43	..	703,632	88	..	1,054,634	31
1894,.....	383,024	60	..	950,640	37	..	1,333,664	97

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BELONGING TO THE NORTHERN LAKE PORTS.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Class of Vessels, with the amount of Tonnage, belonging to the Northern Lake Ports of the United States, on the 30th day of June, 1894. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Commerce, from the Official Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Ports.	SAILING VESSELS.		STRAIT VESSELS.		CANAL BOATS.		BARGE.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Champlain, New-York,.....	28	1,431.60	9	969.84	397	30,885.07	3	336.46	331	33,552.97
Oswegatchie, ".....	11	3,689.62	27	18,005.78	..	..	11	1,535.31	49	23,590.61
Cape Vincent, ".....	25	1,722.95	23	1,805.73	1	..	8	178.21	53	3,803.57
Oswego, ".....	13	3,007.71	24	4,502.59	15	94.68	..	..	53	9,467.18
Genesee, ".....	8	380.60	17	1,270.80	1	138.01	..	..	21	1,779.41
Niagara, ".....	10	4,398.97	15	7,637.37	..	..	3	915.87	27	12,872.31
Buffalo Creek, ".....	26	13,980.91	231	128,839.15	56	7,468.07	36	38,683.08	351	177,991.75
Dunkirk, ".....	..	..	4	88.59	..	..	..	..	4	88.59
Total State of New-York,.....	111	27,502.36	350	163,139.85	372	40,503.31	54	31,988.77	887	263,066.39
OTHER LAKE PORTS.										
Vermont, Vermont,.....	14	1,122.59	10	2,930.49	14	1,455.94	..	..	38	5,509.02
Erie, Penn.,.....	5	635.55	50	35,941.44	..	..	..	..	55	36,596.99
Cuyahoga, Ohio,.....	74	47,117.93	174	183,223.96	..	..	11	4,391.87	269	234,733.76
Sandusky, ".....	23	12,118.35	71	35,998.79	..	..	5	316.54	99	43,433.63
Miami, ".....	20	6,598.28	55	14,145.01	..	..	..	..	75	20,743.30
Detroit, Mich.,.....	114	39,439.16	145	130,816.83	..	..	12	1,599.84	271	161,845.83
Huron, ".....	243	80,836.52	201	90,182.46	..	..	1	619.65	455	171,028.83
Superior, ".....	42	11,308.45	117	58,730.45	..	..	..	..	159	69,038.90
Michigan, ".....	114	8,847.40	174	28,667.75	..	..	1	238.14	289	34,753.49
Chicago, Ill.,.....	135	35,637.69	170	48,035.88	..	..	..	..	305	83,713.37
Milwaukee, Wis.,.....	229	30,567.30	164	63,199.55	..	..	..	..	393	93,766.75
Duluth, Minn.,.....	5	1,233.63	50	3,157.19	..	..	1	109.70	56	4,500.52
Total other Lake Ports,.....	1,028	275,482.95	1,381	680,099.30	14	1,455.94	31	7,373.74	2,454	964,314.43
STATES.										
New-York,.....	111	27,502.36	350	163,139.85	372	40,503.31	54	31,988.77	887	263,066.39
Vermont,.....	14	1,122.59	10	2,930.49	14	1,455.94	..	..	38	5,509.02
Pennsylvania,.....	5	635.55	50	35,941.44	..	..	..	..	55	36,596.99
Ohio,.....	117	65,894.56	300	293,897.76	..	..	10	4,708.41	433	393,910.73
Michigan,.....	233	140,411.73	637	293,447.49	..	..	14	2,467.63	1,174	436,316.53
Illinois,.....	135	35,637.69	170	48,035.88	..	..	..	..	305	83,713.37
Wisconsin,.....	229	30,567.30	164	63,199.55	..	..	..	..	393	93,766.75
Minnesota,.....	5	1,233.63	50	3,157.19	..	..	1	109.70	56	4,500.52
Total Northern Lake Ports,...	1,139	302,065.31	1,731	643,239.65	386	41,961.25	85	39,314.51	2,341	1,267,400.72

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Tonnage of the United States Merchant Marine annually, for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th, also the Registered and total Tonnage employed in Steam Navigation in each year during the same period. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	REGISTERED VESSELS.			Enrolled and Licensed Vessels.	Licensed Vessels under 20 Tons.	TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE.		
	Sail. Tons.	Steam. Tons.	Total. Tons.			Sail. Tons.	Steam. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1875.....	1,362,138	191,669	1,553,807	3,298,390	61,515	3,685,064	1,168,668	4,853,732
1876.....	1,394,594	196,227	1,590,821	2,624,804	61,883	3,107,068	1,172,372	4,279,458
1877.....	1,421,060	190,133	1,611,193	2,567,967	63,540	3,071,403	1,171,197	4,242,600
1878.....	1,458,209	170,888	1,629,097	2,519,361	64,367	3,045,067	1,167,678	4,212,745
1879.....	1,535,210	156,323	1,691,533	2,611,603	65,465	2,968,429	1,176,172	4,169,601
1880.....	1,506,306	146,604	1,652,910	2,649,368	66,671	2,866,476	1,211,568	4,068,084
1881.....	1,182,817	152,769	1,335,586	2,657,301	64,947	2,792,736	1,264,968	4,057,734
1882.....	1,137,724	154,570	1,292,294	2,807,290	66,418	2,810,107	1,385,886	4,195,993
1883.....	1,130,190	171,905	1,302,095	2,808,570	74,622	2,822,393	1,413,194	4,235,487
1884.....	1,120,033	184,186	1,304,221	2,898,528	80,480	2,803,330	1,465,909	4,271,239
1885.....	1,101,593	186,406	1,287,999	2,896,573	81,862	2,771,017	1,494,917	4,265,934
1886.....	934,546	176,633	1,111,179	2,908,763	81,194	2,608,152	1,522,964	4,131,136
1887.....	841,992	173,571	1,015,563	3,008,764	81,518	2,563,128	1,542,717	4,105,845
1888.....	760,366	183,398	943,764	3,165,368	82,774	2,543,846	1,648,070	4,191,916
1889.....	827,194	164,471	1,001,665	3,301,461	84,899	2,541,924	1,705,551	4,247,475
1890.....	749,065	197,630	946,695	3,391,994	85,018	2,565,409	1,859,068	4,494,497
1891.....	765,955	229,065	1,005,020	3,501,287	87,532	2,668,495	2,016,364	4,684,739
1892.....	765,776	228,399	994,675	3,679,519	90,737	2,690,504	2,074,417	4,764,981
1893.....	638,700	261,103	899,803	3,832,833	92,435	2,641,190	2,183,272	4,823,071
1894.....	650,049	300,091	910,180	3,673,216	92,683	2,494,559	2,189,430	4,681,029

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting a comparative view of the Distribution of the Tonnage of the United States Merchant Marine employed in the Foreign Trade, the Coastwise Trade and the Fisheries, for the last Twenty Years, ending June 30th. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, from the Official Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTWISE TRADE.			WHALE FISHERIES.			COD FISHERIES.			TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE.		
	Registered Vessels.	Tons.	Enrolled Vessels.	Tons.	Enrolled Vessels.	Tons.	Registered Vessels.	Tons.	Enrolled Vessels.	Tons.	Enrolled Vessels.	Tons.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.
1875.....	1,515,598	3,169,087	50,011	2,219,098	86,229	66,708	86,229	11,504	80,207	3,685,064	1,168,668	4,853,732			
1876.....	1,553,705	2,547,490	51,345	2,698,935	39,116	77,314	39,116	10,498	87,902	3,107,086	1,172,372	4,279,458			
1877.....	1,570,509	2,468,189	52,138	2,540,322	40,594	79,678	40,594	11,407	91,085	3,071,403	1,171,197	4,242,600			
1878.....	1,580,348	2,444,801	52,369	2,487,170	39,700	74,560	39,700	11,887	86,547	3,045,067	1,167,678	4,212,745			
1879.....	1,451,505	2,545,059	53,124	2,598,183	40,028	63,543	40,028	13,843	79,885	2,993,489	1,176,172	4,169,661			
1880.....	1,314,402	2,564,418	53,266	2,657,666	38,408	64,985	38,408	12,603	77,538	2,806,476	1,311,558	4,008,034			
1881.....	1,397,035	2,592,885	53,175	2,646,010	38,551	66,385	38,551	9,773	76,138	2,792,786	1,304,996	4,037,734			
1882.....	1,259,492	2,740,307	53,570	2,735,777	32,903	67,014	32,903	10,848	77,862	2,810,107	1,355,868	4,165,933			
1883.....	1,369,081	2,774,246	64,106	2,838,354	32,414	64,323	32,414	10,716	95,038	2,822,293	1,413,194	4,235,487			
1884.....	1,276,972	2,813,919	70,149	2,884,068	37,249	72,609	37,249	10,381	82,940	2,905,290	1,465,909	4,371,299			
1885.....	1,362,814	2,822,598	73,773	2,835,371	33,184	73,975	33,184	8,590	82,565	2,771,017	1,494,917	4,265,934			
1886.....	1,069,041	2,865,317	73,995	2,989,532	33,196	73,415	33,196	7,360	80,705	2,608,152	1,522,984	4,131,136			
1887.....	949,419	2,985,527	75,208	3,010,785	33,151	73,387	33,151	6,810	79,547	2,563,128	1,542,717	4,105,845			
1888.....	910,302	3,096,212	75,906	3,172,190	24,488	69,146	24,488	6,866	76,012	2,543,846	1,646,070	4,191,916			
1889.....	949,019	3,133,813	77,604	3,211,416	21,976	67,669	21,976	6,796	74,464	2,541,994	1,705,561	4,307,475			
1890.....	926,023	3,080,377	79,068	3,409,435	16,688	61,507	16,688	6,960	68,367	2,565,409	1,859,088	4,424,497			
1891.....	936,719	3,429,315	80,561	3,609,876	17,231	61,913	17,231	7,021	68,933	2,668,495	2,016,264	4,684,759			
1892.....	977,624	3,617,770	83,073	3,700,773	17,032	61,819	17,032	7,533	69,473	2,680,504	2,074,417	4,754,921			
1893.....	883,189	3,770,096	84,297	3,854,083	16,604	63,737	16,604	7,888	70,575	2,641,799	2,163,272	4,805,071			
1894.....	899,098	3,611,728	84,533	3,698,276	16,463	63,493	16,463	8,040	71,573	2,494,599	2,189,430	4,684,029			

SHIPBUILDING IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Statement showing the Number and Class of Vessels, with their Tonnage, that were built in the State of New-York during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, compared with all other Ports of the United States for the same period. Compiled from the Official Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PORTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.									
	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		CANAL BOATS.		BARGES.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
New-York,.....	26	873.09	25	5,933.85	3	338.67	9	1,707.15	63	8,352.76
Sag Harbor,.....	1	8.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8.95
Champlain,.....	..	..	..	..	7	739.56	..	..	7	739.56
Cape Vincent,.....	3	65.92	2	110.79	..	..	3	177.00	8	353.71
Oswego,.....	..	..	4	272.76	2	237.57	..	..	6	510.33
Genesee,.....	..	..	2	218.08	..	..	..	..	2	218.08
Niagara,.....	..	..	..	..	2	206.42	..	..	2	206.42
Buffalo Creek,.....	..	..	12	2,753.73	..	..	..	..	12	2,753.73
Total State of N. Y.,	30	447.96	45	9,389.21	14	1,522.22	12	1,884.15	101	13,143.54

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the Number and Class of Vessels, with their Tonnage that were built in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894. Compiled from the Official Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF VESSELS.	1893-94.	
	Number.	Tonnage.
Ships,.....	2	5,128.32
Barkentines,.....	1	944.91
Schooners,.....	253	29,757.35
Sloops,.....	231	1,907.43
River Steamers, Side Wheel,.....	23	9,853.04
River Steamers, Stern Wheel,.....	61	7,147.15
River Steamers, Propellers,.....	186	16,277.74
Lake Steamers, Side Wheel,.....	2	4,842.35
Lake Steamers, Propellers,.....	16	27,206.52
Ocean Steamers, Side Wheel,.....	1	5,292.27
Ocean Steamers, Propellers,.....	4	13,004.00
Canal Boats,.....	14	1,522.22
Barges,.....	54	8,125.65
Total United States,.....	838	131,195.35

IRON AND STEEL VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1894.

PORTS.	IRON.				STEEL.				TOTAL.	
	STEAM.		SAILING.		STEAM.		SAILING.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
New-York, N. Y.,.....	..	..	..	..	4	3,189.92	4	..	8	3,189.92
Buffalo, N. Y.,.....	..	..	..	..	1	2,237.36	1	..	2	2,237.36
Philadelphia, Pa.,.....	4	543.00	1	1,643.98	5	11,561.79	10	..	15	13,748.77
Pittsburgh, Pa.,.....	1	..	..	..	1	17.17	1	..	2	17.17
Wilmington, Del.,.....	1	143.47	..	..	1	656.29	2	..	3	799.76
Baltimore, Md.,.....	..	..	..	..	4	2,930.10	4	..	8	2,930.10
Newport News, Va.,.....	..	..	..	..	1	4,665.83	1	..	2	4,665.83
San Francisco, Cal.,.....	..	..	..	..	1	102.99	1	..	2	102.99
Cleveland, O.,.....	..	..	..	..	4	4,389.54	4	..	8	4,389.54
Toledo, O.,.....	1	47.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	47.49
Detroit, Mich.,.....	..	..	..	..	3	6,780.89	3	..	6	6,780.89
Port Huron, Mich.,.....	..	..	..	..	1	3,401.81	1	..	2	3,401.81
Chicago, Ill.,.....	..	..	..	..	1	3,092.70	1	..	2	3,092.70
Bath, Me.,.....	..	..	1	3,004.80	1	2,975.04	2	..	3	5,979.84
Jacksonville, Fla.,.....	..	..	..	..	2	50.55	2	..	4	50.55
New-Orleans, La.,.....	..	..	..	..	1	35.37	1	..	2	35.37
Total United States,.....	6	733.96	2	4,648.78	31	46,067.35	39	..	70	51,470.09

TRANSPORTATION ON THE CANALS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement of the Tons of Property going from tide water, the Tons arriving at tide water, from Western States and from New-York State; the total Tons arriving at tide water, the Tons of the internal trade of New-York, and the Tons of the total movement on all the Canals, from 1885 to 1894, inclusive. Prepared by direction of the Hon. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y.

ARRIVING AT TIDE WATER.

YEARS.	Going from Tide Water.	By way of Erie Canal.				By way of Champlain Canal.				Total Arriving at Tide Water.	Internal Movement of New-York State.	Total Movement.
		From Western States.	From New-York State.	From Vermont and Canada.	From New-York State.	From New-York State.	From Vermont and Canada.	From New-York State.	From New-York State.			
1885.....	840,600	1,603,894	319,841	...	166,438	...	625,116	...	2,715,219	...	1,175,965	4,731,784
1886.....	1,130,192	1,525,901	924,130	...	171,290	...	593,866	...	3,215,177	...	943,613	5,938,968
1887.....	1,447,392	1,877,623	410,156	...	184,663	...	681,866	...	3,154,308	...	982,105	5,553,805
1888.....	1,276,559	957,621	716,733	...	154,567	...	570,705	...	2,397,826	...	1,268,563	4,943,948
1889.....	1,413,221	1,002,517	664,310	...	204,990	...	646,602	...	2,518,389	...	1,438,759	5,370,369
1890.....	1,304,274	1,194,017	470,549	...	227,500	...	934,864	...	2,846,930	...	1,094,898	5,546,102
1891.....	1,175,636	1,186,521	502,569	...	179,300	...	418,576	...	2,296,986	...	1,101,050	4,503,472
1892.....	1,120,704	1,339,706	478,390	...	215,340	...	313,093	...	2,336,519	...	824,772	4,381,993
1893.....	567,659	1,666,238	675,380	...	319,767	...	490,290	...	3,061,665	...	702,639	4,331,968
1894.....	900,630	1,437,293	...	...	228,358	...	186,696	...	2,111,406	...	810,534	3,882,560

Statement showing the estimated Value of all Property transported on each Canal in the State of New-York in each year, from 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Erie Canal.	Champlain Canal.	Ontario Canal.	Cayuga and Seneca Canal.	Black River Canal.	Total.
1885.....	\$101,031,740	\$13,999,976	\$3,287,197	\$438,695	\$1,441,611	\$119,836,189
1886.....	163,726,849	11,248,120	3,264,084	393,371	1,494,472	180,061,846
1887.....	110,107,507	36,246,034	5,068,384	5,617,399	3,906,633	150,945,977
1888.....	84,193,841	17,143,427	3,269,127	1,147,813	1,460,947	107,394,156
1889.....	130,696,653	18,761,994	2,615,395	1,189,537	1,390,673	154,594,223
1890.....	112,470,461	27,190,281	3,523,198	484,617	2,087,545	145,761,086
1891.....	77,446,395	27,778,075	4,085,650	8,956,893	3,062,900	116,296,348
1892.....	143,181,930	21,141,961	1,648,307	75,677	1,519,075	167,596,940
1893.....	136,672,833	14,255,506	1,447,073	1,231,008	1,224,076	154,331,094
1894.....	119,769,470	17,896,663	2,193,973	590,453	796,001	141,170,560

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Nationality of Alien Immigrants from Foreign Countries who arrived at the Port of New-York during the year ending December 31st, 1894. Prepared by Dr. JOSEPH H. SENNER, Commissioner of Immigration.

NATIONALITY.	Total.
Germany,.....	25,818
Italy,.....	36,723
Ireland,.....	20,476
Russia,.....	20,003
Austria,.....	8,119
England,.....	10,869
Sweden,.....	10,367
Hungary,.....	7,621
Poland,.....	383
Norway,.....	5,424
Denmark,.....	3,661
Bohemia,.....	1,573
Switzerland,.....	2,207
Scotland,.....	1,786
France,.....	2,074
Holland,.....	1,135
Belgium,.....	640
Finland,.....	1,173
Portugal,.....	1,173
Turkey,.....	2,162
Wales,.....	684
Greece,.....	1,085
Spain,.....	148
Australia,.....	23
All other Countries,.....	2,388
Total, 1894,.....	167,665
“ 1893,.....	352,885
“ 1892,.....	374,741
“ 1891,.....	430,884
“ 1890,.....	358,510
“ 1889,.....	349,233
“ 1888,.....	419,718
“ 1887,.....	405,405
“ 1886,.....	321,814
“ 1885,.....	291,066
“ 1884,.....	330,030
“ 1883,.....	405,909
“ 1882,.....	476,086
“ 1881,.....	455,681

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Nationality of Alien Immigrants who arrived at the Port of New-York and in the United States for the last five years, ending June 30th. Prepared by direction of the Hon. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

FROM	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
United Kingdom :					
England,.....	43,752	41,790	37,508	33,415	21,927
Ireland,.....	36,310	38,542	39,141	34,564	23,477
Scotland,.....	9,059	9,874	9,186	10,092	5,968
Wales,.....	512	345	671	912	849
Great Britain,.....	19	23	.....	.....	.....
Total United Kingdom,.....	89,652	90,581	86,506	78,983	52,221
Europe (Continental :) :					
Austria,.....	27,095	29,218	28,456	26,535	17,939
Bohemia,.....	3,890	8,667	6,413	4,392	2,000
Hungary,.....	20,418	26,368	33,765	30,968	12,966
Belgium,.....	2,412	2,775	3,683	3,185	1,516
Denmark,.....	8,373	9,412	9,696	8,195	5,291
France,.....	5,755	6,178	5,948	4,943	3,336
Germany,.....	70,377	80,408	88,038	70,731	45,736
Gibraltar,.....	9	13	4	5	.....
Greece,.....	186	997	592	1,099	1,213
Italy,.....	49,019	72,594	58,995	68,407	43,151
Sicily,.....	204	483	363	1,771	.....
Malta,.....	1	2	1	5	6
Netherlands,.....	4,273	5,164	6,891	7,659	2,737
Norway,.....	9,019	10,595	12,485	13,845	7,867
Portugal,.....	56	862	2,385	3,294	2,067
Romania,.....	481	872	933	702	744
Russia,.....	27,524	32,335	60,014	29,605	28,913
Finland,.....	2,169	4,898	4,967	6,066	1,966
Poland,.....	8,914	24,685	28,927	11,833	822
Spain,.....	692	813	906	859	746
Sweden,.....	23,451	29,832	26,467	31,615	16,138
Switzerland,.....	6,890	6,704	7,318	5,190	3,396
Turkey in Europe,.....	164	253	196	506	220
Other Countries,.....	.....	4	13	17	373
Total Continental Europe,.....	270,769	353,043	397,369	321,347	198,592
Total Europe,.....	360,421	443,624	483,875	400,330	250,813
Asia :					
China,.....	4	15	140	293	301
All other Asia,.....	1,663	2,333	4,417	2,509	1,535
Total Asia,.....	1,667	2,348	4,557	2,802	1,736
Africa,.....	60	43	57	125	47
Central America,.....	136	228	194	131	38
South America,.....	249	349	395	439	286
West India,.....	468	432	404	356	570
Islands of the Atlantic,.....	970	758	.....	15	.....
Islands of the Pacific,.....	52	48	92	73	59
All other Countries and Islands,.....	63	73	246	66	37
Total arrivals at New-York,.....	364,086	443,403	489,810	401,337	253,586
Total arrivals in the United States, ..	455,302	560,319	623,084	502,917	314,467
Per cent. arrived at New-York,....	79.97	80.03	78.61	80.40	80.64

RATES OF MARINE INSURANCE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the rates of marine insurance charged by the underwriters on vessels and their cargoes sailing from and to the Port of New-York, to and from domestic and foreign ports during the year 1894. Prepared under the direction of Mr. JOHN D. JONES, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company :

		1894.	
DOMESTIC PORTS.		Sail.	Steam.
New-York to Boston	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Providence	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Portland	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Portsmouth, }	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Baltimore	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Charleston	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Pensacola	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	1 @ —
" Key West	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Mobile	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
" New-Orleans	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Galveston	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" San Francisco	.....	2 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
" " free from par. av.	.....	— @ 2	....
" " via Isthmus	.....	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" " " free from par. av.	.....	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
FOREIGN PORTS.			
New-York to London	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Liverpool	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Glasgow	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Cork	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Havre	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Hamburg, }	.....	1 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Bremen, }	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6	....
" St. Petersburg	.....	1 @ 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Bordeaux	.....	1 @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Genoa	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Smyrna, }	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Trieste, }	.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Cape Town, C. G. H.	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
" Canton	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
" Hong Kong, }	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
" Shanghai, }	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
" Japan	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Vera Cruz	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Aspinwall	.....	1 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
" Havana	.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Port au Prince	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Rio de Janeiro	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Bahia	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3	2 @ 8
" Valparaiso, via Cape Horn	.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Acapulco, via Isthmus	.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
" Panama, via Isthmus	.....	2 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	....
" Honolulu	.....	....	1 @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Honolulu, by Railroad to San Francisco	.....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
" Ports in Central America, via Isthmus	.....	3 @ 4	....
" " " " via Cape Horn	.....	....	....

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK—ITS BOUNDARIES AND PORT CHARGES.

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The Collection District of the City of New-York, as defined by section 2535, Revised Statutes :

"The District of the City of New-York ; to comprise all the waters and shores of the State of New-York, and of the Counties of Hudson and Bergen in the State of New-Jersey, not included in other districts ; in which New-York shall be the port of entry, and New-Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Kinderhook, Albany, Hudson, Troy, Rhinebeck Landing, Cold Spring, Port Jefferson, Saugerties, Patchogue, Jones' Point, Dodge's Yard, Port Eaton, (Eaton's Neck,) Barren Island, Hall's Yard, (Hackensack River,) and Westchester ports of delivery ; and Jersey City a port of entry and delivery with an assistant Collector to act under the Collector at New-York. (Sa. 2536, 4340, Revised Statutes of U. S.)

RATES OF WHARFAGE IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1895.—The following are the rates of wharfage chargeable within the City of New-York, as established by Act of the Legislature :

"It shall be lawful to charge and receive, within the City of New-York, wharfage and dockage at the following rates, namely : From every vessel that uses or makes fast to any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said City, or makes fast to any vessel lying at such pier, wharf or bulkhead, or to any other vessel lying outside of such vessel, for every day or part of a day, except as hereinafter provided, as follows : From every vessel of two hundred tons burden and under, two cents per ton ; and for every vessel over two hundred tons burden, two cents per ton for each of the first two hundred tons, and one-half of one cent per ton for every additional ton, except that, save as hereinafter provided, vessels known as North River barges, market boats and barges, sloops employed upon the rivers and waters of this State, and schooners exclusively employed upon the rivers and waters of this State, shall pay for every such vessel, under the burden of fifty tons, at the rate of fifty cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of fifty tons, and under the burden of one hundred tons, at the rate of sixty-two and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of one hundred tons, and under the burden of one hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of seventy-five cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of two hundred tons, at the rate of eighty-seven and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of two hundred tons, and under the burden of two hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one hundred cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of two hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of three hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and twelve and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of three hundred tons, and under the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of four hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-seven and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of four hundred tons, and under the burden of four hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of four hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of five hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and sixty-two and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of five hundred tons, and under the burden of five hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of five hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of six hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and eighty-

seven and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of six hundred tons and upwards, to pay twelve and a half cents in addition for every fifty tons in addition to the rate last mentioned, for every day such ship or vessel shall use or be made fast to any of the said wharves ; but no boat or vessel over fifty tons burden shall pay less than fifty cents for a day or part of a day, and the class of sailing vessels now known as lighters shall be at one-half the first above rates. Every other vessel making fast to a vessel lying at any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said City, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at anchor within any slip or basin, when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, one-half the first above rates ; and from every vessel or floating structure, other than those above named, or used for transportation of freight or passengers, double the first above rates, except that floating grain elevators shall pay one-half the first above rates ; and every vessel that shall leave a pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin, without first paying the wharfage or dockage due thereon, after being demanded of the owner, consignee or person in charge of the vessel, shall be liable to pay double the rates established by this section.

"Vessels of two hundred tons burden and under, which shall be actually engaged in the clam or oyster trade, and which shall make fast to any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said City, shall pay one and one-half cents per ton per day ; and every such vessel which shall make fast to another vessel lying at any such pier, wharf or bulkhead, or to any vessel lying outside of such vessel, or that shall anchor within any slip or basin in said City, shall pay one cent per ton per day ; provided, however, that no vessel shall pay less than twenty-five cents, nor less than one day's wharfage, nor shall more than one day's wharfage be charged unless for a continuous use of the pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin of more than twenty-four hours.

"Every canal boat, and any vessel engaged in freighting brick on the Hudson River, occupying a berth next to any pier, wharf or bulkhead in the City of New-York, and engaged in delivering cargo upon such pier, wharf or bulkhead, or receiving cargo therefrom, shall pay wharfage at the rate of fifty cents for every day or part of a day while so engaged ; but when unloaded, such canal boat or vessel aforesaid shall pay wharfage at the rate of thirty cents per day or part thereof ; but no canal boat or vessel lying in any slip, between two adjacent piers, shall be required to pay full wharfage to the owners or lessees of both said piers for the same day, notwithstanding such canal boat or barge may, during said day, have changed her location between said piers, provided, that they shall pay one-half rates to each owner or lessee when they have changed their locations between said piers ; and the word 'day,' whenever it occurs in this and the last preceding section, shall be taken and construed to mean twenty-four hours.

"It shall be lawful for the owners or lessees of any pier, wharf or bulkhead, within the City of New-York, to charge and collect the sum of five cents per ton on all goods, merchandise and materials remaining on the pier, wharf or bulkhead owned or leased by him for every day after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time such goods, merchandise and materials shall have been left or deposited on such pier, wharf or bulkhead, and the same shall be a lien thereon.

"It shall be the duty of every person owning or having charge of any pier, wharf, bulkhead or slip in the City of New-York to cause to be printed on the back of all bills presented by them for wharfage seven hundred and ninety-eight of the act, and the owner, consignee or person in charge of any vessel shall not be required to pay the wharfage or dockage due on such vessel unless, upon his demand, the bill printed in conformity with this section is presented to him. Any person owning or having charge of any pier, wharf, bulkhead or slip as aforesaid, who shall receive for wharfage any rates in excess of those now authorized by law, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved treble the amount so charged as damages, to be sued for and recovered by the party aggrieved." (See Chap. 410, Secs. 798-802, Laws of 1882.)

PORT WARDEN CHARGES.—The following are the rates of charges to be collected by the Port Wardens, as established by Act of the Legislature :

"The said Board of Wardens shall be allowed for each and every survey held on board of any vessel, on hatches, stowage of cargo, or damaged goods, or at any warehouse, store or dwelling, or in the public street, or on the wharf, within the limits of the port of New-York, on goods said to be damaged, the sum of two dollars, and for each and every certificate given in consequence thereof, the sum of one dollar, and for each and every survey on the hull, sails, spars or rigging of any vessel damaged, or arriving at said port in distress, the sum of five dollars, and for each and every certificate given in consequence thereof, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and for each valuation or measurement of any vessel, the sum of ten dollars."

OTHER CHARGES.—The following Quarantine fees and tax on tonnage are paid on entering a vessel at the Custom House :

Health Officer's fees, each vessel,..... \$5 00

TAX ON TONNAGE.—That section fourteen of "An Act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be amended so as to read as follows :

"That in lieu of the tax on tonnage of thirty cents per ton per annum imposed prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, a duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed in the aggregate fifteen cents per ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, or the Coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, or the Sandwich Islands, or Newfoundland ; and a duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry upon all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any other foreign ports, not, however, to include vessels in distress or not engaged in trade. *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall suspend the collection of so much of the duty herein imposed on vessels entered from any foreign port as may be in excess of the tonnage and lighthouse dues, or other equivalent tax or taxes imposed in said port on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated, and shall, upon the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter as often as it may become necessary by reason of changes in the laws of the foreign countries above mentioned, indicate by proclamation the ports to which such suspension shall apply, and the rate or rates of tonnage duty, if any, to be collected under such suspension. *Provided*, further, that such proclamation shall exclude from the benefits of the suspension herein authorized, the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes are in excess of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of the country in which such port is situated, or on the cargoes of such vessels ; and sections forty-two hundred and twenty-three and forty-two hundred and twenty-four, and so much of section forty-two hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes as conflicts with this section, are hereby repealed." (See Act of Congress of June 19, 1896, Section 11.)

The Port of New-York: Its Boundaries and Port Charges—Continued.

RATES OF PILOTAGE.—The following are the rates of pilotage at the Port of New-York, as established by act of the Legislature, passed April 3d, 1884:

Feet and Inches	FROM APRIL 1 TO NOVEMBER 1.					FROM NOVEMBER 1 TO APRIL 1, Four dollars additional.					OUT WARD.		
	INWARD.				OUTWARD.				INWARD.				
	Rate.	Pilotage.	Off Shore.	Total.	Rate.	Pilotage.	Pilotage.	Off Shore.	Total.				
6	\$2 78	\$16 68	\$4 17	\$20 85	\$2 02	\$12 12	\$20 68	\$4 17	\$24 85	\$16 12			
6.6	2 78	18 07	4 52	22 59	2 02	13 13	22 07	4 52	26 59	17 13			
7	2 78	19 46	4 86	24 32	2 02	14 14	23 46	4 86	28 32	18 14			
7.6	2 78	20 85	5 21	26 06	2 02	15 15	24 85	5 21	30 06	19 15			
8	2 78	22 24	5 56	27 80	2 02	16 16	26 24	5 56	31 80	20 16			
8.6	2 78	23 63	5 91	29 54	2 02	17 17	27 63	5 91	33 54	21 17			
9	2 78	25 02	6 25	31 27	2 02	18 18	29 02	6 25	35 27	22 18			
9.6	2 78	26 41	6 60	33 01	2 02	19 19	30 41	6 60	37 01	23 19			
10	2 78	27 80	6 95	34 75	2 02	20 20	31 80	6 95	38 75	24 20			
10.6	2 78	29 19	7 30	36 49	2 02	21 21	33 19	7 30	40 49	25 21			
11	2 78	30 58	7 64	38 22	2 02	22 22	34 58	7 64	42 22	26 22			
11.6	2 78	31 97	7 99	39 96	2 02	23 23	35 97	7 99	43 96	27 23			
12	2 78	33 36	8 34	41 70	2 02	24 24	37 36	8 34	45 70	28 24			
12.6	2 78	34 75	8 69	43 44	2 02	25 25	38 75	8 69	47 44	29 25			
13	2 78	36 14	9 03	45 17	2 02	26 26	40 14	9 03	49 17	30 26			
13.6	2 78	37 54	9 38	46 92	2 02	27 27	41 54	9 38	50 92	31 27			
14	3 88	47 32	11 83	59 15	2 33	32 62	51 32	11 83	63 15	36 62			
14.6	3 88	49 01	12 25	61 26	2 33	33 78	53 01	12 25	65 26	37 78			
15	3 88	50 70	12 67	63 37	2 33	34 95	54 70	12 67	67 37	38 95			
15.6	3 88	52 39	13 10	65 49	2 33	36 11	56 39	13 10	69 49	40 11			
16	3 88	54 08	13 52	67 60	2 33	37 28	58 08	13 52	71 60	41 28			
16.6	3 88	55 77	13 94	69 71	2 33	38 44	59 77	13 94	73 71	42 44			
17	3 88	57 46	14 36	71 82	2 33	39 61	61 46	14 36	75 82	43 61			
17.6	3 88	59 15	14 79	73 94	2 33	40 77	63 15	14 79	77 94	44 77			
18	4 13	74 34	18 58	92 92	3 08	55 44	78 34	18 58	96 92	59 44			
18.6	4 13	76 40	19 10	95 50	3 08	56 98	80 40	19 10	99 50	60 98			
19	4 13	78 47	19 62	98 09	3 08	58 52	82 47	19 62	102 09	62 52			
19.6	4 13	80 53	20 13	100 66	3 08	60 06	84 53	20 13	104 66	64 06			
20	4 13	82 60	20 65	103 25	3 08	61 60	86 60	20 65	107 25	65 60			
20.6	4 13	84 66	21 16	105 82	3 08	63 14	88 66	21 16	109 82	67 14			
21	4 88	102 48	25 62	128 10	3 56	74 76	106 48	25 62	132 10	78 76			
21.6	4 88	104 92	26 23	131 15	3 56	76 54	108 92	26 23	135 15	80 54			
22	4 88	107 36	26 84	134 20	3 56	78 32	111 36	26 84	138 20	82 32			
22.6	4 88	109 80	27 45	137 25	3 56	80 10	113 80	27 45	141 25	84 10			
23	4 88	112 24	28 06	140 30	3 56	81 88	116 24	28 06	144 30	85 88			
23.6	4 88	114 68	28 67	143 35	3 56	83 66	118 68	28 67	147 35	87 66			
24	4 88	117 12	29 28	146 40	3 56	85 44	121 12	29 28	150 40	89 44			
24.6	4 88	119 56	29 89	149 45	3 56	87 22	123 56	29 89	153 45	91 22			
25	4 88	122 00	30 50	152 50	3 56	89 00	126 00	30 50	156 50	93 00			
25.6	4 88	124 44	31 11	155 55	3 56	90 78	128 44	31 11	159 55	94 78			
26	4 88	126 88	31 72	158 60	3 56	92 56	130 88	31 72	162 60	96 56			
26.6	4 88	129 32	32 33	161 65	3 56	94 34	133 32	32 33	165 65	98 34			
27	4 88	131 76	32 94	164 70	3 56	95 12	135 76	32 94	168 70	100 12			
27.6	4 88	134 20	33 55	167 75	3 56	97 90	138 20	33 55	171 75	101 90			
28	4 88	136 64	34 16	170 80	3 56	99 68	140 64	34 16	174 80	103 68			

Transportation North to East River, and *vice versa*, \$5.
Hauling to or from wharf, \$3. Detention, \$3 per day.

PILOTAGE FOR TAKING VESSELS FROM UPPER TO LOWER QUARANTINE.

For vessels having had death or sickness on board, double Outward pilotage.

For vessels from sickly ports, but having had no sickness on board, single Outward pilotage.
Pilotage of vessels from Quarantine to New-York, quarter pilotage.

Extract from the law in reference to unlicensed pilots.

Sec. 29. Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of outstanding principal of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of January of each year, from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July of each year, from 1843 to 1894, inclusive. Compiled from the Annual Reports of the respective Secretaries of the Treasury.

On 1st of January, 1791, . . .	\$75,463,476 52	On 1st of July, 1843, . . .	\$33,742,923 00
" " 1792, . . .	77,227,324 66	" " 1844, . . .	23,461,632 50
" " 1793, . . .	90,852,634 04	" " 1845, . . .	15,925,303 01
" " 1794, . . .	78,427,404 77	" " 1846, . . .	15,550,209 97
" " 1795, . . .	80,747,587 39	" " 1847, . . .	38,826,534 77
" " 1796, . . .	83,762,173 07	" " 1848, . . .	47,044,863 23
" " 1797, . . .	82,064,479 33	" " 1849, . . .	63,061,858 69
" " 1798, . . .	79,228,529 12	" " 1850, . . .	63,452,773 55
" " 1799, . . .	78,408,669 77	" " 1851, . . .	68,304,796 03
" " 1800, . . .	82,976,294 35	" " 1852, . . .	66,199,341 71
" " 1801, . . .	83,038,060 80	" " 1853, . . .	59,808,117 70
" " 1802, . . .	80,712,632 25	" " 1854, . . .	42,342,223 43
" " 1803, . . .	77,054,686 30	" " 1855, . . .	35,586,956 56
" " 1804, . . .	86,427,120 88	" " 1856, . . .	31,972,537 90
" " 1805, . . .	82,312,150 50	" " 1857, . . .	28,699,831 85
" " 1806, . . .	75,723,270 66	" " 1858, . . .	44,911,861 03
" " 1807, . . .	69,218,398 64	" " 1859, . . .	58,496,837 83
" " 1808, . . .	65,196,317 97	" " 1860, . . .	64,842,287 88
" " 1809, . . .	57,023,192 09	" " 1861, . . .	90,580,873 73
" " 1810, . . .	53,173,217 52	" " 1862, . . .	524,176,412 13
" " 1811, . . .	48,005,587 76	" " 1863, . . .	1,119,772,138 63
" " 1812, . . .	45,209,737 91	" " 1864, . . .	1,815,784,370 57
" " 1813, . . .	55,962,827 57	" " 1865, . . .	2,380,647,869 74
" " 1814, . . .	61,487,846 24	" " 1866, . . .	2,773,236,173 69
" " 1815, . . .	99,333,660 15	" " 1867, . . .	2,678,126,103 87
" " 1816, . . .	127,334,933 74	" " 1868, . . .	2,611,637,851 19
" " 1817, . . .	123,491,965 16	" " 1869, . . .	2,588,452,213 94
" " 1818, . . .	108,466,693 83	" " 1870, . . .	2,480,672,427 81
" " 1819, . . .	95,529,648 28	" " 1871, . . .	2,353,211,332 33
" " 1820, . . .	91,015,566 15	" " 1872, . . .	2,253,251,328 78
" " 1821, . . .	89,967,427 66	" " 1873, . . .	* 2,234,482,993 20
" " 1822, . . .	93,546,676 94	" " 1874, . . .	* 2,251,690,468 43
" " 1823, . . .	90,876,877 28	" " 1875, . . .	* 2,232,284,531 95
" " 1824, . . .	90,369,777 77	" " 1876, . . .	* 2,180,395,067 15
" " 1825, . . .	83,788,432 71	" " 1877, . . .	* 2,206,301,322 10
" " 1826, . . .	81,054,069 99	" " 1878, . . .	* 2,256,205,892 53
" " 1827, . . .	73,967,357 20	" " 1879, . . .	* 2,349,567,482 04
" " 1828, . . .	67,475,043 87	" " 1880, . . .	* 2,120,415,370 63
" " 1829, . . .	58,421,413 67	" " 1881, . . .	* 2,069,013,569 58
" " 1830, . . .	48,565,406 50	" " 1882, . . .	* 1,918,312,994 03
" " 1831, . . .	39,123,191 68	" " 1883, . . .	* 1,884,171,728 07
" " 1832, . . .	24,322,235 18	" " 1884, . . .	* 1,830,528,923 57
" " 1833, . . .	7,001,698 83	" " 1885, . . .	+ 1,876,424,275 14
" " 1834, . . .	4,760,062 06	" " 1886, . . .	+ 1,756,445,205 73
" " 1835, . . .	37,783 05	" " 1887, . . .	+ 1,688,229,591 63
" " 1836, . . .	37,513 05	" " 1888, . . .	+ 1,705,992,320 58
" " 1837, . . .	336,967 83	" " 1889, . . .	+ 1,640,673,340 23
" " 1838, . . .	3,908,124 07	" " 1890, . . .	+ 1,585,321,048 73
" " 1839, . . .	10,434,221 14	" " 1891, . . .	+ 1,560,472,794 61
" " 1840, . . .	3,573,343 82	" " 1892, . . .	+ 1,628,840,151 63
" " 1841, . . .	5,250,875 54	" " 1893, . . .	+ 1,598,111,156 13
" " 1842, . . .	13,594,480 73	" " 1894, . . .	+ 1,662,757,127 68
" " 1843, . . .	20,601,226 28		

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1894.**

Interest-bearing debt.....	\$579,168,180 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,825,800 26
Debt bearing no interest.....	363,347,345 42
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt.....	\$1,064,341,325 68
Certificates and Treasury Notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury,	590,184,104 00
Aggregate of debt, including Certificates and Treasury Notes.....	\$1,654,375,379 68

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Classification.

Gold—Coin,	\$91,879,019 91	
Bars,	47,727,384 14	\$139,606,354 05
Silver—Dollars,	\$364,537,659 00	
Subsidiary Coin,	14,483,636 17	
Bars,	125,014,161 23	504,035,456 40
Paper—United States Notes,.....	\$81,919,187 53	
Treasury Notes of 1890,	28,369,950 00	
Gold Certificates,	56,900 00	
Silver Certificates,	5,846,730 00	
Certificates of Deposit, Act June 8, 1872,	1,960,000 00	
National Bank Notes,	4,759,973 19	132,914,769 72
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement,	\$12,947 92	
Minor Coin and Fractional Currency,	1,104,196 43	
Deposits in National Bank Depositories :		
General Account,	11,145,068 37	
Disbursing Officers' Balances,	3,986,186 72	16,197,719 43
Aggregate,		\$782,754,289 60

Demand Liabilities.

Gold Certificates,	\$53,480,869 00	
Silver Certificates,	336,324,504 00	
Certificates of Deposit, Act June 8, 1872,	48,965,000 00	
Treasury Notes of 1890,	150,823,731 00	\$590,184,104 00
Fund for redemption of uncurrent National Bank Notes, ..	\$7,419,589 23	
Outstanding Checks and Drafts,	3,399,502 50	
Disbursing Officers' Balances,	24,647,473 97	
Agency Accounts, etc.,	3,816,099 91	39,282,605 61
Gold Reserve,	\$86,344,445 00	
Net Cash Balance,	67,093,134 99	153,337,579 99
Aggregate,		\$782,754,289 60
Cash balance in the Treasury December 31, 1894,		\$153,337,579 99

* In the amount stated on the preceding page as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under Act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption, and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

+ Exclusive of Gold, Silver, Currency Certificates and Treasury Notes of 1890, held in the Treasury's cash, and including \$4,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific Railroads.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the Public Debt of the State of New-York at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1894, compared with the previous five years. Prepared by direction of the Hon. JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller of the State :

September 30, 1889.....	\$6,774,854 87
September 30, 1890.....	4,964,304 87
September 30, 1891.....	2,927,654 87
September 30, 1892.....	885,854 87
September 30, 1893.....	123,354 87
September 30, 1894,	123,354 87

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the State of New-York for each year, from 1877 to 1894, both inclusive :

YEARS.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Aggregate Equalized Valuation.
1877,.....	\$2,376,252,178	\$379,488,140	\$2,755,740,318
1878,.....	2,373,418,490	364,960,110	2,738,378,600
1879,.....	2,333,669,813	352,469,320	2,686,139,133
1880,.....	2,315,400,526	322,468,712	2,637,869,238
1881,.....	2,340,335,690	340,921,916	2,681,257,606
1882,.....	2,432,661,378	351,021,189	2,783,682,567
1883,.....	2,557,218,240	315,039,085	2,872,257,325
1884,.....	2,669,173,011	345,418,361	3,014,591,372
1885,.....	2,762,348,218	332,883,239	3,094,731,457
1886,.....	2,899,899,062	324,783,281	3,224,682,343
1887,.....	3,025,229,788	335,898,389	3,361,128,177
1888,.....	3,122,588,084	346,611,861	3,469,199,945
1889,.....	3,213,171,201	354,258,556	3,567,429,757
1890,.....	3,298,323,931	385,329,131	3,683,653,062
1891,.....	3,397,234,679	382,159,067	3,779,393,746
1892,.....	3,526,645,815	405,095,684	3,931,741,499
1893,.....	3,626,645,093	411,413,856	4,038,058,949
1894,.....	3,761,679,384	438,202,674	4,199,882,058

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

THE following is a detailed statement of the Public Debt of the City of New-York on the 31st of December, 1894. Prepared by direction of the Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller of the City :

FUNDED DEBT.

1. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under ordinances of the Common Council,.....	\$4,267,200 00
2. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of section 6, Chapter 383, Laws of 1878,.....	9,700,000 00
3. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Section 8, Chapter 883, Laws of 1878,.....	59,283,893 96
4. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chapter 79, Laws of 1889, (New Parks,).....	9,808,100 00
5. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of the Constitutional Amendment, adopted November 4, 1884,.....	31,637,500 00
6. Bonds payable from taxation, under provisions of Chapter 490, Laws of 1883,.....	445,000 00
7. Bonds payable from taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue,.....	49,745,346 05
8. Bonds issued for local improvements after June 9, 1880,.....	8,596,042 29
9. Bonds of the annexed territory of Westchester County, assumed by the Corporation,	506,000 00
Total Funded Debt,.....	\$178,991,081 32
Deduct Sinking Funds for the redemption of the City debt, (investments and cash,).....	69,912,260 51
Net Funded Debt,.....	\$104,078,820 81

TEMPORARY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds—Issued under special laws,.....	\$591,433 81
Issued in anticipation of Taxes of 1894,.....	1,107,600 00
Total Revenue Bonds,.....	\$1,699,033 81

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, from the year 1879 to 1894, both inclusive :

YEARS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Total Value, Real and Personal.
1879,.....	\$918,134,380	\$175,934,955	\$1,094,069,335
1880,.....	912,571,690	201,194,037	1,113,765,727
1881,.....	976,735,199	209,212,899	1,185,948,098
1882,.....	1,035,203,816	198,272,582	1,233,476,399
1883,.....	1,079,130,669	197,546,495	1,276,677,164
1884,.....	1,119,761,597	218,536,746	1,338,298,343
1885,.....	1,168,443,137	202,673,866	1,371,117,003
1886,.....	1,203,941,065	217,027,221	1,420,968,286
1887,.....	1,254,491,849	253,148,814	1,507,640,663
1888,.....	1,302,818,879	250,623,552	1,553,442,431
1889,.....	1,331,578,291	272,260,822	1,603,839,113
1890,.....	1,398,290,007	298,688,383	1,696,978,390
1891,.....	1,464,247,820	321,609,518	1,785,857,338
1892,.....	1,504,904,603	323,359,672	1,828,264,275
1893,.....	1,562,582,393	370,936,136	1,933,518,529
1894,.....	1,613,057,735	390,274,302	2,003,332,037

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

THE following statement exhibits the Public Debt of the City of Brooklyn on the 31st of December, 1894, compared with the previous six years. Prepared by direction of the Hon. GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller of the City :

Permanent Debt.....	\$35,207,160 08
Water Debt.....	15,046,000 00
Temporary Debt.....	2,229,361 01
Tax Certificates of Indebtedness, (long term.)	700,000 00
Tax Certificates of Indebtedness, (short term.).....	500,000 00
Gross Debt.....	\$54,582,521 94
Less Sinking Fund.....	*4,478,521 94
Net City Debt, December 31, 1894.....	\$50,109,000 00
Net City Debt, December 31, 1893.....	48,084,214 45
Net City Debt, December 31, 1892.....	46,513,111 95
Net City Debt, December 31, 1891.....	42,424,790 41
Net City Debt, December 31, 1890.....	38,181,565 78
Net City Debt, December 31, 1889.....	34,639,541 90
Net City Debt, December 31, 1888.....	31,573,421 25

* In 1894 Sinking Fund invested deducted cash amounting to \$977,863.31.

NOTE.—By recent decisions it was held that short term certificates should be included, consequently change in figures of 1893—\$48,084,214.45.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN AND KINGS CO.

THE following statement exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the City of Brooklyn and Kings County, from the year 1879 to the year 1894, both inclusive :

YEARS.	Assessed Valuation Real Estate, Kings Co.	Assessed Valuation Real Estate, City of Brooklyn.	Assessed Valuation Personal Property, City of Brooklyn.	Assessed Valuation Real Estate, County Towns, Kings Co.	Assessed Valuation Personal Property, County Towns, Kings Co.	Total Assessed Valuation Real and Personal, Kings Co.
1879.....	\$231,271,902	\$220,363,599	\$12,562,100	\$10,908,303	\$722,975	\$244,556,977
1880.....	235,101,272	223,620,197	11,215,794	11,481,075	703,600	247,020,666
1881.....	251,872,664	240,128,905	15,137,040	11,743,759	674,850	267,684,564
1882.....	276,442,923	264,404,017	14,383,541	12,038,906	635,350	291,461,814
1883.....	293,145,504	280,500,597	18,135,909	12,344,907	606,750	311,888,163
1884.....	309,839,396	297,126,444	20,727,406	12,712,952	635,450	331,202,258
1885.....	324,776,617	311,808,060	19,375,702	13,468,557	538,850	344,691,169
1886.....	350,369,088	339,922,812	22,086,390	10,446,276	440,400	372,895,878
1887.....	373,524,683	362,166,083	21,685,591	11,358,600	433,350	395,543,624
1888.....	396,674,070	384,856,788	22,597,240	11,817,282	433,450	419,704,760
1889.....	419,599,342	407,153,135	21,330,546	12,446,247	368,250	441,298,178
1890.....	445,288,844	430,911,794	21,846,807	14,377,059	325,750	467,461,401
1891.....	468,056,128	448,892,470	18,111,779	19,253,658	243,450	486,411,357
1892.....	488,012,145	467,112,182	16,625,947	20,899,963	230,200	504,868,292
1893.....	512,598,526	486,531,506	19,231,170	26,972,320	181,750	532,803,446
1894.....	527,943,637	525,762,827	16,441,253	2,180,810	58,000	544,487,890

Population of the United States, the State of New-York and the
Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

*Compiled from the several Official Censuses of the United States and of the State
of New-York.*

YEARS.	Population of the United States.	Population of the State of New-York.
1790.....	3,929,214	340,120
1800.....	5,308,483	589,051
1810.....	7,239,881	959,049
1814.....	.....	1,085,910
1820.....	9,633,822	1,372,111
1825.....	.....	1,614,458
1830.....	12,866,020	1,918,608
1835.....	.....	2,174,517
1840.....	17,069,453	2,428,921
1845.....	.....	2,604,495
1850.....	23,191,876	3,097,894
1855.....	.....	3,466,212
1860.....	31,443,321	3,880,735
1865.....	.....	3,831,777
1870.....	38,558,371	4,882,759
1875.....	.....	4,705,208
1880.....	50,152,866	5,083,810
1890.....	62,622,250	5,997,853
1892.....	.....	6,513,344

YEARS.	Population of the City of New-York.	Population of the City of Brooklyn.
1790.....	33,181	1,603
1800.....	60,515	2,378
1810.....	96,373	4,402
1814.....	95,519	3,805
1820.....	123,706	7,175
1825.....	166,086	10,791
1830.....	202,589	15,394
1835.....	268,089	24,529
1840.....	312,710	36,233
1845.....	371,223	59,574
1850.....	515,547	96,838
1855.....	629,810	205,250
1860.....	813,669	266,661
1865.....	726,386	296,112
1870.....	942,292	396,099
1875.....	1,046,037	484,616
1880.....	1,206,577	566,689
1890.....	1,515,301	806,343
1892.....	1,801,739	957,163

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the Coinage of the United States, from the organization of the Mint and Branches to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.
Compiled from the Official Report of the Director of the Mint.

YEARS.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
From 1793 to 1795,.....	\$71,485 00	\$370,683 90	\$11,373 00	\$453,541 80
" 1796 to 1800,	942,805 00	1,069,770 95	68,017 82	2,080,593 77
" 1801 to 1810,.....	3,250,742 50	3,569,165 25	151,246 39	6,971,154 14
" 1811 to 1820,.....	3,166,510 00	5,979,810 95	191,158 57	9,337,479 52
" 1821 to 1830,.....	1,903,092 50	16,781,046 95	151,412 20	18,835,551 65
" 1831 to 1840,.....	18,756,487 50	27,309,957 00	342,322 21	46,408,766 71
" 1841 to 1850,.....	89,239,817 50	22,368,130 00	380,680 83	111,988,628 33
" 1851 to 1860,.....	330,237,085 50	46,562,183 00	1,249,612 53	378,068,881 03
" 1861 to 1870,.....	292,409,545 50	13,188,601 90	8,473,235 00	314,071,382 40
" 1871 to 1880,.....	393,125,751 00	155,123,087 10	2,364,108 50	550,512,946 60
" 1881 to 1890,.....	389,278,674 50	311,747,483 15	8,683,771 20	709,709,928 85
1891,.....	24,172,202 50	38,272,020 35	1,166,936 50	63,611,159 35
1892,.....	35,506,987 50	14,989,378 60	1,296,710 42	51,792,776 52
1893,.....	30,038,140 00	12,560,935 90	1,066,102 90	43,665,178 80
1894,.....	99,474,912 50	6,024,898 30	716,919 26	106,216,730 06
Total Coinage,.....	\$1,711,574,239 00	\$675,928,053 20	\$26,233,607 33	\$2,413,735,899 53

SUMMARY OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

Summary Exhibit of the Coinage of the United States, from the organization of the Mint and Branches to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

MINTS.	Period.	Gold Coinage. Value.	Silver Coinage. Value.	Minor Coinage. Value.	Entire Coinage. Value.
Philadelphia,.....	1793,	\$768,124,566 50	\$366,672,423 85	\$26,233,607 33	\$1,161,030,597 68
New-Orleans,.....	1838,	42,905,170 00	149,852,552 00	....	192,757,722 00
Charlotte, (to March 31, 1861,).....	1838,	5,048,641 50	....	....	5,048,641 50
Dahlonaga, (to Feb. 28, 1861,).....	1838,	6,115,929 00	....	....	6,115,929 00
San Francisco,.....	1854,	865,550,907 00	133,953,482 55	....	999,504,389 55
Carson City,.....	1870,	23,829,025 00	25,449,594 80	49,278,619 80
Total Coinage,.....		\$1,711,574,239 00	\$675,928,053 20	\$26,233,607 33	\$2,413,735,899 53

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COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

DENOMINATION.	MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.		MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.		MINT AT NEW-ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.								
Double Eagles.....	1,713,327	\$34,305,140 00	1,043,923	\$20,878,500 00	....	....	2,757,182	\$55,183,640 00
Eagles.....	3,327,034	33,270,340 00	47,850	473,500 00	123,000	\$1,230,000 00	3,496,884	34,968,840 00
Half Eagles.....	1,731,336	8,608,180 00	56,000	280,000 00	79,600	398,000 00	1,867,436	9,287,180 00
Quarter Eagles.....	30,101	75,252 50	....	....	....	....	30,101	75,252 50
Total Gold,	6,792,228	\$76,219,912 50	1,147,775	\$21,637,000 00	201,600	\$1,618,000 00	8,141,603	\$99,474,912 50
SILVER.								
Dollars, (Act July 14, 1890,).....	758	\$758 00	....	....	....	....	758	\$758 00
Half Dollars.....	1,416,758	708,379 00	3,259,806	\$1,629,948 00	2,050,000	\$1,025,000 00	6,726,564	3,363,327 00
Quarter Dollars,	2,812,758	703,189 50	3,097,632	774,405 50	3,276,000	819,000 00	9,186,390	2,306,595 00
Dimes.....	2,030,758	206,075 80	1,491,435	149,143 50	100,000	10,000 00	3,642,188	364,218 30
Total Silver,.....	6,381,082	\$1,617,402 80	7,848,943	\$3,553,496 00	5,426,000	\$1,854,000 00	19,555,975	\$6,024,898 80
MINOR.								
Five Cents.....	9,326,071	\$461,303 55	....	....	....	....	9,326,071	\$461,303 55
One Cent,.....	26,561,571	265,615 71	....	....	....	....	26,561,571	265,615 71
Total Minor,.....	31,787,642	\$716,919 26	....	....	....	....	34,787,642	\$716,919 26
Total Coinage,.....	47,860,002	\$78,554,324 00	8,996,718	\$34,190,496 00	5,627,600	\$3,472,000 00	62,474,320	\$106,216,780 00

BARS MANUFACTURED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of Bars manufactured at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

Description.	MINTS.			ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
	Philadelphia.	Carson.	New-Orleans.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.		
GOLD.										
Fine bars,.....	\$603,045 62	\$916,383 65	\$1,013 34	\$25,603,890 98	\$598,622 49	.....	.....	.....	\$27,792,895 96
Mint bars,.....	125,565 47	.....	.....	12,804,579 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,930,144 47
Standard bars,.....	.....	.....	.....	2,507,132 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,507,132 41
Unparted bars,.....	.....	.....	.....	13 45	2,622,483 07	\$7 3,254 87	\$1,963,531 60	\$153,650 33	5,773,191 38
Total gold,.....	\$728,631 09	\$916,383 65	\$1,013 34	\$40,915,065 72	\$788,261 87	\$1,963,534 60	\$348,281 96	\$153,650 33	\$46,932,864 19	
SILVER.										
Fine bars,.....	\$31,776 62	\$174,673 30	\$247 48	\$6,542,687 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,749,884 88
Mint bars,.....	.....	.....	.....	95,049 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,049 37
Standard bars,.....	.....	.....	.....	35,048 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,048 61
Unparted bars,.....	.....	.....	.....	886,383 38	\$34,172 21	\$17,883 50	\$57,196 45	\$2,293 51	603,159 73
Total silver,.....	\$31,776 62	\$174,673 30	\$247 48	\$7,059,208 81	\$38,172 21	\$17,883 50	\$57,198 45	\$2,293 51	\$7,382,693 50	
Total gold and silver,...	\$760,407 71	\$1,091,056 95	\$1,260 82	\$47,974,264 56	\$82,349,277 77	\$801,138 37	\$2,020,733 05	\$349,913 64	\$56,313,566 71	

Statement of Bars manufactured at the Mints and Assay Offices, from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.	Period.	GOLD BARS.			SILVER BARS.			Total Value.	
		Unparted.	Standard British Coin.	Mint Bars.	Fine.	Unparted.	Standard Bars.		Total Gold.	Total Silver.
Philadelphia,.....	1793	\$15,551,219 95	.....	\$125,785 47	\$2,614,664 07	\$171 \$35,823 63	\$45,677,592 28	\$2,790,821 41	\$46,396,113 69
San Francisco,.....	1854	394,359 02	.....	.....	16,211,410 91	3,880,756 31	63,195,403 85	19,698,248 15	85,893,653 00
San Carlos,.....	1870	1,035,698 31	.....	.....	6,582,181 08	11,360,648 37	10,904,624 44	17,492,679 49	28,801,803 89
New-York,.....	1851	\$912,855,625 27	.....	\$49,916,709 77	1,388,176,370 68	\$7,852,104 67	795,519,932 87	146,905,153 17	942,385,086 04
Denver,.....	1864	596,622 49	.....	.....	.....	426,344 84	29,607,637 16	426,344 84	30,033,982 70
Charlotte,.....	1848	6,842 25	.....	.....	.....	2,891,384 28	19,749 76	2,911,064 04	9,754,846 04
Helena,.....	1877	16,394,046 61	.....	.....	1,796,270 56	16,894,046 51	1,796,270 56	18,190,317 07	18,190,317 07
Boisé,.....	1877	7,333,100 97	.....	.....	.....	196,661 98	7,530,602 95	7,530,602 95	14,861,703 92
New-Orleans,.....	1859	3,597 30	.....	.....	377,484 61	7,883,400 97	196,661 98	407,920 27	421,157 50
St. Louis,.....	1861	.....	.....	.....	131 35	92,803 63	3,231,820 97	92,834 96	3,324,755 93
Total,.....	.....	\$500,363,977 59	\$181,640,025 89	\$2,916,709 77	\$778,852,047 91	\$105,962,892 54	\$25,156,285 81	\$974,772,761 26	\$1,164,859,546 65

Statement of Bars manufactured at the Mints and Assay Offices, from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.	Period.	GOLD BARS.			SILVER BARS.			Total Value.
		Fine.	Unparted.	From Standard British Coins.	Fine.	Unparted.	Standard Bars.	
Philadelphia, 1793		\$15,551,219 95	.....	.....	\$2,614,064 07	.....	.....	\$2,790,821 41
San Francisco, 1854		309,359 02	62,846,044 83	.....	16,211,410 91	8,390,756 31	\$45,555,852 63	\$3,196,348 15
Carson, 1870		1,055,698 31	9,872,626 13	.....	6,582,181 08	11,360,648 37	.....	17,668,248 15
New-Orleans, 1854		\$512,855,625 27	18,122,89 48,916,709 17	\$73,726,403 44	138,176,370 82	17,832,104 87	\$885,177 68	10,004,624 44
Denver, 1864		506,622 49	29,009,015 87	.....	436,844 84	.....	.....	705,519,932 87
Charlotte, 1858		6,842 25	2,684,492 08	.....	19,749 76	.....	.....	146,905,153 17
Helena, 1877		16,394,046 51	.....	1,796,270 56	.....	.....	426,344 84
Boisé, 1872		3,587 30	7,333,100 97	.....	196,661 98	.....	.....	2,891,334 28
New-Orleans, 1859		9,660 93	.....	377,464 81	30,240 08	.....	16,394,046 51
St. Louis, 1881		3,231,840 97	.....	131 35	92,803 63	.....	1,796,270 56
Total,.....		\$560,363,977 50	\$131,610,125 90	\$8,916,709 77	\$273,852,047 91	\$25,156,265 81	\$908,105 92	\$874,772,761 26

* Including \$18,676,028 37 Standard Bars. † Including \$2,206,330 80 Sterling Bars. ‡ Including \$9,940,773 16 from light United States Coin and \$11,985,042 37 Sterling Bars. § Including \$2,327,565 10 Mint Bars. ¶ Including \$43,896 50 Sterling Bars. †† Including \$171,876 49 Sterling Bars.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of Deposits and Purchases of Gold and Silver Bullion at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

DESCRIPTION.	MINTS.				ASSAY OFFICES.					
	Phila- delphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New- Orleans.	New-York.	Denver.	Bosch.	Hidema.	Char- lotta.	Saint Louis.
GOLD.										
Domestic Bullion,.....	\$845,905	\$17,920,969	\$680,511	\$6,844	\$13,173,057	\$3,182,765	\$675,639	\$1,922,186	\$244,460	\$14,711
Domestic Coin,.....	1,615,796	9,938	34,190	402,792	3,205	30	415	27,805	2,093,615	46
Foreign Bullion,.....	26,418	927,077	134,814	14,508,752	1,136	1,136	1,307	14,612	15,614,118	19
Foreign Coin,.....	13,903	1,525,339	3,494	10,843,570	99	99	99	12,396,406	81	12,396,406
Jewelers' Bars, old plate, &c.,.....	847,143	25,428	66,418	2,062,143	24,811	2,076	3,409	66,989	3,118,421	45
Total original deposits,.....	\$3,349,067	\$20,408,663	\$680,511	\$345,762	\$41,010,316	\$3,211,907	\$675,639	\$1,925,591	\$244,284	\$153,778
Re-deposits, { Fine bars,.....	60,190,008	858,280	.....	85,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,133,504
{ Standard bars,.....	58,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,074
{ Unparted bars,.....	6,134,663	.....	.....	1,540,433	19,747	9,197	107,625	37,943	.....	1,841
Total gold received,.....	\$69,663,739	\$31,235,019	\$680,511	\$1,786,195	\$41,115,380	\$3,221,106	\$783,264	\$1,963,534	\$244,284	\$155,630
SILVER.										
Domestic Bullion,.....	\$10,999,646	\$1,610,238	\$560,921	\$1,784,844	\$4,710,739	\$37,393	\$10,344	\$35,993	\$1,148	\$542
Domestic Coin,.....	1,509,318	2,746,543	.....	2,324,568	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade Dollars,.....	295	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Bullion,.....	298	8,146	.....	8,351	1,278,911	33	.....	11	.....	153
Foreign Coin,.....	38	1	.....	546,514	518,411	454	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelers' Bars, old plate, &c.,.....	88,696	454	.....	5,256	.....	.....	.....	34	50	1,548
Total original deposits,.....	\$12,593,224	\$4,360,382	\$560,921	\$4,018,632	\$7,000,244	\$37,879	\$16,344	\$36,039	\$1,238	\$2,944
Re-deposits, { Fine bars,.....	272,477	.....	5,714	44,544	44,544	293	1,639	1,158	.....	.....
{ Unparted bars,.....	373,973	.....	.....	13,943	13,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Total silver received,.....	\$13,238,675	\$4,360,382	\$566,635	\$4,018,632	\$7,108,732	\$38,172	\$17,983	\$37,196	\$1,238	\$2,993
Gold and silver deposits and purchases,.....	\$15,942,291	\$34,768,045	\$1,241,432	\$4,264,385	\$48,090,560	\$3,219,786	\$691,873	\$1,981,630	\$244,513	\$156,023
Re-deposits, { Gold,.....	66,314,671	916,365	.....	1,540,433	104,993	9,197	107,625	37,943	.....	1,841
{ Silver,.....	645,450	.....	5,714	58,498	58,498	293	1,639	1,158	.....	49
Total gold and silver received,.....	\$38,903,414	\$35,685,401	\$1,247,147	\$5,804,818	\$48,284,012	\$3,229,277	\$801,188	\$3,090,783	\$244,513	\$157,913
										\$170,833,370

NOTE.—Cents in the above table are necessarily omitted, except in the last column.

GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

Statement of the amount of refined and unrefined Gold and Silver of Domestic Production deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

GOLD.	MINTS.			ASSAY OFFICES.					
	Phila- delphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New- Orleans.	New- York.	Denver.	Boloi.	Helena.	Char- lotte.
Alaska.....		\$157,782	....					
Arizona.....	\$708	408,762	....	\$1,516	\$19,302	\$175,351	....	....	....
California.....	1,196	2,018,350	\$163,991	....	....	43,362	....	....	\$3,749
Colorado.....	3,384	6,829	....	....	867,016	1,602,875	....	....	286
Idaho.....	132	59,758	....	....	....	53,535	....	....	11,768
Montana.....	734	37,868	....	....	811,193	1,212	\$402,092	\$187,048	....
Nevada.....	10,847	77,689	496,186	....	....	35,913	....	1,771,309	....
New Mexico.....	468	14,704	....	502	188,999	205,908	....	....	....
Oregon.....	250	187,769	....	....	....	4,718	213,510	....	....
South Dakota.....	4,258	....	321	....	3,112,628	4,419	....	....	....
Other sources.....	56,906	191,426	....	4,804	233,245	12,296	86	18,827	1,250
Refined gold.....	767,026	14,780,086	....	....	8,430,848	1,048,129	....	\$244,460	8,764
Total gold.....	\$845,805	\$17,920,969	\$680,511	\$6,844	\$13,173,057	\$3,182,755	\$675,639	\$1,922,186	\$244,460
									\$44,711
									\$38,060,951 40
SILVER.									
Arizona.....	\$13	\$7,857	....	\$609	\$270	\$3,639	....	....	....
California.....	8	16,800	\$17,014	....	187	540	....	....	....
Colorado.....	986	229	....	....	106,474	29,425	....	....	....
Idaho.....	....	918	....	....	6,705	497	\$14,021	\$1,933	....
Michigan.....	5,067	....	....	....	38,322	....	....	....	....
Montana.....	6	194	....	....	1,288,506	4	....	53,897	....
Nevada.....	452	1,857	\$43,905	....	11	212	....	....	....
New Mexico.....	10	370	....	....	276,359	2,028	....	....	....
South Dakota.....	37	....	1	....	....	8	....	....	....
Utah.....	....	1,834	....	....	4,251	81	....	....	....
Other sources.....	541	3,688	....	....	143,858	117	9,292	922	....
Refined silver.....	10,992,519	1,578,033	....	1,784,235	2,814,510	909	....	....	\$1,147
Total silver.....	\$10,999,646	\$1,610,296	\$560,921	\$1,784,844	\$4,710,730	\$97,393	\$16,544	\$35,998	\$1,148
									\$542
									\$19,777,700 38

NOTE.—Cents in the above table are necessarily omitted, except in the last column.

GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(Continued.)

Statement of unrefined Gold and Silver of Domestic Production, its distribution by States and Territories. Also refined Domestic Bullion (not distributed) deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices, from their organisation to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

LOCALITY.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama,.....	\$245,255 29 ..	\$236 28 ..	\$245,491 57
Alaska,.....	1,218,590 40 ..	12,441 18 ..	1,231,031 58
Arizona,.....	6,651,014 18 ..	14,079,665 42 ..	20,730,719 60
California,.....	768,665,389 09 ..	4,209,193 67 ..	769,864,582 76
Colorado,.....	66,838,412 98 ..	24,665,218 64 ..	91,508,631 62
Georgia,.....	9,156,608 08 ..	6,615 82 ..	9,163,223 91
Idaho,.....	34,648,559 43 ..	1,950,151 26 ..	36,598,710 69
Indiana,.....	40 13 ..	..... ..	40 13
Maine,.....	6,058 31 ..	32 51 ..	6,090 82
Maryland,.....	20,328 78 ..	41 58 ..	20,370 36
Massachusetts,.....	..... ..	917 56 ..	917 56
Michigan,.....	397,631 99 ..	4,043,397 30 ..	4,441,029 29
Montana,.....	72,264,877 57 ..	21,916,063 76 ..	94,180,941 33
Nebraska,.....	2,079 76 ..	22 84 ..	2,101 60
Nevada,.....	33,134,386 34 ..	103,511,623 64 ..	136,646,009 98
New-Hampshire,.....	11,501 89 ..	1 74 ..	11,503 63
New-Mexico,.....	5,877,610 68 ..	7,282,353 73 ..	13,159,964 41
North Carolina,.....	11,748,066 68 ..	59,241 50 ..	11,807,308 18
Oregon,.....	21,687,154 99 ..	90,945 45 ..	21,778,100 44
Pennsylvania,.....	1,138 34 ..	2,588 47 ..	3,726 81
South Carolina,.....	2,276,350 42 ..	3,769 48 ..	2,280,119 90
South Dakota,.....	49,308,609 42 ..	1,023,991 86 ..	50,332,601 28
Tennessee,.....	90,625 25 ..	14 09 ..	90,639 34
Texas,.....	6,845 70 ..	5,843 99 ..	12,729 69
Utah,.....	1,405,111 10 ..	19,917,398 80 ..	21,322,509 90
Vermont,.....	85,598 21 ..	49 94 ..	85,648 15
Virginia,.....	1,737,848 97 ..	462 55 ..	1,738,311 52
Washington,.....	825,956 63 ..	11,361 39 ..	837,318 02
Wyoming,.....	837,485 62 ..	13,108 58 ..	850,594 20
Other sources,.....	41,759,001 67 ..	42,917,148 68 ..	84,676,150 35
Total unrefined,.....	\$1,127,918,216 91 ..	\$246,023,891 71 ..	\$1,373,942,108 62
Refined Bullion,.....	436,512,702 00 ..	523,455,250 78 ..	959,967,952 78
Grand total,.....	\$1,564,430,918 91 ..	\$769,479,142 49 ..	\$2,333,910,061 40

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Gold and Silver Imported into and Exported from the United States; the amount of Gold and Silver of Domestic Production, with the amount Gained or Lost to the Country for the last Twenty Years ending June 30th. Compiled expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce from the Official Reports of the respective Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics and of the Directors of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Excess of Imports over Exports.		DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.			Gain to the Country.	Loss to the Country.
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.		
1875,.....	13,696,793	7,803,924	20,900,717	66,990,977	25,151,165	92,132,142	....	71,331,425	34,398,194	15,164,785	49,430,909	....	\$31,800,516
1876,.....	7,992,709	7,943,973	15,936,681	31,177,050	25,329,252	56,506,302	....	40,569,631	37,645,960	23,946,060	61,491,940	20,922,319	....
1877,.....	26,246,224	14,328,180	40,774,414	26,590,374	29,371,963	56,162,337	....	15,387,823	43,303,369	27,165,646	70,463,015	55,073,192	....
1878,.....	13,976,281	16,845,033	29,821,314	9,304,435	24,536,670	33,740,125	....	3,918,611	48,076,123	28,795,195	76,870,318	72,961,507	....
1879,.....	5,624,948	14,671,053	20,296,000	4,567,614	20,409,327	24,997,441	....	4,701,441	38,549,705	26,934,728	65,494,438	60,792,992	....
1880,.....	80,768,396	12,275,914	93,034,310	3,639,025	13,508,994	17,142,919	\$75,991,391	....	35,831,705	32,132,756	67,964,461	143,845,833	....
1881,.....	100,091,359	10,544,238	110,575,497	2,565,132	16,841,715	19,406,847	91,168,650	....	35,815,096	28,477,039	64,292,065	185,460,745	....
1882,.....	34,377,054	8,095,336	42,472,390	32,357,890	16,832,599	49,417,479	....	6,945,069	31,938,511	30,956,538	62,355,099	55,310,010	....
1883,.....	17,794,149	10,735,243	28,489,391	11,600,888	20,219,445	31,820,333	....	3,30,948	32,481,642	32,738,487	65,340,129	61,909,187	....
1884,.....	22,831,317	14,594,945	37,426,262	41,061,907	26,051,426	67,133,333	....	\$9,707,121	29,079,596	31,463,113	60,543,709	30,886,588	....
1885,.....	26,691,696	16,550,627	43,242,323	8,477,892	33,753,633	42,231,525	1,010,798	....	31,584,436	32,250,044	63,834,480	64,645,278	....
1886,.....	30,743,349	17,860,307	48,603,656	42,982,191	29,511,219	72,493,410	....	33,869,754	32,455,493	32,454,644	64,911,137	31,011,383	....
1887,.....	42,910,691	17,360,191	60,170,792	9,701,187	26,296,504	35,997,691	24,173,101	....	32,973,627	37,874,390	70,847,927	95,030,888	....
1888,.....	43,924,317	15,403,669	59,337,986	18,376,234	28,037,949	46,414,183	12,923,803	....	32,406,306	37,393,648	69,799,954	82,733,757	....
1889,.....	10,264,868	18,678,215	28,943,073	59,962,935	36,689,248	96,651,533	67,678,460	....	31,440,773	36,278,964	67,719,732	2,041,789	....
1890,.....	12,043,842	21,038,964	33,076,386	17,374,491	34,873,929	52,148,420	18,172,094	....	30,476,902	37,796,902	68,311,908	50,089,708	....
1891,.....	13,232,567	18,068,890	31,301,457	86,362,654	22,500,968	108,933,642	72,694,195	....	31,555,116	65,508,998	97,064,114	24,369,919	....
1892,.....	49,699,454	19,955,096	69,654,540	50,195,327	32,810,559	83,005,886	13,361,346	....	31,961,546	73,461,073	105,422,618	92,071,273	....
1893,.....	31,174,381	23,193,253	44,367,633	106,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163	105,060,830	....	33,386,167	73,696,045	106,932,212	1,907,833	....
1894,.....	72,449,119	13,366,553	85,735,671	76,978,061	50,461,265	127,439,326	41,693,655	....	38,696,931	19,777,700	58,474,631	16,790,996	....

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Bullion Deposits, the amount of Silver parted from Gold, and the amount of Silver and Gold Bars manufactured at the United States Assay Office in New-York, from its organization, October 10, 1854, to the year ending December 31, 1894.

YEARS.	BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Silver Bars manu- factured.	Gold Bars manu- factured.
	Gold.	Silver.			
1854, Oct. 10 to Dec 31,...	\$9,260,898	\$76,806	\$67,560	\$2,061	\$2,888,059
1855 to 1859, (5 yrs.).....	89,996,738	5,670,072	712,747	1,274,937	86,335,188
1860 to 1864, (5 yrs.).....	87,041,574	3,731,369	462,174	1,198,399	46,181,277
1865 to 1869, (5 yrs.).....	43,914,720	3,214,156	467,486	2,388,938	42,267,551
1870 to 1874, (5 yrs.).....	55,900,994	19,618,427	384,348	13,554,935	45,730,163
1875 to 1879, (5 yrs.).....	111,720,248	25,494,317	442,724	26,791,049	96,753,001
1880 to 1884, (5 yrs.).....	198,414,425	27,447,509	484,968	27,388,869	199,301,476
1885.....	16,821,218	5,501,905	140,004	5,650,123	15,267,589
1886.....	48,139,037	4,734,734	95,339	5,656,432	48,521,568
1887.....	50,528,570	4,967,008	127,641	5,120,385	53,674,098
1888.....	17,575,325	4,513,098	89,542	4,733,125	18,368,819
1889.....	18,278,559	4,493,506	101,029	4,403,467	18,067,558
1890.....	25,806,991	7,052,895	112,378	7,120,927	25,131,361
1891.....	32,615,334	5,523,392	84,427	5,614,013	32,591,612
1892.....	16,896,732	6,172,255	71,468	6,176,164	17,309,065
1893.....	41,785,059	6,769,363	63,059	6,816,889	41,515,161
1894.....	17,960,195	6,946,881	41,873	6,963,884	17,845,781
Total.....	\$82,643,612	\$151,927,188	\$3,948,717	\$140,784,521	\$806,508,342

Bullion transmitted from the Assay Office in New-York to the United States Mint Philadelphia, for Coinage, from October 10, 1854, to December 31, 1894.

	Gold.	Silver.
1854, Oct 10 to Dec 31.....	\$5,142,202	\$41,417
1855 to 1859, (5 years.).....	26,527,847	4,934,067
1860 to 1864, (5 years.).....	77,687,070	3,461,876
1865 to 1869, (5 years.).....	20,019,211	1,797,928
1870 to 1874, (5 years.).....	16,323,866	8,986,702
1875 to 1879, (5 years.).....	43,776,244	5,304,929
1880 to 1884, (5 years.).....	149,851,935	956,668
1885.....	.....	220,561
1886.....	.....	756,647
1887.....	.....	153,575
1888.....	.....	107,110
1889.....	.....	85,406
1890.....	.....	117,198
1891.....	3,015,623	3,541,822
1892.....	.....	79,365
1893.....	31,641,141	95,944
1894.....	40,109,897	55,248
Total.....	\$419,005,036	\$30,751,483

Gold Bars exchanged for Gold Coin, pursuant to Act of Congress of May 26, 1882.

1882.....	\$6,928,470	1890.....	\$22,913,385
1883.....	2,211,404	1891.....	11,104,007
1884.....	25,162,280	1892.....	7,424,299
1885.....	2,971,648	1893.....	4,736,811
1886.....	32,444,235	1894.....	4,250,220
1887.....	6,896,869		
1888.....	32,138,865	Total.....	\$205,478,671
1889.....	46,301,278		

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Prepared by direction of Mr. WILLIAM SHERER, *Manager*.

THE New-York Clearing House has been in operation forty-one and a quarter years. Its aggregate transactions during that period, ending December 31, 1894, amount to \$1,100,133,446,041.14.

It was organized on the 11th of October, 1853, and at the present time consists of sixty-five banks and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The aggregate yearly transactions since its organization to January 1, 1895, are as follows :

EXCHANGES.			
October 11, 1853, to October 1st, 1854,			\$5,750,455,987 06
October 1st, 1854, " 1864, (ten years),..			90,790,146,397 47
" " 1864, " 1874, (ten years),..			298,582,884,469 96
" " 1874, " 1884, (ten years),..			324,320,960,572 64
" " 1884, " 1889, (five years),..			159,158,474,580 86
" " 1889, " 1890,.....			37,660,686,571 76
" " 1890, " 1891,.....			34,053,698,770 04
" " 1891, " 1892,.....			36,279,905,235 59
" " 1892, " 1893,.....			34,421,380,869 50
" " 1893, " 1894,.....			24,230,145,367 70
" " 1894, to January 1st, 1895,.....			6,859,298,249 49
Total Exchanges,.....			\$1,052,108,037,071 57

BALANCES.			
October 11, 1853, to October 1st, 1854,.....			\$297,411,493 69
October 1st, 1854, " 1864, (ten years),....			4,880,899,523 10
" " 1864, " 1874, (ten years),....			11,928,686,969 59
" " 1874, " 1884, (ten years),....			14,767,073,255 50
" " 1884, " 1889, (five years),....			7,712,392,963 13
" " 1889, " 1890,.....			1,753,040,145 23
" " 1890, " 1891,.....			1,584,635,499 88
" " 1891, " 1892,.....			1,861,500,574 56
" " 1892, " 1893,.....			1,696,207,175 52
" " 1893, " 1894,.....			1,585,241,633 52
" " 1894, to January 1st, 1895,.....			458,329,735 85
Total Balances,.....			\$48,025,408,969 57

The average currency exchanges per day during the years 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, were as follows :

Ending October 1st, 1889,.....	\$114,839,820 23
" " 1890,.....	123,074,139 12
" " 1891,.....	111,651,471 39
" " 1892,.....	118,561,781 82
" " 1893,.....	118,978,082 31
" " 1894,.....	79,704,425 55

And the average currency balances per day :

Ending October 1st, 1889,.....	\$5,800,783 74
" " 1890,.....	5,728,889 36
" " 1891,.....	5,195,526 21
" " 1892,.....	6,083,335 18
" " 1893,.....	5,616,580 05
" " 1894,.....	5,214,610 63

Statement showing the Clearing House Transactions for each month, from January 1st to December 31st, 1894, with the Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders and Liabilities of the Associated Banks, and the Per Centage of Specie and Legal Tenders to Net Liabilities.

1894.	Exchanges.	Balances.
January,	\$2,165,568,855 76	\$149,652,884 24
February,	1,724,039,789 83	116,964,487 32
March,	2,048,811,551 18	133,347,879 15
April,	2,018,318,188 37	134,020,346 65
May,	2,093,135,412 42	140,598,098 48
June,	1,898,580,234 11	131,077,147 91
July,	1,843,418,776 44	134,828,774 82
August,	1,871,609,349 63	116,963,021 73
September,	1,865,031,612 74	119,617,532 99
October,	2,381,509,977 37	160,749,064 65
November,	2,241,483,311 96	144,086,615 58
December,	2,336,804,960 16	153,494,055 62
Total for the year, ...	\$24,387,807,019 92	\$1,635,399,404 14

1894.	Loans.	Specie.
January,	\$418,807,600	\$111,073,400
February,	419,530,500	129,558,900
March,	439,803,400	97,526,300
April,	450,426,600	99,623,000
May,	465,162,100	100,082,100
June,	464,993,600	99,018,600
July,	483,753,500	91,223,000
August,	482,304,500	90,546,900
September,	489,879,900	91,187,800
October,	500,277,200	92,215,100
November,	500,822,000	93,755,600
December,	499,460,100	76,527,600

1894.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits and Circulation.	Per Centage of Legal Tenders to Net Liabilities.	Per Centage of Specie to Net Liabilities.
January,	\$102,354,400	\$518,524,600	19.28	20.89
February, ...	120,016,200	551,808,400	21.25	22.95
March,	111,187,900	531,741,200	20.46	17.94
April,	119,799,200	554,496,900	21.17	17.61
May,	127,399,600	578,694,200	21.12	16.99
June,	121,981,100	572,138,400	20.95	17.01
July,	128,061,300	588,598,300	21.38	15.23
August,	123,895,800	581,556,000	20.95	15.31
September, ..	121,126,500	585,973,900	20.33	15.30
October,	114,621,200	589,683,400	19.07	15.35
November, ...	118,224,900	595,104,900	19.48	15.45
December, ...	120,652,100	579,835,600	20.41	12.94

Total Exchanges for the year ending December 31, 1894,	\$24,387,807,019 92
“ Balances “ “ “ 31, 1894,	1,635,399,404 14

Total Transactions for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, \$26,023,206,424 06

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE—(Continued.)

The annexed Table exhibits the condition of the Banks of the City of New-York, (both National and State,) as shown by their quarterly statements, during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894.

LIABILITIES									
Date.	Capital.	Surplus and Net Profit.	Circulation.	Due Banks.	Deposits.	Sundries.	Total.		
1892.									
March 19,	\$67,522,700	\$69,977,600	\$5,768,500	\$25,712,600	\$368,098,800	\$141,300	\$787,841,400		
" June 11,	67,372,700	71,540,600	5,894,700	237,847,800	376,001,700	187,900	748,745,400		
" September 30,	67,522,700	71,785,600	5,855,900	200,515,000	345,595,900	293,200	691,538,300		
" December 15,	67,522,700	72,742,500	5,965,300	176,478,300	351,198,700	183,000	674,021,000		
1893.									
March 6,	67,622,700	73,863,500	6,099,400	174,492,100	337,564,000	216,400	660,398,100		
" June 1,	67,622,700	75,422,100	6,171,000	156,469,300	348,495,500	293,600	654,536,900		
" October 3,	68,722,700	75,424,700	15,910,400	148,044,300	312,713,900	228,957,900	639,773,100		
" December 19,	68,722,700	76,451,200	14,449,400	208,328,500	385,987,400	171,200	794,110,700		
1894.									
March 1,	67,722,700	74,434,800	12,571,600	2-5,682,000	338,031,700	366,300	748,899,000		
" June 7,	67,621,500	75,556,300	11,118,400	249,883,100	319,771,400	343,800	804,299,000		
" August 29,	67,422,700	74,590,200	10,068,300	246,436,600	397,801,700	309,300	796,058,700		
" December 19,	67,422,700	75,233,300	11,373,400	220,9 0,500	394,099,400	187,000	769,746,300		
RESOURCES.									
Date.	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks.	Real Estate.	Due from Banks.	Cash Items and Bank Notes.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Sundries.	
1892.									
March 19,	\$170,319,700	\$38,111,300	\$16,449,400	\$39,043,300	\$1,926,700	\$105,764,300	\$52,237,400	\$10,489,300	
" June 11,	475,125,900	38,660,000	16,481,600	44,098,300	4,566,800	103,514,300	56,397,900	9,902,800	
" September 30,	433,072,300	37,499,500	16,547,900	41,753,300	5,044,200	73,463,800	51,378,100	9,758,300	
" December 15,	433,880,000	34,640,500	16,476,900	51,058,100	4,999,800	70,040,300	41,064,700	9,860,900	
1893.									
March 6,	435,718,800	33,956,900	16,568,500	42,966,100	4,627,300	72,563,600	42,314,400	10,883,500	
" June 1,	414,626,400	35,411,300	16,301,100	48,320,000	5,012,400	71,006,900	50,909,500	10,046,400	
" October 3,	371,729,000	34,451,100	16,486,300	36,160,700	4,698,700	87,130,700	42,967,200	+45,979,500	
" December 19,	393,292,100	37,530,300	16,640,900	44,113,300	5,828,100	113,218,700	93,685,500	19,800,000	
1894.									
March 1,	399,926,600	45,163,800	17,717,400	36,940,800	4,124,900	107,186,100	107,176,700	30,692,900	
" June 7,	413,464,500	46,464,300	18,269,300	42,303,500	4,023,400	110,393,800	134,090,800	24,419,100	
" August 29,	440,616,600	51,042,000	18,401,900	38,795,600	3,599,600	101,010,400	119,991,300	22,001,400	
" December 19,	446,562,700	46,783,700	18,860,300	47,096,000	4,131,800	77,839,400	95,785,900	30,061,500	

+ Includes Loan Certificates, \$35,365,000.

* Includes Loan Certificates, \$23,600,000.

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The following statement exhibits the condition of the National Banks in the City and State of New-York, at the dates mentioned, during the year 1894, as shown by their reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

February 28, 1894.

May 4, 1894.

July 18, 1894.

October 2, 1894.

December 19, 1894.

	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$309,856,139 51	\$336,597,053 65	\$344,417,498 13	\$360,200,459 97	\$345,646,677 94
Overdrafts.....	255,877 82	153,719 96	104,382 25	483,408 47	180,969 67
United States Bonds to secure Circulation.....	15,368,000 00	14,518,000 00	15,298,000 00	15,368,000 00	14,868,000 00
United States Bonds to secure Deposits.....	960 00 00	940,000 00	1,210,000 00	1,060,000 00	1,160,000 00
United States Bonds on hand.....	11,144,050 00	6,764,100 00	4,174,900 00	3,190,800 00	11,823,500 00
Premiums on United States Bonds.....	2,783,415 83	1,901,137 69	1,737,608 28	1,666,313 87	3,021,428 90
Stocks, Securities, &c.....	35,785,313 49	38,230,212 74	39,512,169 29	39,380,786 61	38,103,702 82
Banking-House Furniture and Fixtures.....	11,222,436 97	11,946,625 33	11,960,632 51	11,960,578 43	11,961,448 89
Other Real Estate and Mortgages owned.....	1,318,847 29	1,406,917 75	1,435,450 31	1,530,107 63	1,512,598 41
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents).....	23,415,311 48	25,795,037 01	25,466,113 55	26,830,326 33	29,616,263 05
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	3,368,717 14	4,854,033 08	3,741,211 03	3,792,184 06	4,671,994 41
Checks and other Cash Items.....	2,132,947 67	1,864,145 00	1,740,846 54	2,713,961 97	1,993,215 86
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	36,983,116 13	43,215,258 41	35,511,533 92	40,630,359 08	45,939,598 64
Bills of other National Banks.....	1,380,192 00	1,414,310 00	1,416,080 00	1,064,721 00	1,960,476 00
Fractional Currency, Nickels and Cents.....	38,134 08	45,301 37	57,382 31	68,162 60	54,867 30
Specie.....	93,861,108 49	95,073,771 26	96,793,306 48	92,737,840 60	65,244,927 30
Legal Tender Notes.....	61,228,335 00	65,664,981 00	61,718,463 00	53,946,637 00	48,373,308 00
United States Certificates of Deposit.....	22,310,000 00	81,200,000 00	33,155,000 00	34,960,000 00	26,624,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund.....	678,970 00	641,970 00	660,590 50	654,158 00	635,026 50
Due from United States Treasurer.....	971,838 37	1,471,563 82	1,110,191 67	284,910 93	530,046 36
Total Resources.....	\$635,673,946 08	\$683,738,235 46	\$674,304,773 07	\$691,577,680 74	\$652,905,319 46
LIABILITIES.					
Capital Stock.....	\$50,750,000 00	\$50,750,000 00	\$50,750,000 00	\$50,750,000 00	\$50,750,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	42,308,500 00	42,373,500 00	42,341,700 00	49,341,500 00	42,118,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	16,058,560 59	17,087,893 18	16,394,027 43	16,317,216 26	16,974,693 90
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	12,479,775 00	11,096,307 50	9,981,473 50	11,060,600 00	11,157,575 50
State Bank Notes outstanding.....	24,318 00	32,314 00	19,189 00	19,189 00	11,157,194 00
Due to other National Banks.....	185,461,698 76	174,785,161 08	170,356,267 74	189,732,393 44	149,367,967 06
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	60,434,732 80	70,672,682 34	60,819,040 62	70,746,840 35	69,154,027 76
Dividends unpaid.....	280,671,646 88	315,937,180 61	313,117,397 58	389,464,470 90	312,036,310 41
Individual Deposits.....	108,919 32	721,506 59	693,101 96	608,267 06	770,476 10
United States Deposits.....	176,030 15	117,731 32	339,366 16	.....	361,449 14
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes and Bills re-discounted.....	10,088 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills Payable.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Liabilities.....	31,079 47	.....	3,980 00	3,980 00	.....
Total Liabilities.....	\$635,673,946 08	\$683,738,235 46	\$674,304,773 07	\$691,577,680 74	\$652,905,319 46

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, (EXCLUSIVE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.)

RESOURCES.

	February 28, 1894. 284 Banks.	May 4, 1894. 284 Banks.	July 18, 1894. 283 Banks.	October 2, 1894. 284 Banks.	December 19, 1894. 283 Banks.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$111,992,340 54	\$113,206,300 66	\$113,440,064 97	\$114,987,053 00	\$118,585,169 79
Overdrafts.....	501,650 66	498,801 33	512,928 33	507,776 39	490,659 21
United States Bonds to secure Circulation.....	18,390,150 00	18,481,430 00	18,416,950 00	18,251,960 00	17,591,900 00
United States Bonds to secure Deposits.....	625,000 00	625,000 00	625,000 00	625,000 00	625,000 00
United States Bonds on hand.....	7,846,600 00	690,700 00	625,000 00	625,000 00	715,300 00
Premiums on United States Bonds.....	851,334 53	898,158 84	866,975 13	839,117 31	848,736 85
Stocks, Securities, &c.....	14,764,139 74	15,564,693 57	15,944,605 52	16,191,000 01	16,093,799 45
Banking-House Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,464,534 34	3,533,146 88	3,561,585 78	3,595,951 52	3,613,861 99
Other Real Estate and Mortgages owned.....	2,094,015 65	2,143,715 38	2,295,248 60	2,428,875 88	2,498,895 46
Due from National Banks.....	4,113,603 18	4,241,963 87	3,961,867 65	3,519,504 96	3,819,450 83
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	1,176,021 51	1,259,484 62	1,305,430 19	1,231,022 66	1,461,390 70
Due from Reserve Agents.....	29,164,876 41	23,337,874 98	23,127,789 87	19,848,990 66	19,963,721 89
Checks and other Cash Items.....	886,392 59	931,845 03	922,527 77	939,449 62	985,615 68
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	894,260 18	1,032,930 17	1,053,543 23	1,251,973 63	1,092,069 06
Bills of other National Banks.....	1,105,706 00	1,356,285 00	1,299,818 00	1,183,552 00	1,223,647 00
Fractional Currency, Nickels and Cents.....	73,936 42	74,187 47	72,017 07	65,647 71	68,409 42
Specie.....	8,006,181 12	7,937,890 84	8,188,559 56	7,616,319 46	7,875,122 91
Legal Tender Notes.....	4,109,160 00	4,607,863 00	4,692,075 00	4,082,201 00	4,654,665 00
United States Certificates of Deposit.....	90,000 00	80,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	110,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund.....	806,038 25	801,283 25	802,992 00	804,507 00	773,546 53
Due from United States Treasurer.....	43,068 74	35,349 04	60,175 74	41,186 74	36,145 23
Total Liabilities.....	\$106,830,493 86	\$201,325,847 25	\$200,872,914 31	\$198,698,729 55	\$197,797,035 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$36,496,060 00	\$36,496,060 00	\$36,521,060 00	\$36,476,060 00	\$36,386,040 00
Surplus Fund.....	14,827,041 01	15,839,541 01	14,875,984 01	14,875,104 17	14,927,100 17
Undivided Profits.....	7,840,755 72	8,462,060 13	8,082,550 18	8,582,690 86	8,959,564 87
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	16,143,268 60	16,268,097 00	16,163,177 50	16,192,655 00	15,549,085 00
State Bank Notes outstanding.....	20,616 00	20,616 00	20,611 00	20,611 00	20,611 00
Due to National Banks.....	7,733,690 92	7,304,369 31	7,618,407 91	6,473,936 04	7,378,923 53
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	2,418,663 37	2,502,197 11	2,563,402 43	2,296,898 37	2,710,106 76
Dividends unpaid.....	72,695 24	72,403 44	146,156 13	70,555 13	48,277 93
Individual Deposits.....	109,595,839 77	112,461,689 29	113,144,329 85	112,233,114 33	110,316,298 96
United States Deposits.....	515,783 82	532,126 85	567,829 00	491,273 06	518,571 31
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....	101,819 15	67,625 41	55,340 67	109,777 26	100,075 99
Notes re-discounted.....	746,860 60	968,038 46	724,167 75	643,955 42	698,495 78
Bills Payable.....	283,908 30	327,611 89	302,891 89	311,000 00	311,469 92
Other Liabilities.....	54,071 36	25,261 46	57,106 00	46,226 91	47,465 67
Total Liabilities.....	\$106,830,493 86	\$201,325,847 25	\$200,872,914 31	\$198,698,729 55	\$197,797,035 38

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT exhibiting the condition of the National Banks of the United States, at the dates mentioned, during the year 1904, as shown by their reports to the Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES.

	February 28, 1904. 3,577 Banks.	May 4, 1904. 3,773 Banks.	July 18, 1904. 3,770 Banks.	October 2, 1904. 3,765 Banks.	December 19, 1904. 3,737 Banks.
Loans and Discounts,	\$1,872,402,605 96	\$1,996,686,824 98	\$1,944,441,315 10	\$3,007,192,191 30	\$1,974,683,974 28
Overdrafts,	200,898,950 00	200,469,250 00	201,335,150 00	199,642,500 00	17,289,149 17
United States Bonds to secure Circulation,	14,445,000 00	14,720,000 00	14,958,000 00	13,238,400 00	186,735,950 00
United States Bonds to secure United States Deposits,	17,250,150 00	14,495,300 00	12,875,000 00	10,662,200 00	15,061,000 00
Premiums on United States Bonds,	15,606,786 13	15,133,458 23	14,980,896 78	14,684,579 03	20,760,350 00
Stocks, Securities, &c.,	174,305,332 50	163,324,349 17	191,137,435 66	183,300,072 44	167,328,354 66
Real Estate, &c.,	94,289,453 56	65,977,811 80	66,807,490 73	67,862,136 84	96,669,789 47
Due from National Banks' (not Reserve Agents),	112,672,833 41	119,303,796 33	111,775,532 16	122,479,067 36	124,796,352 89
Due from State Banks and Bankers,	27,356,317 15	29,628,495 01	27,063,816 38	27,973,911 86	30,982,587 31
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	246,891,426 63	257,854,100 32	266,511,935 77	281,849,107 59	284,331,340 54
Checks and other Cash Items,	12,633,737 81	12,602,055 47	11,863,939 23	13,576,973 25	13,051,055 46
Exchanges for Clearing House,	70,269,653 62	70,002,085 47	66,531,935 77	68,531,962 17	60,869,202 29
Bills of other National Banks,	19,606,010 00	20,754,968 00	19,650,353 00	18,360,577 00	18,622,596 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents,	1,061,927 79	1,014,037 51	1,041,630 44	1,632,332 95	885,073 59
Specie,	236,166,385 84	259,941,923 51	260,670,652 33	297,250,654 50	318,041,322 75
Legal Tender Notes,	142,768,076 00	146,131,232 00	138,316,318 00	130,541,028 00	119,513,472 00
United States Certificates of Deposit,	85,045,000 00	46,090,000 00	50,045,000 00	46,100,000 00	37,090,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund with Treasurer,	8,751,434 40	8,713,498 44	8,791,946 90	8,723,223 16	7,542,366 94
Due from United States Treasurer,	2,132,772 09	2,301,490 28	1,920,763 81	897,645 20	1,389,077 14
Total Resources,	\$3,394,734,901 89	\$3,433,342,378 06	\$3,422,096,423 38	\$3,473,922,055 27	\$3,423,474,873 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$678,598,910 00	\$675,808,815 00	\$771,691,165 00	\$768,861,847 00	\$666,871,045 00
Surplus Fund,	246,694,715 96	246,314,185 63	245,727,673 71	245,197,517 50	244,897,179 48
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid,	86,874,985 87	89,394,262 20	84,569,234 46	86,922,864 50	96,967,486 80
National Bank Notes outstanding,	174,436,269 10	172,693,013 50	171,714,552 50	179,337,978 00	169,337,071 00
State Bank Notes outstanding,	71,483 60	71,480 50	67,390 50	67,390 50	66,290 50
Due to other National Banks,	243,148,745 59	359,539,488 04	332,042,091 10	323,679,316 68	394,619,221 24
Due to State Banks and Bankers,	173,942,000 96	182,457,397 10	181,791,506 23	183,167,779 63	180,346,966 56
Dividends unpaid,	1,536,354 03	2,332,706 97	2,386,545 77	2,376,245 96	1,180,380 38
Individual Deposits,	1,568,804,444 50	1,670,968,769 07	1,677,801,25 00	1,728,418,819 12	1,696,469,340 00
United States Deposits,	9,925,967 44	10,538,305 64	11,025,017 29	10,024,949 62	10,151,403 66
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers,	3,613,346 71	3,613,346 71	3,613,346 71	3,613,346 71	3,613,346 71
Notes and Bills re-discounted,	7,729,558 96	7,905,541 10	4,106,568 96	11,453,427 95	8,860,339 58
Bills Payable,	9,224,205 25	9,294,464 78	9,999,094 81	12,553,277 78	11,471,561 06
Other Liabilities,	2,265,513 73	2,318,896 70	2,432,567 04	2,988,548 20	2,320,533 73
Total Liabilities,	\$3,394,734,901 89	\$3,433,342,378 06	\$3,422,096,423 38	\$3,473,922,055 27	\$3,423,474,873 11

THE BANKS OF THE STATE AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE BANKING LAWS OF THE STATE.

THE following statement exhibits the condition of the Banks incorporated under the banking laws of the State of New-York at the dates mentioned, during the year 1894, as shown by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, Albany, N. Y. Compiled from the Official Report of the Hon. CHARLES M. PRESTON, Superintendent :

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

	March 1, 1894.	June 7, 1894.	Aug. 29, 1894.	Dec. 19, 1894.
	No. of Banks reported, 47.	No. of Banks reported, 46.	No. of Banks reported, 47.	No. of Banks reported, 45.
Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors.....	\$85,291,688	\$90,957,720	\$90,987,677	\$95,607,148
Due from Directors.....	2,680,990	2,626,263	2,768,828	2,868,102
Overdrafts,	43,249	58,101	60,083	46,247
Due from Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers.....	10,170,680	11,670,700	9,893,200	12,901,842
Real Estate.....	4,256,798	4,567,749	4,664,289	4,769,817
Bonds and Mortgages.....	451,306	520,106	560,559	701,422
Stocks and Bonds.....	7,526,810	9,163,972	9,238,157	9,338,341
Specie.....	12,525,478	14,622,726	13,653,570	11,754,009
United States Legal Tender Notes and Circulating Notes of National Banks,	21,535,521	24,521,049	19,497,725	18,855,589
Cash Items.....	14,347,756	14,692,622	14,368,866	17,545,781
Loss and Expense Account.....	366,886	494,786	273,792	604,968
Assets not included in any of the above heads.....	289,472	300,283	319,313	332,644
Add for Cents.....	132	119	132	143
Total Resources.....	\$159,486,261	\$173,236,096	\$166,286,251	\$175,326,053

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$17,172,700	\$17,072,700	\$16,984,800	\$16,962,990
Surplus Fund.....	9,717,825	9,654,981	9,404,644	9,566,342
Undivided Profits.....	5,803,889	6,231,237	5,889,654	6,250,279
Due Depositors on demand.....	103,909,174	114,700,064	110,258,688	119,105,653
Due to Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers.....	22,689,982	25,349,369	16,000,279	16,496,898
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors, ..	135,019	116,542	159,743	96,839
Due Saving Banks.....	.....	.....	7,403,186	6,792,118
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York.....	19,121	50,567	50,475	775
Amount due, not included in any of the above heads.....	38,511	60,600	184,737	52,106
Add for Cents,	40	36	45	53
Total Liabilities.....	\$159,486,261	\$173,236,096	\$166,286,251	\$175,326,053

STATE BANKS—(Continued.)

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, (THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INCLUDED.)

RESOURCES.

	March 1, 1894. No. of Banks reported, 204.	June 7, 1894. No. of Banks reported, 205.	Aug. 29, 1894. No. of Banks reported, 207.	Dec. 19, 1894. No. of Banks reported, 210.
Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors,.....	\$151,715,931	\$157,908,546	\$159,438,635	\$167,155,841
Due from Directors,.....	5,732,058	5,732,938	5,971,235	6,098,699
Overdrafts,.....	225,511	249,823	250,823	214,873
Due from Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers,.....	24,108,187	26,596,519	24,623,361	27,308,230
Real Estate,.....	6,899,718	7,237,137	7,391,068	7,799,379
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	2,138,137	2,306,994	2,370,990	2,545,481
Stocks and Bonds,.....	12,539,510	14,808,630	15,034,464	15,814,351
Specie,.....	14,978,572	17,137,947	16,292,852	14,331,342
United States Legal Tender Notes and Circulating Notes of National Banks,.....	25,230,921	28,506,151	23,311,980	22,606,346
Cash Items,.....	15,589,485	15,897,365	15,605,921	19,043,976
Loss and Expense Account,.....	708,065	940,816	588,455	1,317,116
Assets not included in any of the above heads,.....	846,952	690,691	718,231	730,248
Add for Cents,.....	723	803	750	749
Total Resources,.....	\$260,713,770	\$278,003,760	\$271,448,300	\$284,911,631

LIABILITIES.

Capital,.....	\$32,757,308	\$32,584,710	\$32,504,000	\$32,713,430
Surplus Fund,.....	16,379,502	16,409,100	16,148,866	16,365,334
Undivided Profits,.....	10,721,064	11,835,627	11,136,005	12,336,600
Due Depositors on demand,.....	171,074,450	184,191,506	178,331,859	189,737,430
Due to Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers,.....	23,119,383	31,031,125	20,499,822	21,674,166
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors,...	544,584	436,697	447,335	307,412
Due Savings Banks,.....	....	....	11,061,846	10,769,944
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York,.....	284,582	359,309	409,027	100,333
Amount due, not included in any of the above heads,.....	832,297	1,154,985	909,317	916,646
Add for Cents,.....	300	401	383	336
Total Liabilities,.....	\$260,713,770	\$278,003,760	\$271,448,300	\$284,911,631

THE SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

COMPARED WITH THE SAVINGS BANKS IN OTHER COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the number of Savings Banks in the City and County of New-York, compared with other Counties of the State of New-York, with the amount of Deposits, the number of Depositors, and the average due each Depositor on the 1st of January, for the last ten years. Compiled from the Official Reports of the respective Superintendents of the Banking Department, Albany, N. Y.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.					COUNTY OF KINGS.				
<i>Jan. 1st.</i>	<i>No. of Banks in operation in the City and County of N. Y.</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits.</i>	<i>No. of Depositors.</i>	<i>Ave. due each Dep.</i>	<i>No. of Banks in operation in Kings County.</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits.</i>	<i>No. of Depositors.</i>	<i>Ave. due each Dep.</i>	
1885.....	24	\$257,946,181	640,324	\$399 59	13	\$79,278,297	214,483	\$369 62	..
1887.....	24	270,569,889	669,556	404 10	14	88,947,656	226,037	386 93	..
1888.....	24	283,350,562	699,510	405 07	14	86,234,093	236,009	365 88	..
1889.....	24	298,266,265	715,418	409 98	14	99,787,073	242,305	370 55	..
1890.....	25	307,773,988	745,883	412 91	14	93,833,649	250,968	374 04	..
1891.....	25	319,113,180	772,842	418 22	13	96,555,418	260,964	377 65	..
1892.....	25	324,321,328	787,595	411 70	13	100,076,137	269,416	374 79	..
1893.....	25	340,406,980	815,260	417 53	14	105,947,281	270,032	379 69	..
1894.....	25	334,782,259	807,813	414 48	14	103,027,757	275,911	373 40	..
1895.....	25	351,414,598	828,355	424 23	14	105,508,495	277,583	380 09	..
TOTAL IN THE WHOLE STATE.					TOTAL IN THE WHOLE STATE.				
<i>Jan. 1st.</i>	<i>No. of Banks in operation in other Counties of the State.</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits.</i>	<i>No. of Depositors.</i>	<i>Ave. due each Dep.</i>	<i>No. of Banks in operation in the whole State.</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits.</i>	<i>No. of Depositors.</i>	<i>Ave. due each Dep.</i>	
1885.....	86	\$131,925,772	353,065	\$315 06	123	\$457,080,260	1,308,072	\$378 83	..
1887.....	84	138,946,665	368,923	349 56	122	482,486,730	1,294,535	381 55	..
1888.....	87	135,483,106	389,543	347 67	125	503,017,751	1,385,062	361 12	..
1889.....	87	140,621,157	406,134	347 09	125	523,677,515	1,362,833	384 25	..
1890.....	85	148,459,720	424,746	349 52	134	550,066,657	1,430,997	387 10	..
1891.....	86	157,001,374	444,613	353 11	124	574,060,972	1,477,819	388 66	..
1892.....	84	163,227,965	459,867	365 33	122	598,423,490	1,516,989	393 07	..
1893.....	86	158,004,112	499,492	366 38	125	629,848,273	1,593,904	394 87	..
1894.....	86	170,279,432	501,431	397 53	125	617,089,446	1,585,155	399 29	..
1895.....	87	186,950,467	509,240	397 11	126	643,573,574	1,615,173	398 63	..

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditures of the Marine Insurance Companies incorporated by the State and located in the City of New-York, on December 31st, 1894, compared with the same time in the previous two years. Prepared by direction of the Hon. JAMES F. PIERCE, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y.

No. of Companies, Dec. 31, 1894,.....1.

No. of Companies, Dec. 31, 1893,.....2.

No. of Companies, Dec. 31, 1892,.....2.

ASSETS.

	December 31, 1892.	December 31, 1893.	December 31, 1894.
Real Estate,.....	\$770,000 00	\$760,000 00	\$760,000 00
Cash in Bank and Office,.....	1,498,533 50	1,239,147 06	1,184,238 44
Premiums unpaid,.....	23,006 66	.....	.....
Premium Notes,.....	1,340,202 46	1,117,694 29	855,693 14
United States Stocks and Bonds,.....	5,113,600 00	5,254,000 00	5,524,000 00
Other Stocks and Bonds,.....	3,168,224 00	3,181,840 50	2,723,455 00
Loans on Stocks as Collaterals,.....	827,000 00	753,000 00	43,500 00
Miscellaneous Assets,.....	15,551 00	19,248 89	249,843 30
Total gross Assets,.....	\$12,756,117 62	\$12,313,980 74	\$11,340,731 68

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted,.....	\$191,280 69	\$144,046 24	\$108,900 70
Losses reported and supposed,.....	1,864,598 40	1,756,013 97	1,491,790 30
Losses resisted,.....	25,000 00	27,000 00	87,000 00
Marine and Inland Unearned Premiums,.....	1,444,800 40	1,116,271 77	1,027,151 41
All other Claims,.....	457,811 28	454,303 78	416,715 53
Total Liabilities, except scrip and capital,.....	\$3,983,440 77	\$3,497,535 76	\$3,081,557 94
Scrip not ordered redeemed,.....	\$6,866,920 00	\$6,930,910 00	\$6,810,390 00
Joint Capital Stock,	420,000 00	420,000 00	.....
Net surplus over scrip and capital,.....	1,485,756 85	1,463,484 98	1,448,783 94

INCOME.

Marine and Inland Premiums,.....	\$3,640,339 84	\$3,303,711 81	\$2,723,088 92
Interest and Dividends from all sources,.....	557,852 99	566,978 51	455,567 15
Rents received,.....	42,521 09	44,364 93	39,638 81
Received from all other sources,	6,534 39	8,725 52	...
Total Cash Income,	\$1,247,248 91	\$3,823,780 27	\$3,218,294 88

EXPENDITURES.

Marine and Inland Losses,.....	\$1,548,888 47	\$2,009,765 84	\$1,323,169 98
Dividends to Stockholders,.....	25,527 00	25,110 00	.....
Interest paid on scrip,.....	416,397 63	413,937 82	420,721 20
Commissions,.....	34,899 35	23,785 09	17,734 65
Salaries,.....	422,706 55	421,933 82	394,820 81
State and National Taxes,.....	44,243 42	43,226 84	37,753 81
All other Expenditures,.....	17,526 84	4,398 91	.....
Total Expenditures,.....	\$2,510,180 26	\$2,942,158 32	\$2,193,200 45

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

THE following statement exhibits the transactions of the New-York Post Office for the year 1894. Prepared expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, by direction of the Hon. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster :

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

	<i>No. Items.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Domestic and Foreign Money Orders issued,.....	96,881	\$1,429,498 71
Fees,.....		11,733 79
Postal Notes issued and fees,.....	26,315	45,068 81
Domestic and Foreign Money Orders, paid and repaid,	1,618,738	9,088,449 62
Postal Notes paid,.....	445,598	628,733 52
Deposits from Postmasters,.....	31,561	27,470,684 80
Postmasters' Drafts paid,.....	49,718	12,285,927 01
Deposited to credit of Postmaster's account,.....		4,668,659 19
Postmaster-General's checks received,.....		6,768,556 43
International Exchange account,.....		6,337,620 03
Postage and Revenue account,.....		8,417,677 18
International Orders certified and received from Europe,.....	979,835	15,831,253 90
Money Order Business at Stations and Branches,.....	447,173	7,047,170 08
Expense Account,.....		372 23
Funds advanced to Stations,.....		40,140 14
Money Order Office (Post Office Department) account,.....		806,167 68
Total business,.....	3,695,310	\$95,327,053 09
Money Orders certified to Great Britain,	380,441	4,627,856 78
" received from ".....	86,834	1,253,615 99
Total,.....	467,275	\$5,881,472 77
Money Orders certified to Germany,	195,641	\$2,683,851 57
" received from ".....	56,953	1,871,925 75
Total,.....	252,594	\$4,555,777 32
Money Orders certified to Switzerland,.....	14,700	\$239,391 43
" received from ".....	4,590	140,464 08
Total,.....	19,290	\$379,735 51
Money Orders certified to Italy,.....	22,179	\$381,483 27
" received from ".....	2,084	68,270 83
Total,.....	24,263	\$649,754 10
Money Orders certified to France,	24,370	\$340,579 52
" received from ".....	7,372	147,157 54
Total,.....	31,742	\$487,737 06
Money Orders certified to Sweden,.....	62,289	\$1,162,390 20
" received from ".....	6,910	310,818 93
Total,.....	69,199	\$1,473,209 13
Money Orders certified to Jamaica,.....	390	\$6,149 29
" received from ".....	2,576	41,947 53
Total,.....	2,966	\$48,096 82
Money Orders certified to Belgium,.....	6,276	\$115,959 91
" received from ".....	2,303	67,937 14
Total,.....	8,579	\$183,897 05
Money Orders certified to Portugal,.....	423	\$7,162 63
" received from ".....	28	1,372 22
Total,.....	451	\$8,534 85

	No. Items.	Amount.
Money Orders certified to Windward Islands,.....	770	\$10,690 40
" received from ".....	1,049	21,423 97
Total,.....	1,819	\$32,114 37
Money Orders certified to Cape Colony,.....	220	\$4,432 21
" received from ".....	1,097	21,087 21
Total,.....	1,317	\$25,519 42
Money Orders certified to Leeward Islands,.....	266	\$3,630 16
" received from ".....	977	52,108 18
Total,.....	1,243	\$55,738 34
Money Orders certified to Norway,.....	22,878	\$479,025 73
" received from ".....	3,166	94,414 62
Total,.....	26,044	\$573,440 35
Money Orders certified to Netherlands,.....	4,407	\$50,941 85
" received from ".....	2,576	48,040 83
Total,.....	6,983	\$98,982 18
Money Orders certified to Denmark,.....	11,245	\$188,052 24
" received from ".....	3,317	96,251 15
Total,.....	14,462	\$284,303 39
Money Orders certified to Bahamas,.....	120	\$2,096 43
" received from ".....	614	6,267 15
Total,.....	734	\$8,363 58
Money Orders certified to Trinidad and Tobago,.....	148	\$1,982 51
" received from ".....	497	9,402 99
Total,.....	645	\$11,385 50
Money Orders certified to Austria,.....	31,004	\$489,759 51
" received from ".....	6,222	225,102 29
Total,.....	37,226	\$714,861 80
Money Orders certified to Hungary,.....	8,294	\$147,767 05
" received from ".....	3,206	133,459 16
Total,.....	11,500	\$281,226 21
Money Orders certified to British Guiana,.....	60	\$785 83
" received from ".....	666	6,651 86
Total,.....	726	\$7,437 69
Money Orders certified to Luxemburg,.....	957	\$19,640 88
" received from ".....	517	24,264 87
Total,.....	1,474	\$43,905 75
Money Orders certified to Bermuda and Salvador,.....	208	\$2,954 91
" received from ".....	424	7,658 24
Total,.....	632	\$10,613 15

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Registered Packages opened,.....	1,042,113
" in transit,.....	628,007
" Letters delivered,.....	1,492,851
" received in mails for distribution,.....	1,747,772
Letters registered,.....	921,604
Fees on same,.....	\$73,728 32
Third and Fourth Class parcels registered,.....	229,517
Fees on same,.....	\$19,161 36
* Postage Stamp packages registered, ..	194,669
Registered Packages and Pouches despatched,.....	1,514,066
Total, 1894,.....	7,910,599
Total, 1893,.....	8,852,493

* On July 1, 1894, the manufacture of postage stamps was transferred to Washington, D. C.

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.		Amount.
Registered Letters delivered by Carriers.	.....	1,109,391
Local Letters and Postal Cards deposited in the General Post Office.	.....	22,449,651
Postal Cards deposited in Stations.	.....	45,593,820
Local Letters " " "	.....	48,286,980
Mail " " "	.....	74,584,792
Newspapers, &c., " "	.....	160,619,141
Letters returned to card of senders by General Post Office and Branches.	.....	647,254
Amount of Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, &c., sold at Stations.	.....	\$2,963,983 04

INQUIRY AND DEAD LETTER DEPARTMENT.

Number of inquiries for missing mail matter.....		89,391
Number of cases successfully terminated.....	21,996	
Losses reported to Chief Inspector Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.....	17,488	
	89,391	
Letters, tracers, notifications, &c., sent out relative to missing mail matter.....		214,290
Unclaimed advertised Letters.....		268,535
City Letters.....		276,088
miscellaneous Letters.....		24,586
Letters returned to card of senders.....		68,124
Misdirected Card Letters forwarded to correct address after inquiry of sender.....		35,591
Domestic held for postage, 3d and 4th class matter, notified.....		21,977
" " " forwarded.....		19,905
" " " unclaimed.....		1,472
Total number of Letters misdirected and insufficiently addressed.....		515,952
" " corrected and forwarded.....		421,104
" " sent to Dead Letter Office.....		94,848
" Postal Cards misdirected, sent to Dead Letter Office.....		30,647
Packages containing unmailable destructive matter.....		1,032
" returned to senders or addressees.....		670
Packages containing unmailable destructive matter, sent to Dead Letter Office.....		281
Letters and Packages refused by addressees for postage due.....		94,744
to fictitious addresses.....		14,571
addressed to foreign countries held for postage.....		3,114
containing coin and jewelry, unmailable.....		760
Domestic Letters held for postage, addressees notified.....		34,607
" " forwarded.....		28,918
" " unclaimed.....		5,689
Hotel Letters unclaimed sent to Dead Letter Office.....		51,871
Misdirected 2d class matter returned to publishers.....		22,069
Newspapers misdirected sent to Dead Letter Office.....		14,298
Circulars misdirected and held for postage, returned to card.....		51,378
without card.....		10,630
Foreign Newspapers received without address.....		34,605
Bound Books.....		2,662
Valuable Dead Letters returned from Dead Letter Office for special delivery.....		3,587
Total number of pieces of mail matter sent to Dead Letter Office.....		1,778,112

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Letters forwarded to Foreign Countries.....	30,189,789
Letter Bags delivered.....	50,886
Paper.....	104,178
Letters received from Foreign Countries.....	24,250,212
Letter Bags received.....	69,458
Paper.....	79,199
Supplementary Postage.....	\$10,071 19

AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF MAIL MATTER DISPOSED OF IN ONE DAY DURING THE YEAR 1894.

LETTER MAILS.	<i>Letters. Number.</i>	<i>Weight. Pounds.</i>
Originating at New-York,.....	951,641	22,108
Received in mails.....	190,452	4,429
Pouches despatched to 245 Post Offices and 128 Routes, at an average of 19 lbs. each,.....	2,259	42,931

NEWSPAPER MAIL.—2D, 3D AND 4TH CLASS MATTER.

Sacks of matter received for distribution at an average weight of 60 lbs. each,	2,561	153,660
Sacks of matter despatched to 593 Post Offices and 336 Routes, at an average weight of 60 lbs. each,	9,498	569,880
Total weight of mail matter, sacks and pouches, despatched,		723,540

FOREIGN MATTER.

<i>Received per Steamers.</i>		<i>Bags. Number.</i>	<i>Weight. Pounds.</i>
Average number of Letters.....	7,265		
Contained in bags.....		21	221
Average number of bags of papers.....		24	336
Totals.....		45	567
<i>Despatched per Steamers.</i>			
Average number of Letters.....	15,568		
Contained in bags.....		26	338
Average number of bags of papers.....		54	3,240
Totals.....		80	3,578

LOCAL MATTER—LETTERS.

<i>Daily Average. Lock Box Delivery.</i>		<i>Letters. Number.</i>	<i>Weight. Pounds.</i>
Letters and Postal Cards.....		256,989	3,690

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>No. Letters.</i>	<i>No. Bags.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>
Domestic matter.....	1,142,093	11,757	728,540
Foreign matter, inward.....	7,265	45	567
Totals of matter despatched over inland routes.....	1,149,358	11,802	724,107
Foreign matter, outward.....	15,568	80	3,578
	<i>Letters. Number.</i>	<i>Weight. Pounds.</i>	
Lock Box delivery.....	256,989	3,690	
	256,989		3,690
	1,421,865	11,882	731,375
Totals for the year 1894.....	518,980,725	4,386,930	266,951,875

CASH STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

<i>Debit Items.</i>	<i>Revenue Account.</i>	<i>General Account.</i>
To sales of Postage Stamps, Stamped Paper, &c.....	\$6,435,823 15	....
" " Newspapers and Periodical Stamps.....	575,809 97	....
" Unpaid Postage collected.....	62,905 06	....
" Box Rents.....	41,212 84	....
" Miscellaneous.....	2,221 29	....
" Transfer from Money Order Account.....	....	\$1,964,215 17
" Balance from Revenue Account.....	....	4,249,966 85
Totals.....	\$7,117,962 30	\$6,214,202 02
<i>Credit Items.</i>		
By Clerk hire.....	\$1,410,774 10	....
" General Expenses.....	145,717 52	....
" Ship Letters.....	12 86	....
" Postmaster's Compensation.....	8,000 00	....
" Special Delivery Service.....	37,631 20	....
" Free Delivery Service.....	1,265,859 76	....
" Railway Mail Service.....	....	\$127,042 47
" Department Drafts.....	....	767,076 94
" Foreign Mail Transportation.....	....	16,970 10
" Miscellaneous Items Account Department.....	....	1,604 50
" Transfer to Money Order Account.....	....	61,085 31
" Mail Bag Account.....	....	81 17
" Deposit to credit of United States.....	....	5,240,341 53
" Balance due United States, (Net Revenue.).....	4,249,966 85	....
Totals.....	\$7,117,962 30	\$6,214,202 02

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Sales of Stamps, Envelopes, &c., 1894.....	\$6,435,823 15	Decrease in 1894,	\$76,955 59
" " " " 1893.....	6,512,778 74		
" " Newspaper Stamps, 1894.....	575,809 97	Increase in 1894,	20 16
" " " " 1893.....	575,789 81		

RANGE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW-YORK,

DURING THE YEAR 1894.

THE following statement exhibits the monthly range of prices of Government Securities at New-York during the year 1894. Compiled from sales made at the Stock Exchange :

	COUPON BONDS.		REGISTERED BONDS.							
	4's. 1907.	5's. 1904.	4's. 1907.	Ch'okee 1897.	4's. 1904.	5's. 1904.	6's. Cur. 1895.	6's. Cur. 1896.	6's. Cur. 1898.	
January—										
Opening.....	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	113	....	....	....	....	....	....
Highest.....	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lowest.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
Closing.....	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
February—										
Opening.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Highest.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	....	....	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Lowest.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Closing.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	114	....	....	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
March—										
Opening.....	114	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	....	....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Highest.....	115	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Lowest.....	114	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	....	....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Closing.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
April—										
Opening.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
Highest.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lowest.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
Closing.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
May—										
Opening.....	114	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
Highest.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lowest.....	114	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
Closing.....	114	118	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
June—										
Opening.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	....
Highest.....	115	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	118 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Lowest.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Closing.....	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	117 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....
July—										
Opening.....	x113 $\frac{3}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	....	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Highest.....	115	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	....	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Lowest.....	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	....	118	....	....	....
Closing.....	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	119	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	104	....	118	....	....	....
August—										
Opening.....	114	x117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	....	....	118	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Highest.....	115	119	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	118	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Lowest.....	114	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	....	....	118	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Closing.....	115	118 $\frac{3}{8}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	118	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
September—										
Opening.....	115	119	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
Highest.....	115	119 $\frac{3}{4}$	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lowest.....	115	119	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
Closing.....	115	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
October—										
Opening.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Highest.....	11	120	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Lowest.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....
Closing.....	115	120	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	119 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	....
November—										
Opening.....	115 $\frac{7}{8}$	x119 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{5}{8}$	....	....	119	....	106	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Highest.....	116	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{5}{8}$	....	....	119	....	106	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Lowest.....	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	119	....	106	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Closing.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	119	....	106	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	
December—										
Opening.....	116	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	119	....	....	....
Highest.....	116	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	119	....	....	....
Lowest.....	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Closing.....	114 $\frac{7}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW-YORK ON FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Prepared under the direction of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., Bankers, New-York.

	LONDON (Bankers')		PARIS (Bankers')		CONTINENTAL MARKETS.					Vienna. Short.
	Long.	Short.	Long.	Short.	Antwerp. Long.	Spita. Long.	Amsterdam. Long.	Frankfort. Long.	Berlin. Short.	
January 5...	4.83½-4.84	4.80½-4.80½	5.20 -5.19½	5.17½-5.15½	5.20 -5.19½	5.20½-5.20	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96	89¼-89½
" 12....	4.84½-4.84½	4.80½-4.80½	5.18½-5.17½	5.16½-5.15	5.18½-5.17½	5.19½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 19....	4.84½-4.85½	4.80½-4.81½	5.18½-5.17½	5.16½-5.15½	5.18½-5.17½	5.19½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 26....	4.84½-4.85½	4.80½-4.81½	5.18½-5.17½	5.16½-5.15½	5.18½-5.17½	5.19½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
February 2...	4.85 -4.85½	4.87 -4.88	5.18½-5.17½	5.16½-5.15	5.18½-5.17½	5.19½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 9....	4.84½-4.85	4.87½-4.87½	5.19½-5.17½	5.17½-5.15	5.19½-5.18½	5.19½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 16....	4.85½-4.86½	4.87½-4.88½	5.18½-5.17½	5.16½-5.15	5.18½-5.17½	5.19½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 23....	4.86½-4.87½	4.88½-4.89	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
March 2....	4.86½-4.87½	4.88½-4.89	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 9....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 16....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 23....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 30....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
April 6....	4.87½-4.87½	4.89½-4.89½	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 13....	4.87½-4.87½	4.89½-4.89½	5.17½-5.16½	5.15½-5.14½	5.18½-5.17½	5.18½-5.17½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 20....	4.87 -4.87½	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15 -5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 27....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
May 4....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 11....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 18....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 25....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
June 1....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 8....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 15....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 22....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½
" 29....	4.87½-4.88	4.89½-4.89½	5.16½-5.15½	5.15½-5.14½	5.17½-5.16½	5.17½-5.16½	40¼-40¾	95 -95½	95½-96½	89¼-89½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW-YORK—(Continued.)

	LONDON (Bankers')			PARIS (Bankers')			CONTINENTAL MARKETS.				
	Long.	Short.		Long.	Short.		Antwerp.	Swiss.	American.	Frankfort.*	Berlin.*
							Long.	Long.	Long.	Long.	Short.
July											Vienna.
6....	4.86½-4.87½	4.88	-4.89	5.17½-5.19½	5.19½-5.19½	5.19½-5.19½	5.17½-5.18½	5.17½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 13....	4.87¼-4.87½	4.88¼-4.89		5.16½-5.19½	5.15	-5.19½	5.16½-5.18½	5.17½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 20....	4.87¼-4.87½	4.88¼-4.89		5.16½-5.19½	5.15	-5.19½	5.16½-5.18½	5.17½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 27....	4.87½-4.88	4.88¼-4.89		5.16½-5.19½	5.15	-5.19½	5.16½-5.18½	5.17½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
August											
3....	4.87½-4.88	4.88¼-4.89		5.16½-5.19½	5.15	-5.19½	5.16½-5.18½	5.17½-5.18½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 10....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 17....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 24....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 31....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
Sept.											
7....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 14....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 21....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 28....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
October											
5....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 12....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 19....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 26....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
Nov.											
2....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 9....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 16....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 23....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 30....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
Dec.											
7....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 14....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 21....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾
" 28....	4.88¼-4.89	4.89		5.17½-5.19½	5.16½-5.19½		5.17½-5.18½	5.18½-5.19½	40¼-40¾	95¾-95¾	39¼-39¾

* For Hamburg, Long and Short, see Frankfort and Berlin.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF LEADING ARTICLES IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

THE following statement exhibits the comparative prices of leading articles of produce in the New-York market on the 31st day of December, for the last five years :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ashes—Pots,.....100 lbs.	\$5.00	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$4.62½
Pearls,.....100 lbs.	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.90	6.25
Breadstuffs—Wheat Flour, State,.....bbl.	3.60	3.70	2.15	2.12½	2.80
Western,.....bbl.	3.60	3.70	2.15	3.00	2.92½
Rye Flour,.....bbl.	4.85	5.25	3.30	2.90	2.77½
Corn Meal—Brandywine,.....bbl.	3.25	3.40	2.90	2.72	3.00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring,.....bush.	1.07¾	1.10	.82	.80 9-16	.63½
Rye—Western,.....bush.	.79	1.00	.60	.58¾	.57
Oats—State,.....bush.	.49	.41	.37½	....	.35½
Western,.....bush.	.48	.40	.36½	.33¾	.34½
Corn—Old Western, mixed,.....bush.	.60	.52	.50½	.49 1-16	.51¾
Cotton—Middling upland,.....lb.	.09 3-16	.07¾	.09½	.07 13-16	.05¾
Middling good,.....lb.	.09 9-16	.08 1-16	.10 3-16	.08½	.06¾
Fish—Dry Cod,..... quintal,	6.00	7.75	6.50	7.00	6.50
No. 1 Bay Mackerel,.....bbl.	22.00	27.00	28.00	....	29.50
Fruits—Raisins, layers,.....box.	1.80	1.30	1.50	1.25	1.45
Currants,.....lb.	.04	.03¾	.03¼	.06½	.03¼
Hay—Shipping,.....100 lbs.	.45	.65	.60	.62½	.62½
Hemp—Manila,.....lb.	.09¾	.07	.07½	.06½	.01½
Hops,.....lb.	.38	.22	.23	.18	.11½
Iron—Scotch pig,.....ton,	24.50	22.00	18.00	19.50	19.50
American pig,.....ton,	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.50	12.50
Laths,.....M.	2.25	2.30	2.40	2.25	2.05
Leather—Hemlock sole, light,.....lb.	.18	.17	.16½	.16½	.15½
Oak sole, light,.....lb.	....	....	....	.35	.31½
Molasses—New-Orleans,.....gall.	.35	.37	.36	.36½	.33½
Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine,.....gall.	.39½	.34½	.30½	.30	.27¾
Common Rosin,.....bbl.	1.42½	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.35
Oils—Crude Whale,.....gall.	.52	.51	....	....	....
" Sperm,.....gall.	.71	.70	.75	.66	.56
Linseed,.....gall.	.58	.56	.58	.47	.56
Petroleum—Crude,.....gall.	.07	.05 7-10	.05½	.03½	.03½
Refined in bond, S. W., gall.	.07 3-10	.06½	.05½	.05 1-6	.05 11-16
Provisions—Pork, Mess,.....bbl.	11.50	10.00	16.50	15.50	13.25
" Prime,.....bbl.	9.75	9.00	9.00	18.35	11.75
Beef, Extra, Mess,.....bbl.	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.25	7.75
Beef Hams,.....bbl.	12.50	12.50	14.50	15.25	17.00
Hams, pickled,.....lb.	.07½	.07½	.11¾	.09½	.08¼
Shoulders, pickled,.....lb.	.04½	.04½	.08½	.06½	.05
Lard, Western,.....lb.	.06½	.06½	.10 8-10	.07¾	.07¾
Butter, Prime State,.....lb.	.25	.42	.33	.23¼	.22
Cheese, fine Factory,.....lb.	.09¾	.11¼	.11½	.10½	.10½
Rice, good,.....lb.	.05½	.05½	.04	....	.04¾
Salt—Liverpool, ground,.....sack,	.70	.70	.70	.25	.52½
Ashton's,.....sack,	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.30	2.05
Seeds, Clover,.....lb.	.08	.09¾	.09½	.12 5-16	.09½
Sugar—Cuba, raw,.....lb.	.04 9-16	.03	.03 7-16	.02¾	.02¾
Refined, hards,.....lb.	.05 9-10	.04½	.04¾	.05	.03 13-16
Tallow,.....lb.	.04 9-16	.04 13-16	.05¼	.05 1-16	.04¾
Wool, Ohio fleece,.....lb.	.34	.30	.31	.24	.18

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